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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1887.

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INDEX

TO THE

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1887.

INTRODUCTION.

PAGE.
REPORT on the general condition and yield of the Fisheries in 1887 i
REMARKS on the yield of the Fisheries in the different Provinces:
    Nova Scotia iii
    New Brunswick iii
    British Columbia iii
    Quebec v
    Ontario v
    Prince Edward Island v
    Manitoba and the North-West Territories vi
The Fishery Laws of the Dominion vii
Close Seasons, Remarks viii
Building of Fishways viii
Expenditure—Fisheries and Fish-Breeding ix
Receipts x
Fishing Bounties xi
Fish-Breeding xi
Departmental Staff xii
Protection of Canadian Fishing grounds against Foreigners xii
Recapitulation, Value of Fishing Material, &c xiii
GENERAL RECAPITULATION: Yield and Value of the Fisheries xiv
Comparative Statement: Yield and Value of Canadian Fisheries for 1886 and 1887, by Provinces xvi
RECAPITULATION of aggregate quantities and values of Fish caught in Canadian waters from 1869 to 1887 inclusive xxii
Statement of Fines xxxii

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DETAILS.

The following table shows the value of the principal kinds of commercial

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Mackerel	1,471,324
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The large increase of $397,539, noticeable in the value of the fisheries of this Province is very satisfactory. The catch of salmon was much better than that of last year, while prices ruled high owing to a comparative failure of the pack on the United States coast. The value of fish caught in this Province, including that

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consumed by Indians, is estimated at $5,232,339, and if the quantity used by Indian be deducted, the figures would stand thus: 1887, $1,974,887; 1886, $1,577,348, an increase of $397,539.

A slight falling off is noticeable in the amount of capital invested in the salmon fisheries due to the loss of two schooners, the destruction of an oil factory, an the non-operation of several canneries.

Very few people have any idea of the large quantity of canned and fresh salmon exported from British Columbia. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacifi Railway, a trade in fresh salmon hitherto unknown, has developed, and larg quantities found ready sale in the Toronto and other Canadian markets, whil several carloads have been disposed of in New York and other cities across the border. This trade has steadily and rapidly increased, especially in canned salmo till it now commands the market almost exclusively. The quality of the cann salmon is first-class, the brands of the various packers being well known in th market, find a ready sale. One reason for preferring British Columbia salm appears to be that it is better in color, firmer and preferable to many of the fi packed in the Maritime Provinces. This trade is growing every day, not only i Canada, but in Australia, Great Britain and other countries, and it is a questi whether the demand will not soon exceed the supply.

Twenty-seven vessels and 468 men engaged in the fur-seal fishery, and 33,8 seals were killed, representing a value of $236,600 against $389,070; a decrease $152,470. Three schooners were seized in Behring Sea for alleged encroachm on United States fishing grounds, and two were lost on the coast of Briti Columbia.

Nothing has yet been done to develop the deep-sea fishing industry of th Province, but it is intended to fit out a suitable steamer during the approachi season, with a view of exploring and locating the rich cod banks which are know to exist in the neighborhood of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.

An attempt to transplant live lobsters in the waters of British Columbia, whe these crustaceans are not to be found, failed, owing to the season closing so ear in New Brunswick. This experiment has already been tried two or three times the United States, but so far unsuccessfully. The transportation of live lobste for long distances, even by railway, has been accomplished, and they have also be carried in safety from America to England Success in transplanting them pends upon the new region affording conditions sufficiently alike those of the to favor the growth and reproduction of the species; and if it be found that waters of the Pacific coast agree with those of the Atlantic in temperature, spe fic gravity, and supply of suitable food which crustaceans live and thrive up there is no reason whatever to doubt of ultimate success. Numerous accou appeared in the local press since this planting of lobsters by the United States autho ities into the Pacific waters to the effect that young lobsters supposed to be th rogeny of the eastern breed had been taken in the vicinity of San Francisco, but areful investigation failed to substantiate these reports. It is understood that he experiment of taking another supply of live lobsters to the Pacific will be re-eated during the season of 1888 by the United States Commission of Fish and isheries.

An efficient staff of guardians was located on the principal rivers and in locali-ies where most needed during the salmon fishing season; but no violations of the aw were reported.

QUEBEC.

The total value of the fisheries in this Province shows an increase of $32,185 ver 1887. The weather being favorable for the salmon fishing, the catch consi-erably improved and the total shows an increase of 142,896 pounds. No material ifference is noticeable in the cod fishery. The catch of lobsters exhibits a teady decline, in spite of new grounds being worked at Magdalen Islands with wenty-four canneries this season against one in 1870. Mackerel were again carce, while herring were abundant; the value of the latter was, however, small, ost of the fish being used for lobster bait and manure.

ONTARIO.

The steady increase in the yield and value of the fisheries of this Province undantly shows what judicious protection and a strict observance of the fishery ws will effect in the direction of increasing the fish supply. Last year's re-rns placed the total value of the fisheries of Ontario at $1,435,993, while this ear's show it to be $1,531,849, an increase of $95,851, thus conclusively proving at the general condition and increasing productiveness of the fisheries is most tisfactory. Whitefish and salmon trout which are the staple fishing industry this Province continue to increase, showing that, the dates fixed upon to protect hese fish during the breeding period are the proper ones.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is much to be regretted that the remarks made on the prosperous condi-on of the fisheries of the Province of Ontario cannot be applied to those of Prince dward Island, but it would be difficult to do so in the face of a deficit of $104,565. his is mainly to be ascribed to a falling off in the lobster fishery; a result g expected from over-fishing and constant opposition to all measures of restric-n. With such a decline of the lobster fishery and the depreciation of the Prince dward Island article on the English markets, it is to be apprehended that this anch of national industry which, if properly husbanded, would have continued many years to yield renumerative results will, for a long time, lead a struggl-g life, and perhaps be unable to resume its former prosperous state. The catch of mackerel shows a decrease of 3,057 barrels, while the number of barrels of oysters raked during the season exceeded that of 1886 by 3,323 barrels.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The fisheries of Manitoba continue to attract greater attention as the country opens up. The total catch of fish for home and export trade is valued at $129,084, and if the consumption by the Indian population, which is estimated at 1,500,000 pounds, be added to the above, this would give an aggregate catch of all kinds of fish of nearly 5,000,000 pounds.

The fishing resources of the North-West Territories are as yet so little known and so little developed that it is almost impossible to give anything like approximate data of their yield and value. A very imperfect estimate made by Overseer Gilchrist, of the Qu'Appelle District, puts the yield at $10,824, which is known to be much under the real figures. Special attention is called to this officer's report, published in the appendices.

The inspector reports that the laws relating to sawdust and mill rubbish were generally well observed. Four fishways were built during the season, and fishing weirs removed which had been placed across the streams by Indians.

Some apprehension being felt in various quarters that the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg will give out, it may not be out of place to state here that not more than fifty miles of these waters are being fished so far, while the lake is over 300 miles in length and on the average 50 miles wide. Although fish may be scarce at times; this in itself should not be taken as an indication that the fishing industry is depleting the supply to an undue extent. The present fishery regulations ought to be ample guard against any depletion for many years to come. If experience should prove to the contrary, more stringent regulations, and a curtailment of the industry will become a necessity. In addition to a close season of five weeks during the spawning period, seine and gill-net fishing alone are allowed, while the mesh of whitefish gill-nets must be at least five inches extension measure, thus securing the escape of all young or immature fish.

FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Special attention is called to the tables published in the appendices to this report, as well as to the reports of the inspectors and large staff of fishery officers employed under this Department.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE of Close Seasons in force on 1st January, 1883.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. Ter.
Salmon (net fishing)...	....	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	....	....
Salmon (angling)......	....	Sept. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	....	....
Salmon, Ristigouche R.	....	Aug. 15 to May 1.	....	Aug. 15 to May 1.	....	....
Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis.*)	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Winninish and Landlocked Salmon.	....	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	do ...	do ...	....	....
Pickerel (Doré)........	April 15 to May 15.	April 15 to May 15.	....	....	....	April 15 to May 15.
Bass and Maskinongé..	April 15 to June 15.	April 15 to June 15.	....	....	....	....
Whitefish and Salmon Trout	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	....	....	....	....	....
Whitefish............	....	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1.	....	....	....	Oct. 5 to Nov. 10.
Sea Bass............	....	....	....	March 1 to Oct. 1.	....	....
Smelts............	....	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	....
		Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license.				
Lobsters............	....	July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 31.	....
			On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.			
Sturgeon............	....	....	....	Aug. 31 to May 1.	....	May 1 to June 15.
Oysters............	....	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	....

NOTE.—Fishery laws only partially extended to British Columbia. Drifting for salmon confined to tidal waters, and fishing to be discontinued from Saturday noon till 6 p.m. Sunday.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

2613
13-2

INDEX

TO THE

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1887.

INTRODUCTION.

PAGE.

REPORT on the general condition and yield of the Fisheries in 1887............ i

REMARKS on the yield of the Fisheries in the different Provinces:

- Nova Scotia........ iii
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- Quebec........ v
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- Prince Edward Island........ v
- Manitoba and the North-West Territories........ vi

The Fishery Laws of the Dominion........ vii

Close Seasons, Remarks........ viii

Building of Fishways........ viii

Expenditure—Fisheries and Fish-Breeding........ ix

Receipts........ x

Fishing Bounties........ xi

Fish-Breeding........ xi

Departmental Staff........ xii

Protection of Canadian Fishing grounds against Foreigners........ xii

Recapitulation, Value of Fishing Material, &c........ xiii

GENERAL RECAPITULATION: Yield and Value of the Fisheries........ xiv

Comparative Statement: Yield and Value of Canadian Fisheries for 1886 and 1887, by Provinces........ xvi

RECAPITULATION of aggregate quantities and values of Fish caught in Canadian waters from 1869 to 1887 inclusive........ xxii

Statement of Fines........ xxxii

PART 1.

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.—List of Fishery Officers in the Dominion including detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Fisheries and Fish Breeding..................

" No. 2.—Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties..................

" No. 3.—Nova Scotia: Report of Mr. W. H. Rogers, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics..................

Cape Breton: Report of Mr. A. C. Bertram, Fishery Officer..................

" No. 4.—New Brunswick: Report of Mr. W. H. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics.................. 1

" No. 5.—Prince Edward Island: Report of Mr. J. Hunter-Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics.................. 1

" No. 6.—Quebec: Report of Mr. Wm. Wakeman, Officer in charge of the Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with Fishery Statistics.................. 1

" Synopses of Fishery Officers' Reports above Quebec.................. 2

" Fishery Statistics, South Shore, Quebec to Cape Chatte.................. 2

" Fishery Statistics, North Shore, Quebec to Bersimis.................. 2

" Fishery Statistics, above Quebec.................. 2

" Recapitulations of the Quebec Divisions.................. 2

" No. 7.—British Columbia: Report of Mr. Thomas Mowat, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics.................. 2

" No. 8.—Ontario: Synopses of Fishery Overseers' Reports.................. 2

" Fishery Statistics.................. 2

" No. 9.—Manitoba: Report of Mr. Alex. McQueen, Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba.................. 2

PART 2.

Fish-Breeding.—Report by the Superintendent of Fish Culture.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

To the Honorable
GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries. The financial statements are for the year ended 30th June, 1887, while the statistical tables and reports extend to the 31st December of that year; the late date to which these statistics are compiled necessarily delay the annual report. Formerly a preliminary report which contained the financial statements of the Department for the fiscal year was issued; the necessity for this is however now obviated by the printing of all such statements in the Auditor General's Report.

CONDITION AND YIELD OF THE FISHERIES IN 1887.

The total value of the Fisheries of Canada for the year 1887, is computed as follows:—

Nova Scotia	$8,379,782 68
New Brunswick	3,559,506 89
British Columbia	1,974,887 08
Quebec	1,773,567 43
Ontario	1,531,849 73
Prince Edward Island	1,037,425 94
Manitoba and North-West Territories	129,084 00

Showing an aggregate value of $18,386,103 75

as against $18,679,288.57 in 1886, or a decrease of $293,184.82. This deficiency is made up as follows:—

Nova Scotia	$ 35,578 77
New Brunswick	620,720 38
Prince Edward Island	104,565 46
Manitoba and North-West Territories	57,895 84

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The enormous drain hitherto put on the latter fishery is showing its natural results, while the falling off in the catch of lobsters is entirely due to a scarcity of these shell fish, caused by over-fishing in the past. No licenses were issued for sturgeon fishing during the season, owing to the almost complete exhaustion of this fishery. Herring and mackerel fishing were comparative failures, while cod, halibut, pollock, hake and haddock fisheries appear to be in a thriving condition. The catch of salmon shows a slight increase over that of last year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The large increase of $397,539, noticeable in the value of the fisheries of this Province is very satisfactory. The catch of salmon was much better than that of last year, while prices ruled high owing to a comparative failure of the pack on the United States coast. The value of fish caught in this Province, including that

consumed by Indians, is estimated at $5,232,339, and if the quantity used by Indians be deducted, the figures would stand thus: 1887, $1,974,887; 1886, $1,577,348, an increase of $397,539.

A slight falling off is noticeable in the amount of capital invested in the salmon fisheries due to the loss of two schooners, the destruction of an oil factory, and the non-operation of several canneries.

Very few people have any idea of the large quantity of canned and fresh salmon exported from British Columbia. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a trade in fresh salmon hitherto unknown, has developed, and large quantities found ready sale in the Toronto and other Canadian markets, while several carloads have been disposed of in New York and other cities across the border. This trade has steadily and rapidly increased, especially in canned salmon, till it now commands the market almost exclusively. The quality of the canned salmon is first-class, the brands of the various packers being well known in the market, find a ready sale. One reason for preferring British Columbia salmon appears to be that it is better in color, firmer and preferable to many of the fish packed in the Maritime Provinces. This trade is growing every day, not only in Canada, but in Australia, Great Britain and other countries, and it is a question whether the demand will not soon exceed the supply.

Twenty-seven vessels and 468 men engaged in the fur-seal fishery, and 33,800 seals were killed, representing a value of $236,600 against $389,070; a decrease of $152,470. Three schooners were seized in Behring Sea for alleged encroachment on United States fishing grounds, and two were lost on the coast of British Columbia.

Nothing has yet been done to develop the deep-sea fishing industry of the Province, but it is intended to fit out a suitable steamer during the approaching season, with a view of exploring and locating the rich cod banks which are known to exist in the neighborhood of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.

An attempt to transplant live lobsters in the waters of British Columbia, where these crustaceans are not to be found, failed, owing to the season closing so early in New Brunswick. This experiment has already been tried two or three times in the United States, but so far unsuccessfully. The transportation of live lobsters for long distances, even by railway, has been accomplished, and they have also been carried in safety from America to England. Success in transplanting them depends upon the new region affording conditions sufficiently alike those of the old to favor the growth and reproduction of the species; and if it be found that the waters of the Pacific coast agree with those of the Atlantic in temperature, specific gravity, and supply of suitable food which crustaceans live and thrive upon, there is no reason whatever to doubt of ultimate success. Numerous accounts appeared in the local press since this planting of lobsters by the United States authorities into the Pacific waters' to the effect that young lobsters supposed to be the progeny of the eastern breed had been taken in the vicinity of San Francisco, but careful investigation failed to substantiate these reports. It is understood that the experiment of taking another supply of live lobsters to the Pacific will be repeated during the season of 1888 by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

An efficient staff of guardians was located on the principal rivers and in localities where most needed during the salmon fishing season; but no violations of the law were reported.

QUEBEC.

The total value of the fisheries in this Province shows an increase of $32,185 over 1887. The weather being favorable for the salmon fishing, the catch considerably improved and the total shows an increase of 142,896 pounds. No material difference is noticeable in the cod fishery. The catch of lobsters exhibits a steady decline, in spite of new grounds being worked at Magdalen Islands with twenty-four canneries this season against one in 1870. Mackerel were again scarce, while herring were abundant; the value of the latter was, however, small, most of the fish being used for lobster bait and manure.

ONTARIO.

The steady increase in the yield and value of the fisheries of this Province abundantly shows what judicious protection and a strict observance of the fishery laws will effect in the direction of increasing the fish supply. Last year's returns placed the total value of the fisheries of Ontario at $1,435,993, while this year's show it to be $1,531,849, an increase of $95,851, thus conclusively proving that the general condition and increasing productiveness of the fisheries is most satisfactory. Whitefish and salmon trout which are the staple fishing industry of this Province continue to increase, showing that, the dates fixed upon to protect these fish during the breeding period are the proper ones.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is much to be regretted that the remarks made on the prosperous condition of the fisheries of the Province of Ontario cannot be applied to those of Prince Edward Island, but it would be difficult to do so in the face of a deficit of $104,565. This is mainly to be ascribed to a falling off in the lobster fishery; a result long expected from over-fishing and constant opposition to all measures of restriction. With such a decline of the lobster fishery and the depreciation of the Prince Edward Island article on the English markets, it is to be apprehended that this branch of national industry which, if properly husbanded, would have continued for many years to yield renumerative results will, for a long time, lead a struggling life, and perhaps be unable to resume its former prosperous state. The catch of mackerel shows a decrease of 3,057 barrels, while the number of barrels of oysters raked during the season exceeded that of 1886 by 3,323 barrels.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The fisheries of Manitoba continue to attract greater attention as the country opens up. The total catch of fish for home and export trade is valued at $129,084, and if the consumption by the Indian population, which is estimated at 1,500,000 pounds, be added to the above, this would give an aggregate catch of all kinds of fish of nearly 5,000,000 pounds.

The fishing resources of the North-West Territories are as yet so little known and so little developed that it is almost impossible to give anything like approximate data of their yield and value. A very imperfect estimate made by Overseer Gilchrist, of the Qu'Appelle District, puts the yield at $10,824, which is known to be much under the real figures. Special attention is called to this officer's report, published in the appendices.

The inspector reports that the laws relating to sawdust and mill rubbish were generally well observed. Four fishways were built during the season, and fishing weirs removed which had been placed across the streams by Indians.

Some apprehension being felt in various quarters that the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg will give out, it may not be out of place to state here that not more than fifty miles of these waters are being fished so far, while the lake is over 300 miles in length and on the average 50 miles wide. Although fish may be scarce at times; this in itself should not be taken as an indication that the fishing industry is depleting the supply to an undue extent. The present fishery regulations ought to be ample guard against any depletion for many years to come. If experience should prove to the contrary, more stringent regulations, and a curtailment of the industry will become a necessity. In addition to a close season of five weeks during the spawning period, seine and gill-net fishing alone are allowed, while the mesh of whitefish gill-nets must be at least five inches extension measure, thus securing the escape of all young or immature fish.

FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Special attention is called to the tables published in the appendices to this report, as well as to the reports of the inspectors and large staff of fishery officers employed under this Department.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE of Close Seasons in force on 1st January, 1888.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. Ter.
Salmon (net fishing)...	......	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	......	......
Salmon (angling)......	......	Sept. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	......	......
Salmon, Ristigouche R.	......	Aug. 15 to May 1.	......	Aug. 15 to May 1.	......	......
Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis.*)	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Winninish and Landlocked Salmon.	......	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	do ...	do ...	......	......
Pickerel (Doré)......	April 15 to May 15.	April 15 to May 15.	......	......	......	April 15 to May 15.
Bass and Maskinongé..	April 15 to June 15.	April 15 to June 15.	......	......	......	......
Whitefish and Salmon Trout	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	......	......	......	......	......
Whitefish......	......	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1.	......	......	......	Oct. 5 to Nov. 10.
Sea Bass......	......	......	......	March 1 to Oct. 1.	......	......
Smelts......	......	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	......
		Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license.				
Lobsters......	......	July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 31.	......
			On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.			
Sturgeon......	......	......	......	Aug. 31 to May 1.	......	May 1 to June 15.
Oysters......	......	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	......

NOTE.—Fishery laws only partially extended to British Columbia. Drifting for salmon confined to tidal waters, and fishing to be discontinued from Saturday noon till 6 p.m. Sunday.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CLOSE SEASON—REMARKS.

In order to afford better protection to trout in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, an Order in Council was passed fixing the close season for this fish between 1st October and 1st April.

The statutory provision relative to net fishing for salmon on Sunday was re-enacted, and the weekly close time for salmon angling in non-tidal waters made to read from nine o'clock on Saturday evening until six o'clock on Monday morning.

Owing to the heavy inroads made upon the lobster and the ultimate danger of complete extinction by over-fishing, it was found necessary to curtail this fishing so as to give lobsters some chance of breeding and keeping up the species. With this end in view a regulation was adopted fixing the close time on that part of the coast of the Atlantic extending from Cape Canso westward and following the coast line of the Bay of Fundy to the United States boundary line, between 1st July and 1st December. In the remaining waters of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the waters of Prince Edward Island and Quebec (including Magdalen Islands and Anticosti), the close season is fixed between the 15th July and 31st December. It is earnestly hoped that these stringent measures will have the effect of preserving a valuable industry and preventing the depletion which is now being experienced on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

In order to put some check on the growing traffic of illegally caught fish over the Intercolonial Railway, an Order in Council was adopted enjoining upon every officer, agent, or employé of Government railways to refuse for transport any fish, unless the shipper or his agent produced a certificate from a fishery officer showing that such fish were caught in a legal manner. This order is believed to have had a most beneficial effect.

BUILDING OF FISHWAYS.

Eight new fishways on the Roger's patent model were built on the following streams in Nova Scotia during the year:—

County.	Mill Dam.	River.
Lunenburg	Keddy's	Mush-a-Mush.
do	Ernst	do
do	Nicol & Zwickers	do
do	Davison's	LaHave.
do	do	do
do	Surnchausmer	Mill Lake.
Antigonish	McGillivray's	South.
do	McDonald's	do

In addition to the above, costly repairs were made to fishways on the St. Croix and Magaguadavic Rivers in New Brunswick.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the Fisheries Service during the financial year ending 30th June, 1887, amounted to $265,443.21, as follows:—

General service	$ 93,238 87
Fish breeding	37,864 22
Fisheries Protection Service	134,340 12
Total	$265,443 21

This Expenditure is sub-divided as follows:—

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements	19,534 01	
Fish breeding	8,880 14	
		28,414 15
Quebec.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements	14,966 55	
Fish breeding	8,740 66	
		23,707 21
Nova Scotia.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements	18,092 21	
Fish breeding	6,701 89	
		24,794 10
New Brunswick.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements	16,944 87	
Fish breeding	2,907 16	
		19,852 03
British Columbia.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements	5,860 72	
Fish breeding	4,623 35	
		10,484 07
Prince Edward Island.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements	4,044 49	
Fish breeding	1,200 21	
		5,304 70
Manitoba.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements		2,468 25
FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE		134,340 12
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Legal and incidental expenses	1,258 54	
Canadian exhibits, &c	1,481 63	
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounty	6,623 41	
General account, fish breeding, including superintendent's salary, disbursements, building fishways, &c	4,750 81	
Building fishways, LaHave River	1,964 19	
		16,078 58
		265,443 21

FISH BREEDING EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred for fish culture is also sub-divided as follows, among twelve fish hatcheries:—

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario.		
Newcastle Hatchery	5,367 10	
Sandwich do	3,513 04	
		8,880 14
Quebec.		
Tadoussac Hatchery	1,971 15	
Gaspé Basin do	2,164 92	
Magog do	835 85	
Ristigouche do (Quebec and New Brunswick)	3,768 74	
		8,740 66
Nova Scotia.		
Bedford Basin Hatchery	3,904 98	
Sydney do	2,796 91	
		6,701 89
New Brunswick.		
Miramichi Hatchery	1,347 25	
St. John River Hatchery	1,559 91	
		2,907 16
Prince Edward Island.		
Dunk River Hatchery		1,260 21
British Columbia.		
Fraser River Hatchery		4,623 35
General Disbursements.		
Salary of superintendent of fish culture	2,000 00	
Building of fishways, &c	2,750 81	
		4,750 81
		37,864 22

RECEIPTS.

The collections made during the Fiscal Year, ending 30th June, 1887, are as follows:—

	$ cts.
Ontario—	
Rents, license fees and fines	15,063 57
New Brunswick—	
Rents, taxes on nets and fines	4,417 52
Quebec—	
Rents, license fees and fines	3,804 66
Nova Scotia—	
Fishery licenses and fines	1,585 28
British Columbia—	
Salmon fishery licenses	943 50
Prince Edward Island—	
License fees	128 00
Manitoba—	
Collections for fines	5 00
Total	25,947 53

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The total number of bounty claims received by the Fisheries Department in 1886, was 14,812 against 14,315 in 1885, an increase of 497. Of this, 152 claims were rejected for non-compliance with the regulations, and 21 held over for further enquiry.

The total number of claims paid, in 1886, was 14,900, an increase of 776 over 1885.

The total amount of money distributed as fishing bounties among vessels and boats was $160,903.59; a decrease of $693.80 as com pared with 1885.

The number of vessels entitled to the bounty in 1886, amounted to 791, with a tonnage of 30,804 tons; a decrease of 40 vessels and a tonnage of 1,413 as compared with 1885.

The number of boats among which the bounty was distributed in 1886, reached 14,109, against 13,293 in 1885, and the number of fishermen 27,446; an increase of 816 boats and 705 fishermen over the previous year.

For details of payments to vessels and boats see Appendix No. 2, page 53.

FISH BREEDING.

There are twelve hatcheries under the control of the Dominion Government located as follows:—

ONTARIO—

Newcastle,
Sandwich.

NEW BRUNSWICK—

Miramichi,
St. John River.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—

Dunk River.

QUEBEC—

Magog,
Tadoussac,
Gaspé,
Ristigouche.

NOVA SCOTIA—

Bedford,
Sydney.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—

Fraser River.

The total number of young fish of various kinds hatched at, and distributed from, the several hatcheries of the Dominion during the season of 1887, from the crop of 1886, amounted to 77,673,000, and the total quantity of ova laid down in all the hatcheries, during the fall of 1887, was 110,580,200.

The kinds of fish at present hatched out in these hatcheries include the Atlantic and Pacific salmon, the whitefish and salmon trout of the great lakes of Ontario, the pickerel (*doré*), and the speckled or brook trout.

Complete details and statements connected with fish-breeding operations, during the season of 1887, will be found in Part II of the present report.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Reference to the appendices annexed to the present report shows that the number of persons employed on the outside staff of this Department during the present year, including the officers and crews of fisheries protection cruisers, was 892. To this number must be added about 30 special fishery guardians employed for short periods during the close seasons, making a total of 920 persons engaged in the protection of the deep-sea and inland fisheries of the Dominion.

PROTECTION OF CANADIAN FISHING GROUNDS AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The following cruisers were employed during the season of 1887 in the fisheries protection service:

Str.	"Acadia"	Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N.
"	"La Canadienne"	Capt. Wm. Wakeham.
Sch.	"Vigilant"	" C. M. Lorway.
"	"Gen. Middleton"	" James McLean.
"	"L. Houlett"	" Thos. Quigley.
"	"Triumph"	" C. M. Lorway.
"	"Advance"	" C. T. Knowlton.
"	"Critic"	" Wm. McLaren.
"	"A. C. Moore"	" L. Pouliot.
Steam Yacht	"Intrepid"	" J. H. Pratt.
"	"Dream"	" W. H. Kent.

The "General Middleton" was employed until the 7th February, cruising in Passamaquoddy Bay. The steam yacht "Intrepid" was replaced by the "Dream" about the beginning of the fall.

The only seizure effected during the season for fishing within the prescribed limit was made by the cruiser "Critic" of the boat and seines of the United States schooners, "Argonaut" and "Col. J. H. French." The vessels escaped. The number of official visits to United States fishing vessels by the Dominion cruisers during the season of 1887 amounted to 1,345, details of which will be found in a special Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TILTON,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats; Value of Fishing Material, etc., and the Number of Fishermen in different Provinces of the Dominion, for the Year 1887.

Provinces.	Number of Fishermen.	Vessels and Tugs.			Boats.		Gill Nets and Seines.		Value of Trap and Pound Nets, Weirs, Brush and Eel Fisheries.	Value of Lobster Factories, Traps, etc., re Lobster Industry.	Approximate Value of Freezers and other Fixtures, not itemized.	Total Value.	Remarks.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.					
				$		$		$	$	$	$	$	
Nova Scotia	†28,991	660	28,439	1,275,890	13,391	322,750	3,543,581	657,736	* 197,360	217,782	268,543	2,940,061	See page 140.
New Brunswick.	11,087	183	3,404	133,250	5,085	194,959	439,430	267,213	138,235	223,309	354,207	1,311,173	do 165.
P. E. Island.......	4,059	56	2,349	56,400	1,139	35,450	70,235	59,225	....	240,000	88,000	479,075	do 184.
Quebec	‖9,710	141	7,379	292,870	6,083	160,131	233,169	169,180	58,739	100,236	....	781,156	do 213, 238.
Ontario	2,762	38	1,039	93,930	1,126	99,146	1,307,587	183,899	‡ 86,750	....	6,195	469,920	do 298.
British Columbia	3,324	90	1,875	137,500	1,268	62,880	253,842	162,075	....	....	465,000	767,455	do 268.
Totals.........	59 933	1,168	44,485	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	5,847,844	1,499,328	481,084	781,327	1,121,945	6,748,840	

* Weirs.
† Does not include shoremen of B. C.
‡ Pound nets.
‖ Does not include fishermen above Quebec.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, for the Years 1886 and 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts.		$	cts.
Cod	Cwt.	1,090,716	4,549,571	60	1,078,355	4,313,420	00
Boneless Cod	Lbs.	69,790	3,507	40	52,500	2,150	00
Herring, pickled	Brls.	374,784	1,518,032	00	349,909	1,574,590	50
do smoked	Boxes.	1,129,305	282,326	25	1,580,558	395,139	50
do frozen	No.	21,023,300	126,139	80	21,986,700	109,933	50
do fresh	Lbs.	5,767,554	285,010	70	7,354,497	363,612	85
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	Lbs.	16,434,421	2,356,659	75	12,185,687	1,462,282	44
do in shell, alive, &c.	Tons.	8,662	281,734	40	3,650	371,826	24
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	6,511	85,753	00	9,041½	126,828	00
do fresh	Lbs.	2,917,712	433,552	70	4,568,383	685,314	90
do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	7,762,321	842,876	20	9,842,795	1,182,539	73
do smoked	Lbs.	49,048	8,674	60	54,187	9,595	40
Mackerel, preserved, in cans	Lbs.	772,592	81,909	60	151,041	18,124	92
do fresh	Lbs.	93,500	4,895	00	357,600	17,880	00
do pickled	Brls.	147,962	1,479,620	00	129,610	1,435,320	00
Haddock	Cwt.	213,474	747,685	26	216,003	864,012	00
Hake	Cwt.	40,841	138,179	00	59,533	238,132	00
Pollock	Cwt.	79,045	276,637	50	102 902	411,608	00
Trout	Lbs.	5,052,413	397,090	50	4,520,165	452,016	50
do pickled	Brls.	2,430	24,300	00	3,867	38,670	00
Whitefish, pickled	Brls.	4,903	41,788	00	5,232½	43,852	00
do fresh	Lbs.	5,918,623	392,561	93	5,800,356	409,713	88
Smelt	Lbs.	7,209,888	432,213	28	5,923,418	355,285	08
Sardines	Hogsheads.	73,627	735,642	00	53,334	533,820	00
Oysters	Brls.	62,905	189,915	00	61,360	187,580	00
Hake Sounds	Lbs.	107,643	99,411	00	81,163	81,163	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	1,856	13,475	00	2,489	24,886	60
Alewives	Brls.	33,887	134,849	60	32,747	147,358	50
Shad	Lbs.	509,710	30,582	60	743,612	44,016	72
do pickled	Brls.	8,520	79,314	00	8,165	73,485	00
Eels do	Brls.	7,360	66,014	00	6,147	61,470	00
do	Lbs.	1,635,296	97,607	31	1,601,108	104,584	48
Halibut	Lbs.	1,563,872	96,912	32	1,711,519	171,151	90
Sturgeon	Lbs.	2,373,133	118,819	29	2,014,082	118,913	92
Maskinongé	Lbs.	857,645	55,647	00	652,185	39,131	10
Bass	Lbs.	867,204	56,560	74	837,652	50,259	12
Pickerel	Lbs.	2,624,785	169,684	32	2,412,549	141,895	24
Pike	Lbs.	1,438,664	59,394	62	1,161,969	50,742	50
Winninish	Lbs.	64,600	3,876	00	55,000	3,300	00
Bar and Whitefish	Dozen.	7,372	9,216	00	5,001	6,251	25
Tom Cod, or Frost Fish	Lbs.	1,463,875	43,555	00	1,060,930	31,829	40
Flounders	Lbs.	49,920	2,995	20	122,470	12,247	00
Squid	Brls.	4,958	19,832	00	31,024	124,096	00
Oolâchans, pickled	Brls.	80	800	00	115	1,380	00
do fresh	Lbs.	44,000	2,610	00	25,500	1,530	00
do smoked	Lbs.	1,900	380	00	Boxes, 350	700	00
Clams		....	7,950	00	....	3,500	00
Fur Seal Skins	No.	38,907	399,070	00	23,800	236,600	00
Hair do	No.	31,226	30,476	00	26,299	25,424	00
Sea Otter Skins	No.	25	1,500	00	75	4,500	00
Porpoise Skins	No.	177	668	00	656	2,610	00
Fish Oils	Galls.	899,363	505,771	75	995,509	405,157	60

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Cod Liver Oil ......Galls.	1,800	1,800 00		
Coarse and Mixed Fish...... Brls.	25,176	104,268 51	31,828	158,828 77
Fish used as Bait ...... Brls.	171,210	198,937 00	160,480	229,170 00
do Manure ...... Brls.	171,769	70,688 50	139,157	70,763 50
Guano......Tons.	1,303	21,045 00	1,305	34,125 00
Crabs and Prawns, in B.C......		2,500 00		4,500 00
Fish, assorted, in B.C...... Lbs.	173,800	8,690 00	712,000	42,600 00
Fish sold in B.C markets......		125,000 00		
do Halifax markets......		39,500 00		42,400 00
Fish for home consumption, not included in Returns......		303,564 34		229,225 71
Total......		18,679,288 57		18,386,103 75
Decrease......				293,184 82

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Value.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1886.	1887.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia......	8,415,361 45	8,379,782 68	35,578 77	
New Brunswick......	4,180,227 27	3,559,506 89	620,720 38	
Quebec	1,741,382 20	1,773,567 43		32,185 23
Prince Edward Island......	1,141,991 40	1,037,425 94	104,565 46	
British Columbia......	1,577,348 00	1,974,887 08		397,539 08
Ontario......	1,435,998 41	1,531,849 73		95,851 32
Manitoba and North-West Territories.	186,979 84	129,084 00	57,895 84	
Totals......	18,679,288 57	18,386,103 75	818,760 45	525,575 63
Decrease......			293,184 82	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1886 and 1887.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts.		$	cts.
Salmon	Brls.	2,584	46,512	00	3,662	58,591	00
do fresh	Lbs.	469,263	90,493	10	496,350	99,070	00
do smoked	Lbs.	8,150	1,630	00	13,837	2,767	40
do preserved	Cans.	14,981	2,996	20	34,766	5,214	90
Mackerel	Brls.	101,947	1,019,470	00	91,348	1,096,176	00
do preserved	Cans.	22,880	3,432	00	58,163	6,979	56
do fresh	Lbs.	93,500	4,895	00	357,600	17,880	00
Herring	Brls.	155,750	623,000	00	181,146	815,157	00
do smoked	Boxes	36,761	9,190	25	85,910	21,477	50
do frozen or fresh	Lbs.	260,700	10,428	00	....	....	
Alewives	Brls.	17,122	68,489	60	16,290	73,305	00
do smoked	No.	100,000	800	00	120,000	960	00
Cod, dried	Cwt.	827,371	3,516,330	35	794,309	3,177,236	00
do boneless	Lbs.	34,000	1,360	00	50,000	2,000	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	1,571	11,002	00	1,398	13,980	00
Haddock	Cwt.	195,716	685,009	00	200,007	800,028	00
Pollock	Cwt.	71,332	249,662	50	72,490	289,960	00
Hake					20,023	80,092	00
do Sounds	Lbs.	57,553	57,553	00	43,626	43,626	00
Finnan Haddies	Lbs.	121,554	4,861	76	127,000	5,060	00
Halibut	Lbs.	1,371,039	82,102	34	1,184,288	118,428	80
Shad	Brls.	2,943	23,544	00	1,300	11,700	00
Bass	Lbs.	21,590	1,284	60	15,065	903	90
Trout	Lbs.	131,562	7,893	72	155,469	15,546	90
Squid	Brls.	4,394	17,576	00	30,320	121,280	00
Smelt	Lbs.	600,243	36,014	58	463,672	27,820	32
Eels	Brls.	3,502	31,518	00	3,740	37,400	00
Oysters	Brls.	1,397	4,191	00	1,716	5,148	00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	7,206,347	1,080,952	05	6,688,923	802,670	76
do shipped fresh, alive, &c.	Tons.	....	153,034	40	....	262,326	24
Fish Oils	Galls	492,585	320,021	25	483,366	193,346	40
Cod Liver Oil	Galls	1,800	1,800	00	....	....	
Guano	Tons.	588	8,820	00	579	14,475	00
Fish used as bait	Brls.	57,132	57,132	00	65,014	97,521	00
Fish for manure	Brls.	26,139	13,069	50	28,570	14,285	00
Mixed Fish	Lbs.	6,200	317	00	....	....	
Clams	Brls	990	4,950	00	....	....	
Amount sold in Halifax Fish Market		....	39,500	00	....	42,400	00
Home Consumption of various counties, as per return		....	124,526	25	....	4,949	00
Total		....	8,415,361	45	....	8,379,782	68
Decrease		....	....		....	35,578	77

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Productions in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts		$	cts.
Codfish	Cwt.	79,445	387,641	25	93,524	374,096	00
Herring	Brls.	95,180	380,720	00	82,819	372,685	50
do smoked	Boxes.	1,081,384	270,346	00	1,478,996	369,749	00
do frozen	No.	21,023,300	126,139	80	21,986,700	109,933	50
Mackerel	Brls.	17,868	178,680	00	3,607	43,284	00
do preserved	Lbs.	70,128	10,519	20	44,278	5,313	36
Haddock	Cwt.	13,321	46,623	50	12,706	50,824	00
Pellock	Cwt.	16,034	56,119	00	30,412	121,648	00
Hake	Cwt.	22,990	80,465	00	31,277	125,108	00
Halibut	Lbs.	55,721	3,343	26	50,234	5,023	40
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	224	4,032	00	150	2,400	00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs.	1,201,732	240,346	40	1,312,610	262,522	00
do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	4,125	825	00	3,597	539	55
do smoked	Lbs.	18,198	3,639	60	9,300	1,860	00
Alewives	Brls.	15,865	63,460	00	15,876	71,442	00
Trout	Lbs.	65,650	3,939	00	71,765	7,176	50
Smelt	Lbs.	6,484,145	389,048	70	5,366,321	321,979	26
Shad	Brls.	5,577	55,770	00	6,865	61,785	00
Eels	Brls.	3,745	33,705	00	2,255	22,550	00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	16,264	975	84	....	....	....
Sardines	Hogsheads.	73,291	732,910	00	53,094	530,940	00
Bass	Lbs.	131,707	7,902	42	104,779	6,286	74
Pickerel	Lbs.	134,200	8,052	00	105,400	6,324	00
Perch	Lbs.	14,900	894	00	22,300	669	00
Oysters	Brls	28,083	84,249	00	23,196	69,588	00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	4,661,812	699,271	80	2,630,559	315,667	08
do	Tons.	4,290	128,700	00	3,650	109,500	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	46	322	00	76	760	00
Hake Sounds	Lbs.	29,510	29,510	00	37,537	37,537	00
Fish Oil	Galls.	92,788	55,672	80	118,369	47,347	60
Fish Guano	Tons.	655	9,825	00	136	3,400	00
Fish used as Manure	Brls.	39,185	19,592	50	22,145	11,072	50
do Bait	Brls.	55,454	83,181	00	39,069	58,603	50
Squid	Brls.	564	2,256	00	704	2,816	00
Frost Fish	Lbs.	713,875	28,555	00	560,980	16,829	40
Flounders	Lbs.	49,920	2,995	20	122,470	12,247	00
Total		....	4,180 227	27	....	3,559,506	89
Decrease		....	....	....	....	620,720	38

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1886 and 1887.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts.		$	cts.
Salmon	Brls.	2,584	46,512	00	3,662	58,591	00
do fresh	Lbs.	469,253	90,493	10	496,350	99,070	00
do smoked	Lbs.	8,150	1,630	00	13,837	2,767	40
do preserved	Cans.	14,981	2,996	20	34,766	5,214	90
Mackerel	Brls.	101,947	1,019,470	00	91,348	1,096,176	00
do preserved	Cans.	22,880	3,432	00	58,163	6,979	56
do fresh	Lbs.	93,500	4,895	00	357,600	17,880	00
Herring	Brls.	155,750	623,000	00	181,146	815,157	00
do smoked	Boxes	36,761	9,190	25	85,910	21,477	50
do frozen or fresh	Lbs.	260,700	10,428	00			
Alewives	Brls.	17,122	68,489	60	16,290	73,305	00
do smoked	No.	100,000	800	00	120,000	960	00
Cod, dried	Cwt.	827,371	3,516,330	35	794,309	3,177,236	00
do boneless	Lbs.	34,000	1,360	00	50,000	2,000	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	1,571	11,002	00	1,398	13,980	00
Haddock	Cwt.	195,716	685,009	00	200,007	800,028	00
Pollock	Cwt.	71,332	249,662	50	72,490	289,960	00
Hake					20,023	80,092	00
do Sounds	Lbs.	57,553	57,553	00	43,626	43,626	00
Finnan Haddies	Lbs.	121,554	4,861	76	127,000	5,060	00
Halibut	Lbs.	1,371,039	82,102	34	1,184,288	118,428	80
Shad	Brls.	2,943	23,544	00	1,300	11,700	00
Bass	Lbs.	21,590	1,284	60	15,065	903	90
Trout	Lbs.	131,562	7,893	72	155,469	15,546	90
Squid	Brls.	4,394	17,576	00	30,320	121,280	00
Smelt	Lbs.	600,243	36,014	58	463,672	27,820	32
Eels	Brls.	3,502	31,518	00	3,740	37,400	00
Oysters	Brls.	1,397	4,191	00	1,716	5,148	00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	7,206,347	1,080,952	05	6,688,923	802,670	76
do shipped fresh, alive, &c.	Tons.		153,034	40		262,326	24
Fish Oils	Galls	492,585	320,021	25	483,366	193,346	40
Cod Liver Oil	Galls	1,800	1,800	00			
Guano	Tons.	588	8,820	00	579	14,475	00
Fish used as bait	Brls.	57,132	57,132	00	65,014	97,521	00
Fish for manure	Brls.	26,139	13,069	50	28,570	14,285	00
Mixed Fish	Lbs.	6,200	317	00			
Clams	Brls.	990	4,950	00			
Amount sold in Halifax Fish Market			39,500	00		42,460	00
Home Consumption of various counties, as per return			124,526	25		4,949	00
Total			8,415,361	45		8,379,782	68
Decrease						35,578	77

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Productions in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts		$	cts.
Codfish	Cwt.	79,445	337,641	25	93,524	374,096	00
Herring	Brls.	95,180	380,720	00	82,819	372,685	50
do smoked.	Boxes.	1,081,384	270,346	00	1,478,996	369,749	00
do frozen	No.	21,028,300	126,139	80	21,986,700	109,933	50
Mackerel	Brls.	17,868	178,680	00	3,607	43,284	00
do preserved	Lbs.	70,128	10,519	20	44,278	5,313	36
Haddock	Cwt.	13,321	46,623	50	12,706	50,824	00
Pollock	Cwt.	16,034	56,119	00	30,412	121,648	00
Hake	Cwt.	22,990	80,465	00	31,277	125,108	00
Halibut	Lbs.	55,721	3,343	26	50,234	5,023	40
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	224	4,032	00	150	2,400	00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs.	1,201,732	240,346	40	1,312,610	262,522	00
do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	4,125	825	00	3,597	539	55
do smoked	Lbs.	18,198	3,639	60	9,300	1,860	00
Alewives	Brls.	15,865	63,460	00	15,876	71,442	00
Trout	Lbs.	65,650	3,939	00	71,765	7,176	50
Smelt	Lbs.	6,484,145	389,048	70	5,366,321	321,979	26
Shad	Brls.	5,577	55,770	00	6,865	61,785	00
Eels	Brls.	3,745	33,705	00	2,255	22,550	00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	16,264	975	84	....	....	....
Sardines	Hogsheads.	73,291	732,910	00	53,094	530,940	00
Bass	Lbs.	131,707	7,902	42	104,779	6,286	74
Pickerel	Lbs.	134,200	8,052	00	105,400	6,324	00
Perch	Lbs.	14,900	894	00	22,300	669	00
Oysters	Brls	28,083	84,249	00	23,196	69,588	00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	4,661,812	699,271	80	2,630,559	315,667	08
do	Tons.	4,290	128,700	00	3,650	109,500	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	46	322	00	76	760	00
Hake Sounds	Lbs.	29,510	29,510	00	37,537	37,537	00
Fish Oil	Galls.	92,788	55,672	80	118,369	47,347	60
Fish Guano	Tons.	655	9,825	00	136	3,400	00
Fish used as Manure	Brls.	39,185	19,592	50	22,145	11,072	50
do Bait	Brls.	55,454	83,181	00	39,069	58,603	50
Squid	Brls.	564	2,256	00	704	2,816	00
Frost Fish	Lbs.	713,875	28,555	00	560,980	16,829	40
Flounders	Lbs.	49,920	2,995	20	122,470	12,247	00
Total		....	4,180 227	27	....	3,559,506	89
Decrease		....	....		....	620,720	38

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod	Cwt.	12,850	51,400 00	26,422	105,688 00
do boneless	Lbs.	35,790	2,147 40	2,500	150 00
Herring	Brls	43,204	129,612 00	58,874	174,933 00
do smoked	Boxes	.....	.....	90	22 50
Mackerel	Brls.	27,534	275,340 00	24,027	288,324 00
do preserved	Cans.	679,584	67,958 40	48,600	5,832 00
Haddock	Lbs.	71,550	4,293 00	78,300	3,132 00
Hake	Cwt.	9,530	28,590 00	8,288	32,952 00
Salmon, fresh	Lbs.	2,440	366 00	4,060	812 50
Alewives	Brls.	700	2,100 00	367	1,651 00
Halibut	Lbs.	9,680	580 80	9,650	965 00
Bass	Lbs.	200	12 00	.....	.....
Trout	Lbs.	75,195	4,511 70	75,200	7,520 00
Smelt	Lbs.	74,100	4,446 00	89,425	5,365 50
Eels	Lbs.	150,650	9,039 00	212,950	21,295 00
Shad	Lbs.	750	45 00	.....	.....
Oysters	Brls.	33,125	99,375 00	36,448	109,344 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	Lbs.	3,616,780	434,013 60	2,009,107	241,092 84
Cod and Hake Sounds	Lbs.	20,580	12,348 00	12,832	616 60
Fish Oils	Galls.	14,997	7,498 50	17,825	7,130 00
Manure	Tons.	3,315	3,315 00	2,370	2,370 00
Guano	Tons.	.....	.....	530	13,250 00
Fresh fish, local consumption	Lbs.	.....	5,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Total		.....	1,141,991 40	.....	1,037,425 94
Decrease, 1887		.....	.....	.....	104,565 46

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts.		$	cts.
Cod	Cwt.	161,050	644,200	00	164,000	656,400	00
Herring, pickled	Brls.	40,820	185,540	00	31,607	142,231	50
do smoked	Boxes	7,560	1,890	00	9,762	2,440	50
Mackerel	Brls.	613	6,130	00	628	7,536	00
Haddock	Cwt.	1,037	4,148	00	1,237	4,918	00
Halibut	Lbs.	46,432	2,785	92	81,347	8,134	70
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	647	9,058	00	770½	12,828	00
do fresh	Lbs.	418,687	44,555	20	529,763	103,250	90
do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	2,255	451	00	8,448	1,267	20
Shad	Lbs.	508,960	30,537	60	743,612	44,016	72
Eels	Lbs.	1,433,601	86,016	06	1,348,348	80,900	88
do pickled	Brls.	113	791	00	152	1,520	00
Sardines	Brls.	744	2,232	00	960	2,880	00
Sturgeon	Brls.	535	2,675	00	323	1,615	00
do	Lbs.	795,800	39,790	00	475,400	28,884	00
Trout	Lbs.	494,340	37,286	80	530,760	53,076	00
do	Brls.	152	1,520	00	153	1,530	00
Winninish	Lbs.	64,500	3,876	00	55,000	3,300	00
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	7,372	9,215	00	5,001	6,251	25
Whitefish	Lbs.	53,800	4,804	00	75,730	6,058	40
Maskinongé	Lbs.	209,415	16,753	20	99,780	5,986	80
Bass	Lbs.	226,965	18,157	20	134,479	8,068	74
Pickerel	Lbs.	479,852	36,255	62	473,583	28,408	98
Pike	Lbs.	424,030	21,201	50	366,650	18,332	50
Tom Cod	Brls.	10,000	15,000	00	Lbs. 500,000	15,000	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	239	2,151	00	953	9,530	00
Lobsters, canned	Lbs.	949,482	142,422	30	857,098	103,851	76
Small and Mixed Fish	Brls.	17,332	59,215	10	20,037	86,995	50
Seal Skins	No.	28,226	28,226	00	22,799	22,799	00
Porpoise Skins	No.	177	668	00	656	2,640	00
Fish Oils	Galls	253,053	102,083	20	268,109	107,243	60
Fish used as bait and manure	Brls	131,919	93,335	50	134,769	116,081	50
Guano	Tons.	60	2,400	00	60	3,000	00
Smelts	Lbs.	32,400	1,944	00	4,000	120	00
Fish used as local consumption	Brls.	21,142	84,568	00	19,485	77,940	00
Total			1,741,382	20		1,773,567	43
Increase						32,185	23

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Salmon	Brls.	3,056	26,151 00	4,459	53,508 00
do fresh	Lbs.	825,600	57,792 00	2,226,600	222,660 00
do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	7,740,960	838,604 00	9,795,984	1,175,518 08
do smoked	Lbs.	22,700	3,405 00	31,050	4,968 00
Herring, fresh	Lbs.	38,000	1,140 00	205,600	6,168 00
do smoked	Lbs.	4,500	900 00	14,500	1,450 00
Trout, fresh	Lbs.	30,750	3,075 00	55,500	5,550 00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	114,900	5,745 00	249,000	14,940 00
Haddock	Lbs.	55,000	2,750 00	………	………
Whiting	Lbs.				
Clams	Lbs.	………	3,000 00	………	3,500 00
Halibut, fresh	Lbs.	81,000	8,100 00	386,000	38,600 00
Oysters	Brls.	300	2,100 00	………	3,500 00
Oolachans, pickled	Lbs.	16,000	800 00	23,000	1,380 00
do smoked	Lbs.	1,900	380 00	Boxes, 350	700 00
do fresh	Lbs.	44,000	2,640 00	25,500	1,530 00
Fur Seal Skins	No.	38,907	389,070 00	33,860	236,600 00
Hair do	No.	3,000	2,250 00	3,500	2,625 00
Sea Otter Skins	No.	25	1,500 00	75	4,500 00
Fish Oil	Galls.	45,940	20,496 00	107,840	50,090 00
Crabs and Prawns		………	2,500 00	………	4,500 00
Sardines		………	500 00	………	………
Smelt, fresh	Lbs.	19,000	760 00	………	………
Assorted or Mixed Fish	Lbs.	173,800	8,690 00	712,000	42,600 00
Fresh Fish, sold in local markets		………	125,000 00	………	………
*Fish for Home Consumption, Chinese laborers		………	70,000 00	………	100,000 00
Total		………	1,577,348 00	………	1,974,887 08
Increase		………	………	………	397,539 08

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts.		$	cts.
Whitefish	Brls.	2,489	24,890	00	2,748	27,480	00
do	Lbs.	3,167,226	253,378	08	3,914,156	313,132	48
Salmon Trout	Brls.	2,278	22,780	00	3,714	37,140	00
do	Lbs.	4,254,916	340,393	28	3,631,471	363,147	10
Herring	Brls.	39,830	199,150	00	15,463	69,583	50
do	Lbs.	5,468,854	273,442	70	7,148,897	357,444	85
Maskinongé	Lbs.	648,230	38,893	80	552,405	33,144	30
Bass	Lbs.	486,742	29,204	52	583,329	34,999	74
Pickerel	Lbs.	1,747,369	104,842	14	1,689,071	101,344	26
Pike	Lbs.	387,705	19,385	25	484,240	24,212	00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	1,374,669	68,733	45	1,221,082	73,264	92
Eels	Lbs.	51,045	2,552	25	39,810	2,388	60
Coarse Fish	Lbs.	1,296,095	38,882	85	2,107,709	63,231	27
Fish for Home Consumption	Lbs.	649,003	19,470	09	1,044,557	31,336	71
Totals			1,435,998	41		1,531,849	73
Increase						95,851	32

APPROXIMATE Yield and Value of the Fisheries for the Years 1886 and 1887.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.			1887.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			$	cts.		$	cts.
Whitefish, fresh	Lbs.	2,697,597	134,879	85	1,810,470	90,523	00
do salt	Brls.	2,414	16,898	00	2,484½	16,372	00
Pickerel (Doré)	Lbs.	263,364	10,534	56	144,495	5,818	00
Pike (Jackfish)	Lbs.	626,919	18,807	87	311,079	8,198	00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	18,000	900	00	4,000	240	00
Perch	Lbs.				88,074	4,612	00
Tullibee	Lbs.	95,246	1,904	92	18,736	657	00
Smoked fish	Lbs.	440	44	00			
Mixed fish	Lbs.	150,532	3,010	64	120,983	2,664	00
Total			186,979	84		129,084	00
Decrease in 1887						57,895	84

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of Fish Caught in the Dominion
Annual Report of the

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	1869.			1870.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
1	Cod† ... Cwt.	513,358		1,705,551 00	578,428	
2	Haddock ... Cwt.	2,086	8,344 00			
	do ... Lbs.	274,400	6,860 00	15,204 00	351,800	
3	Hake ... Cwt.	1,410		4,935 00	330	
4	Pollock ... Cwt.	8,767		26,301 00	560	
5	Cod Tongues and Sounds. Brls.	287		2,009 00	135	
6	Hake Sounds ... Lbs.					
7	Mackerel, pickled ... Brls.	51,011		530,110 00	92,183	
	do fresh ... Lbs.					
	do preserved, in cans Lbs.					
8	Herring, pickled ... Brls.	301,976	1,097,828 00		249,180½	976,883 50
	do smoked ... Boxes.	169,879	42,219 50	1,140,047 50	99,345	118,727 25
	do fresh ... Lbs.					
	do frozen ... No.					
9	Ciscoes ... Brls.	301		1,204 00	275	
10	Halibut ... Lbs.					
	do ... Brls.	1,051		5,845 00	1,764	
11	Salmon, pickled ... Brls.	7,662½	100,320 00		12,613½	201,653 50
	do smoked ... Lbs.	5,964	852 00		5,500	550 00
	do fresh ... Lbs.	193,410	19,341 00		909,375	128,505 00
	do preserved, in cans. Lbs.	784,790	196,097 50	316,610 50	575,517	132,779 00
12	Lobsters do Lbs.	61,100		15,275 00	591,500	
	do in shell, alive, &c. Tons					
13	Scalefish ... Cwt	27,139		149,264 00	92,513	
14	Alewives ... Brls.	19,192		39,828 00	39,242	
15	Trout ... Brls.	7,401½		59,509 00	10,641	
	do ... Lbs.					
16	Winninish ... No.					
17	Shad ... Brls.	6,188	18,564 00		11,497	98,192 00
	do ... No.	73,601	5,495 55	24,059 55	16,249	1,624 90
18	Eels ... No.	109,935	10,993 50		133,033	13,303 30
	do ... Brls.	553	4,424 00	15,417 50	1,060	8,480 00
19	Sturgeon ... Brls.	369		1,845 00	219	
	do ... Lbs.					
20	Whitefish ... Lbs.					
	do ... Brls	13,620		95,340 00	14,973½	
21	Bass ... Brls.	521		4,105 00	263	1,315 00
	do ... Lbs.				20,175	1,210 00
22	Pickerel ... Brls.	585		2,925 00	1,367½	
23	Pike ... Brls.	745		3,725 00	880½	
24	Maskinongé ... Lbs.	600		46 00	20,800	
25	Oysters ... Brls.	600		1,800 00	42,000	
26	Smelts ... Lbs.	124,000		7,440 00	16,400	
27	Sardines ... Brls.	10,736½		53,682 50	6,871	
28	Tom Cod ... Brls.					
29	Bar and Whitefish ... Doz.	328		655 66	6,359	
30	Squid ... Brls.					
31	Oolachans, pickled ... Brls.					
	do smoked ... Boxes.					
	do fresh ... Lbs.					
32	Sea Otter Skins ... No.					
33	Hair Seal Skins ... No.				·40,981	
	Fur Seal Skins, B.C. ... No.					
34	Porpoise Skins ... No.				208	
35	Fish Oils ... Galls.	192,691		117,824 85	534,729	
36	Coarse and Mixed Fish ... Brls.	6,834½		25,562 00	20,807½	
37	Fish as bait and manure. Brls.	41,642		10,410 50	82,490	
38	Guano ... Tons.					
39	Home consumption, not included in above ...					
				4,376,526 56		

† Ling included.

of Canada between the Years 1869 to 1887, both inclusive, as compiled from the Department of Fisheries.

	1871.			1872.			
Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Number.
$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.	
2,233,982 00	674,602	......	2,576,483 00	824,438	......	3,490,327 00	1
......	3,813	11,439 00	......	1,190	3,868 00	......	2
19,895 00	156,200	11,030 00	22,469 00	108,600	6,515 00	10,383 00	
990 00	20,180	......	60,540 00	126,656	......	379,968 00	3
1,680 00	1,050	......	3,150 00	44,030	......	132,090 00	4
915 00	335	......	2,437 00	7,433	......	52,031 00	5
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6
1,092,633 00	240,305	1,349,682 00	......	119,439	1,665,110 00	......	7
......	24,228	3,634 00	1,353,316 00	33,680	4,042 00	......	
......	......	......	......	60,500	6,060 00	1,675,212 00	
......	385,699½	1,331,320 50	......	284,932	1,160,629 00	......	8
1,095,610 75	12,435	1,833 75	1,333,154 25	606,705	151,677 00	1,812,306 00	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
1,375 00	179½	......	897 50	218	......	1,308 00	9
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10
10,354 00	9,668	......	42,340 00	5,497	......	27,485 00	
......	7,675½	80,073 00	......	8,205	139,590 00	......	11
......	1,350	135 00	......	......	......	......	
......	2,017,484	302,622 00	......	1,543,593	192,949 00	......	
463,487 50	100,991	25,247 00	408,077 00	560,709	84,106 00	416,645 00	
92,575 00	1,130,000	......	282,500 00	3,565,863	......	882,633 00	12
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
323,795 07	119,539	......	343,965 90	......	......	......	13
137,347 00	85,225	......	84,702 00	34,708	......	101,124 00	14
85,414 00	7,686	61,906 00	......	7,993	......	64,454 00	15
......	28,970	1,738 00	63,644 00	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16
......	15,863	52,324 00	......	6,938	55,504 00	......	17
89,816 90	24,359	2,635 90	54,959 90	19,960	1,996 00	57,500 00	
......	137,158	13,715 80	......	108,459	10,845 90	......	18
21,783 30	3,806	68,060 00	81,775 80	8,960	152,820 00	163,165 90	
1,095 00	311	......	1,555 00	2,040	......	10,200 00	19
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20
104,814 50	13,317	......	93,219 00	17,940	......	143,520 00	
......	......	......	......	1,095	......	4,653 00	21
2,525 00	143,731	......	8,623 00	......	......	......	
7,605 00	521	......	3,126 00	834	......	4,170 00	22
4,402 50	259	......	1,475 00	1,081	......	6,486 00	23
1,190 50	22,000	......	900 00	1,600	......	104 00	24
126,000 00	13,150	......	39,450 00	24,820	......	74,460 00	25
3,280 00	555,100	......	20,856 00	584,000	......	12,410 00	26
34,355 00	1,649	......	8,245 00	1,791	......	8,955 00	27
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28
12,718 00	4,356	......	8,712 00	3,161	......	6,322 00	29
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	32
245,886 00	9,042	......	54,252 00	8,655	......	51,930 00	33
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
832 00	115	......	4,800 00	25	......	1,000 00	34
287,195 90	616,364	......	361,798 50	696,791	......	441,731 40	35
65,681 30	73,152½	......	101,684 00	3,438	......	13,965 00	36
8,122 50	14,372	......	3,593 00	38,033	......	9,507 75	37
......	......	......	......	738	......	11,070 00	38
......	......	......	146,700 00	......	......	......	39
6,577,391 72			7,573,199 85			9,570,116 05	

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.		1873.			1874.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
				$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
1	Cod †	Cwt.	880,842	....	3,763,657 75	797,890¾	....
2	Haddock	Cwt.	479	2,395 00	....	241	1,205 00
	do	Lbs.	1,892,726	113,563 56	115,958 56	4,104,532	246,276 92
3	Hake	Cwt.	70,054	....	245,189 00	71,777	....
4	Pollock	Cwt.	43,749	....	153,121 50	34,794	....
5	Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	6,275	....	43,925 00	2,204	....
6	Hake Sounds	Lbs	....	....	....	....	....
7	Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	150,404	1,504,040 00	....	161,096	1,569,551 00
	do fresh	Lbs.	21,050	3,157 00	....	59 000	8,850 00
	do preserved in cans	Lbs.	10,842	1,626 30	1,508,823 30	80,460	12,069 00
8	Herring, pickled	Brls.	314,392	1,222,802 00	....	406,068	1,275,502 00
	do smoked	Boxes	521,086	130,271 50	1,353,073 50	454,209	113,552 25
	do fresh	Lbs	....	....	....	....	....
	do frozen	No.	....	....	....	....	....
9	Ciscoes	Brls.	288	....	1,152 00	293	....
10	Halibut	Lbs.	662,435	39,746 10	....	589,275	35,356 50
	do	Brls.	458	2,290 00	42,036 10	312	1,872 00
11	Salmon, pickled	Brls	7,722	134,912 00	....	7,387½	139,346 00
	do smoked	Lbs.	125,785	21,106 50	....	137,320	20,598 00
	do fresh	Lbs.	2,570,469	322,293 65	....	2,501,246	321,967 70
	do preserved in cans	Lbs.	1,300,984	324,346 00	802,658 15	1,940,006	493,146 00
12	Lobsters do	Lbs.	4,864,998	....	1,214,749 50	8,117,221	....
	do in shell, alive, &c.	Tons.	....	....	....	....	....
13	Scalefish	Cwt.	....	....	....	....	....
14	Alewives	Brls.	42,787	....	149,754 50	55,830	....
15	Trout	Brls.	9,287	74,494 00	....	14,515	151,332 00
	do	Lbs.	183,147	10,988 82	85,482 82	122,815	7,768 90
16	Winninish	No.	....	....	....	7,500	....
17	Shad	Brls	7,508	60,064 00	....	12,342	98,736 00
	do	No.	19,694	1,969 00	62,033 00	66,873	6,687 30
18	Eels	No.	160,543	16,054 00	....	374,187	37,418 70
	do	Brls.	5,989	53,901 00	69,955 00	3,520	31,680 00
19	Sturgeon	Brls.	381	....	1,905 00	559	....
	do	Lbs.	....	....	....	....	....
20	Whitefish	Lbs.	1,523,686	29,594 00	....	1,222,835	61,140 00
	do	Brls.	16,453	131,624 00	161,218 00	17,134	171,340 00
21	Bass	Brls.	731	3,655 00	....	1,567	6,304 00
	do	Lbs.	426,945	25,616 82	29,271 82	439,423	26,365 38
22	Pickerel	Brls.	1,055	....	5,275 00	2,240	....
23	Pike	Brls.	1,248	....	6,240 00	936½	....
24	Maskinongé	Lbs.	28,600	....	1,430 00	87,600	....
25	Oysters	Brls.	27,288	....	81,864 00	14,318	....
26	Smelt	Lbs.	810,399	....	48,623 94	1,156,350	....
27	Sardines	Brls.	870	....	4,350 00	902	....
	do	Hhgs	....	....	....	....	....
28	Tom Cod	Brls.	....	....	....	8,000	....
29	Bar and whitefish	Doz.	24,756	....	49,512 00	11,360	....
30	Squid	Brls.	....	....	....	....	....
31	Oolachans, pickled	Brls.	....	....	....	....	....
	do smoked	Boxes	....	....	....	....	....
	do fresh	Lbs.	....	....	....	....	....
32	Sea Otter Skins	No.	....	....	....	....	....
33	Hair Seal Skins	No.	12,816	....	76,896 00	12,639	....
	Fur Seal Skins, B.C.	No.	....	....	....	....	....
34	Porpoise Skins	No.	....	....	....	....	....
35	Fish Oils	Galls	674,155	....	432,991 00	518,234	....
36	Coarse and Mixed Fish	Brls.	3,584	....	14,336 00	25,709	....
37	Fish as bait and manure.	Brls.	30,561	....	9,852 50	18,361	....
38	Guano	Tons.	804½	....	12,067 50	3,742	....
39	Home Consumption, not included in above	....	....	....	....	....	....
					10,547,402 44		

† Ling included.

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

	1875.			1876.			Number.
Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	
$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	
3,502,227 25	748,788	...	3,257,042 53	830,860	...	4,133,845 25	1
...	126	630 00	...	347	1,735 00	...	2
247,476 92	4,695,928	281,755 68	282,385 68	15,073,100	904,386 00	906,121 00	
251,219 50	46,502	...	162,757 00	73,232	...	256,312 00	3
121,779 00	44,751	...	156,628 50	48,006	...	168,021 00	4
15,428 00	2,631	...	18,291 00	1,714	...	12,352 00	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	123,654½	1,236,545 00	...	104,356	992,794 00	...	7
...	39,980	5,997 00	...	...	...	...	
1,580,470 00	21,400	3,210 00	1,245,752 00	32,620	4,893 00	997,687 00	
...	309,658	1,306,402 64	...	429,367½	1,705,959 00	...	8
1,389,054 25	642,000	160,500 00	1,466,902 64	549,150	137,287 50	1,843,246 50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,904 50	196	...	1,274 00	316	...	1,530 00	9
...	573,015	34,410 90	...	1,014,500	60,870 00	...	10
37,228 50	210	1,206 00	35,616 90	183	1,098 00	61,968 00	
...	5,026	87,684 00	...	5,649½	83,348 00	...	11
...	57,880	8,682 00	...	79,144	11,871 70	...	
...	1,786,894	233,046 80	...	1,499,817	194,034 48	...	
966,077 70	574,526	144,253 43	478,666 23	695,745	101,522 15	390,776 33	
2,022,581 25	6,514,380	...	1,638,659 00	5,873,088	...	795,082 94	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
195,405 00	46,253	...	161,885 50	27,500	...	96,250 00	14
...	9,624	99,172 00	...	11,907½	118,748 00	...	15
159,100 90	128,120	8,127 20	107,299 20	594,920	44,429 20	163,177 20	
1,875 00	9,050	...	2,262 50	3,000	...	750 00	16
...	14,395½	115,164 00	...	10,447½	83,580 00	...	17
105,423 30	134,992	13,499 20	128,663 20	142,405	14,240 50	97,820 50	
...	266,619	26,661 90	...	291,737	29,173 70	...	18
69,098 70	2,972	26,748 00	53,409 90	2,866	25,841 00	55 0'4 70	
4,472 00	279	...	2,232 00	559½	4,476 00	7,476 00	19
...	...	...	...	30,000	3,000 00	...	
...	...	...	...	2,095,696	103,441 45	...	20
232,480 00	25,573	...	255,730 00	11,999	119,990 00	223,431 45	
...	823	4,115 00	...	879½	4,397 50	...	21
32,669 38	123,786	7,607 16	11,722 16	302,914	18,174 84	22,572 34	
10,076 00	4,185	...	22,445 00	2,995	...	18,450 00	22
4,112 00	918	...	5,740 00	1,555	...	9,297 50	23
2,652 00	57,700	...	2,930 00	134,470	...	4,441 50	24
42,772 00	11,716	...	35,107 00	16,856	...	50,568 00	25
69,381 00	1,451,580	...	87,094 80	1,990,825	...	119,449 50	26
4,510 00	1,037	...	5,185 00	1,830½	...	9,152 50	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,000 00	4,080	...	10,200 00	4,400	...	11,000 00	28
22,720 00	3,735	...	7,470 00	10,209	...	20,418 00	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
75,834 00	24,369	...	146,214 00	9,915	...	12,393 75	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	104	...	416 00	212	...	848 00	34
316,063 80	629,752	...	381,471 05	702,017	...	422,739 70	35
126,126 00	32,935	...	155,175 75	35,592	...	144,116 50	36
6,538 25	29,604	...	8,831 75	83,127	...	36,943 50	37
56,130 00	995	...	14,925 00	2,252½	...	33,787 50	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,500 00	39
11,681,886 20			10,350,385 29			11,147,590 14	

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.		1877.			1878.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
				$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
1	Cod †	Cwt.	815,068		3,661,694 75	902,496	
2	Haddock	Cwt.	113,573⅜	467,880 30		111,396⅜	390,887 10
	do	Lbs.	130,714	7,842 88	475,723 18	112,104	3,445 12
3	Hake	Cwt.	77,454½		271,090 75	111,893	
4	Pollock	Cwt.	58,746		205,611 00	59,544	
5	Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	2,667		19,137 00	2,071½	
6	Hake Sounds	Lbs.					
7	Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	163,916	1,639,160 00		183,919	1,766,226 00
	do fresh	Lbs.					
	do preserved in cans	Lbs.	191,036	28.655 40	1,667,815 40	121,025	18,093 75
8	Herring, pickled	Brls.	327,249	1,383.590 50		318,036	1,334.900 00
	do smoked	Boxes	553,205	138,501 25	1,522,091 75	622,487	155,821 75
	do fresh	Lbs.					
	do frozen	No.					
9	Ciscoes	Brls.	1,505		7,525 00	822	
10	Halibut	Lbs.	789,460	47.367 60		892,211	53,532 66
	do	Brls	227½	1,365 00	48,732 60	286	1,716 00
11	Salmon, pickled	Brls.	7,130¼	75,329 25		9,440	95,023 00
	do smoked	Lbs.	84,286	12,643 00		104,974	14.574 28
	do fresh	Lbs.	2,192,974	291,888 30		2,497,704	319,006 83
	do preserved in cans	Lbs.	3,495,636	475,826 76	855,687 31	5,802,465	788,576 55
12	Lobsters, preserved in cans	Lbs.	8,086,819		1,213,085 35	10,714,611	
	do in shell, alive, &c.	Tons					
13	Scale fish	Cwt.					
14	Alewives	Brls.	15,313		67,298 00	16,040	
15	Trout	Brls.	12,802½	127,472 00		5,825	57,982 00
	do	Lbs.	614,423	46,028 18	173,500 18	661,825	49,904 30
16	Winninish	No.	3,290		822 50	4,045	
17	Shad	Brls	9,374	74,992 00		11,992	95,936 00
	do	No.	52,647	5,264 70	80,256 70	27,033	2,703 30
18	Eels	No.	28,744	28,274 40		372,376	37,237 60
	do	Brls.	2,908½	26,199 50	54,473 90	3,429	30,770 00
19	Sturgeon	Brls.	617½	4,940 00		523	
	do	Lbs.	84,500	3,475 00	8,415 00		
20	Whitefish	Lbs.	2,646,130	132,865 60		2,604,800	130,260 00
	do	Brls.	7,776	77,760 00	210,625 60	4,061	40,610 00
21	Bass	Brls.	214¼	13,372 50		4,315	29,645 00
	do	Lbs.	232,429	13,945 74	27,318 24	268,735	16,124 10
22	Pickerel	Brls.	4,802		33,362 50	5,367	
23	Pike	Brls.	1,857		13 015 00	2,221	
24	Maskinongé	Lbs.	164,970		5,466 50	373,400	
25	Oysters	Brls.	29,568		88,704 00	30,090	
26	Smelt	Lbs.	2,266,202		135,972 12	2,718,207	
27	Sardines	Brls.	8,130		40,650 00	4,905	
	do	Hhds.					
28	Tom Cod	Boxes	4,000		10,000 00	10,000	
29	Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	11,199		22,399 00	9,407	
30	Squid	Brls.					
31	Oolachans, pickled	Brls				118	
	do smoked	Boxes.					
	do fresh	Lbs.					
32	Sea Otter Skins	No.					
33	Hair Seal Skins	No.	20,312		43,915 00	37,600	
	Fur Seal Skins, B.C.	No.					
34	Porpoise Skins	No.	137		548 00	103	
35	Fish Oils	Galls	915,667		524,627 25	969,179	
36	Coarse and Mixed Fish	Brls.	30,628		119,664 50	27,890	
37	Fish as Bait and Manure	Brls.	222,379		195,724 25	118,750	
38	Guano	Tons.	1,421		21,815 00	1,935	
39	Home consumption, not included in above				203,690 30		
					12,029,957 63		

† Ling included.

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

	1879.			1880.			Number.
Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	
$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.	
4,661,912 50	1,067,484½		4,430,301 25	1,092,514		4,534,262 50	1
	139,777½	489,477 75		103,167	361,654 50		2
394,332 22	295,800	6,249 00	495,726 75	787,566	44,596 00	406,250 50	
384,021 50	125,368		480,612 00	116,925		405,131 00	3
208,404 00	55,177		193,119 50	62,852		219,982 00	4
16,882 50	1,636½		11,740 50	2,078½		14.628 50	5
	18,215		10,929 00	12,560		7,500 00	6
	191,448½	1,749,210 00		233,669	2,162,258 00		7
1,794,319 75	93,514	12,660 20	1,761,870 20	113.707	16,708 05	2,178,966 05	
	349,925	1,454,135 00		342,763	1,404,932 00		8
1,490,721 75	720,960	180,003 50		544,922	136,230 50	1,541,162 50	
	25,000	1,250 00	1,635,388 50				
4,110 00	650		2,600 00				9
	1,290,250	79,715 00		1,179,039	70,893 78		10
55,248 66	279	1,674 00	81,389 00	217	1,302 00	72,195 78	
	4,340	46,775 00		4,156½	42,878 00		11
	108,601	13,998 90		19,247	2,887 10		
	2,543,784	313,373 55		1,669,853	194,856 25		
1,217,180 66	3,064,797	425,480 59	799.628 04	3,004,540	408,521 72	649,143 07	
1,689,681 65	10,244,329		1,650,290 60	13,105,072		2,143,312 65	12
							13
69,544 00	24,358		105,536 00	33,016		145,487 00	14
	6,638	66,086 00		10,564	105,398 00		15
107,886 30	727,345	37,787 20	103,873 20	741,128	38,274 18	143,672 18	
1,011 25	10,565		2,641 25	24,736		6,184 00	16
	14,608	1'6,864 00		10,846	86,768 00		17
98,639 30	55,385	5,538 50	122,402 50	53.223	2,661 15	89,429 15	
	393,833	39,383 30		421,999	42,499 90		18
68,007 60	2,912	25,251 00	64,634 30	2,957	26,539 00	69,038 90	
4,184 00	2,478		12,390 00	2,480	12,400 00		19
				682.500	9,225 00	21,625 00	
	2,280,600	114,030 00		3,006,200	150.310 00		20
170,870 00	3,070	30,700 00	144,730 00	4,495	44,950 00	195,260 00	
	4 111	23,810 00		2,780	17,050 00		21
45,769 10	167,908	10,020 48	33,830 48	191,309	11,478 54	28,528 54	
38,195 00	3,482		19,414 00	3,915		22,494 00	22
16,845 00	2,654		13,374 00	2,003		12.940 00	23
10,765 00	521,040		18,869 00	406,300		12,895 00	24
90,270 00	28,632		85,896 00	34,438		103,314 00	25
90,263 86	1,787,378		59,782 44	2,942,628		99,942 84	26
24,525 00	3,541		10,611 00	44,396		112,904 60	27
12,500 00	7,333		11,000 00	4,000		5,000 00	28
18,814 00	11,639		23,045 00	9,208		9,208 00	29
							30
944 00	425		3,400 00	72½	725 00		31
				180	180 00	905 00	
	140		5,600 00	105		4,200 00	32
78,177 25	32,500		31,000 00	29,621		28,121 00	33
	12,500		100,000 00	13,600		163,200 00	
412 00	255		1,020 00	218		864 00	34
540,913 80	1,060,860		589,307 90	1,064,746		564,207 45	35
115,296 00	26,931		96,228 25	24,980		66,216 00	36
182,130 00	180,905		163,222 25	150,116		129,382 00	37
23,025 00	1,809		26,964 00	3,543		52,659 00	38
183,844 18			181,878 00			239,767 50	39
13,215,678 83			13,529,254 91			14,499,979 71	

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	1881.			1882.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts	$ cts.		
1	Cod † ..... Cwt.	1,075,582		4,468,691 75	903,030	
2	Haddock ..... Cwt.	116,978	409,832 00		178,557	625,329 00
	do ..... Lbs.	160,263	83,892 10	493,724 10	47,350	2,841 00
3	Hake ..... Cwt.	152,327		533,144 50	187,684	
4	Pollock ..... Cwt.	54,538		190,863 00	117,247	
5	Cod Tongues and Sounds. Brls.	1,596		11,460 00	1,640	
6	Hake Sounds ..... Lbs.	85,853		81,122 25	147,190	
7	Mackerel, pickled ..... Brls.	105,772½	1,046,843 00		110,352	1,092,547 00
	do fresh ..... Lbs.					
	do preserved, in cans Lbs.	390,666	58,599 90	1,104,942 90	594,061	89,100 15
8	Herring, pickled ..... Brls.	361,354	1,490,018 00		423,042	1,739,943 75
	do smoked ..... Boxes.	1,060,416	267,604 00		1,247,231	311,807 75
	do fresh ..... Lbs.					
	do frozen ..... No.	16,050,000	64,200 00	1,821,822 00	20,527,200	83,533 80
9	Ciscoes ..... Brls.	580		2,320 00		
10	Halibut ..... Lbs.	1,023,175	61,621 70		1,066,395	
	do ..... Brls.	263	1,578 00	63,199 70		
11	Salmon, pickled ..... Brls.	6,038½	56,453 00		6,839½	72,438 50
	do smoked ..... Lbs.	7,291	2,538 50		76,896	11,540 00
	do fresh ..... Lbs.	2,617,255	210,452 61		1,854,066	301,085 74
	do preserved, in cans Lbs.	8,524,827	1,066,149 70	1,335,593 81	12,282,374	1,410,669 90
12	Lobsters do do Lbs.	17,490,523	2,939,221 70		16,803,730	2,780,445 50
	do in shell, alive, &c. Tons.	543	16,640 00	2,955,861 70	2,005	69,210 00
13	Scalefish ..... Cwt.					
14	Alewives ..... Brls.	44,039		175,197 50	45,875	
15	Trout ..... Brls.	9,700	96,757 00		3,571	35,114 00
	do ..... Lbs.	678,407	45,413 26	142,170 26	2,876,079	219,032 24
16	Winninish ..... No.	36,600		9,150 00	42,160	
17	Shad ..... Brls.	14,819	118,552 00		10,323	82,588 00
	do ..... No.	116,977	10,527 93	129,079 93	225,854	21,042 56
18	Eels ..... No.	346,017	34,776 70		540,390	64,039 00
	do ..... Brls.	2,872	25,798 00	60,574 70	2,817	25,277 00
19	Sturgeon ..... Brls.	3,361	16,805 00			
	do ..... Lbs.	673,121	38,893 26	55,698 26	1,262,020	
20	Whitefish ..... Lbs.	3,962,801	199,538 60		3,493,616	279,489 28
	do ..... Brls.	5,079½	50,795 00	250,333 60	2,192	21,920 00
21	Bass ..... Brls.	2,767	13,835 00			
	do ..... Lbs.	397,543	23,852 58	37,687 58	1,048,349	
22	Pickerel. ..... Lbs.	1,103,500		36,411 00	1,991,980	
23	Pike ..... Lbs.	650,200		23,635 00	410,330	
24	Maskinongé ..... Lbs.	432,740		15,304 60	540,725	
25	Oysters ..... Brls.	31,498		94,494 00	64,646	
26	Smelt ..... Lbs.	2,324,715		137,338 90	3,241,924	
27	Sardines ..... Brls.	4,648	13,944 00		3,508	10,553 00
	do ..... Hhgs.	19,280	115,680 00	129,624 00	27,285	163,710 00
28	Tom Cod ..... Brls.	6,890		10,335 00	3,500	
29	Bar and Whitefish. ..... Doz.	6,000		7,499 50	7,322	
30	Squid ..... Brls.	2,400		9,600 00	3,452	
31	Oolachans, pickled ..... Brls.	367	3,625 00		150	1,218 50
	do smoked ..... Boxes.	500	500 00		1,261	1,261 00
	do fresh ..... Lbs.	3,100	186 00	4,311 00	39,400	1,970 00
32	Sea Otter Skins ..... No.	150		6,000 00	170	
33	Hair Seal Skins ..... No.	61,701	59,951 00		16,917	15,167 00
	Fur Seal Skins, B.C. ..... No.	13,541	162,492 00	222,443 00	17,700	177,000 00
34	Porpoise Skins ..... No.	8		32 00	94	
35	Fish Oils ..... Galls.	1,278,247		669,499 20	1,077,065	
36	Coarse and Mixed Fish ..... Brls.	15,395		50,904 00	26,565	
37	Fish as Bait and Manure. Brls.	216,244		166,921 50	187,060	
38	Guano ..... Tons.	2,914		43,710 00	2,796	
39	Home Consumption not included in above			266,392 40		
				15,817,162 64		

† Ling included.

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

	1883.			1884.			
Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Number.
$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts	
3,779,461 75	1,075,121	......	4,507,938 25	1,022,389	......	4,303,074 85	1
......	173,093	609,966 50	......	216,544	......	758,245 70	2
628,170 00	25,000	1,530 00	611,496 50	......	......	......	
656,894 00	146,281	......	511,983 50	40,073	......	140,255 50	3
410,364 50	105,573	......	369,505 50	78,635	......	275,222 50	4
11,850 00	1,943	......	14,433 00	2,006	......	14,882 00	5
114,857 50	115,687	......	110,222 80	83,637	......	77,726 20	6
......	124,093	1,234,632 00	......	180,170	1,798,487 00	......	7
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
1,181,656 15	702,743	94,843 46	1,329,485 46	190,457	28,194 03	1,826,681 03	
......	443,611	1,825,355 50	......	493,241	2,029,430 00	......	8
......	1,247,860	311,915 00	......	1,938,194	484,548 50	......	
......	7,968	856 16	......	1,049,550	42,859 50	......	
2,136,285 30	20,875,000	125,100 00	2,263,326 66	14,851,500	89,109 00	2,645,447 00	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9
61,853 72	1,066,050	......	61,493 00	1,670,215	......	98,532 90	10
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	603½	63,901 50	......	10,094	123,418 50	......	11
......	419,363	59,909 02	......	384,230	55,026 00	......	
......	2,713,692	307,097 64	......	3,738,828	397,917 09	......	
1,795,732 64	9,460,911	1,087,218 35	1,518,126 51	6,803,845	781,366 05	1,357,727 64	
......	13,364,020	1,889,265 71	......	15,933,283	2,259,892 80	......	12
2,849,705 50	1,869	59,988 00	1,949,253 71	3,065	91,967 00	2,351,859 80	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13
185,972 50	37,707	......	150,498 00	47,674	......	189,954 50	14
......	4,099	40,672 00	......	3,546½	35,172 00	......	15
254,146 24	4,744,529	368,323 12	408,995 12	5,517,487	429,481 00	464,653 00	
10,540 00	21,500	......	5,375 00	25,600	......	6,400 00	16
......	7,076½	56,612 00	......	7,737	61,901 24	......	17
103,639 56	192,800	17,843 75	74,455 75	128,533	12,157 17	74,058 41	
......	514,219	51,421 90	......	419,464	41,946 40	......	18
79,316 00	3,482½	31,246 50	82,668 40	4,776	42,768 40	84,714 80	
......	1,866	9,330 00	......	1,638	8,190 00	......	19
57,770 50	1,041,278	54,006 30	63,336 30	1,601,306	80,709 60	88,899 60	
......	3,120,032	249,602 56	......	3,139,891	251,191 28	......	20
301,409 28	1,862	18,620 00	268,222 56	2,078	20,780 00	271,971 28	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21
66,164 02	1,181,923	......	74,551 04	1,186,423	......	75,571 29	
116,468 19	1,671,539	......	105,011 66	1,771,071	......	111,452 06	22
24,598 90	930,020	......	45,361 00	705,948	......	36,363 40	23
36,097 40	771,070	......	49,257 20	627,750	......	39,573 30	24
193,938 00	50,540	......	151,620 00	41,956	......	126,468 00	25
194,515 44	4,180,943	......	254,456 58	6,177,410	......	370,644 60	26
......	15,294	45,896 00	......	8,895	26,720 00	......	27
174,263 00	37,717	301,736 00	347,632 00	3,788	357,880 00	384,600 00	
5,250 00	4,000	......	6,000 00	2,080	......	3,120 00	28
9,153 05	14,050	......	27,562 50	15,008	......	18,760 00	29
13,700 00	4,470	......	17,672 00	3,176	......	12,704 00	30
......	187	1,517 50	......	330	2,640 00	......	31
......	4,050	4,050 00	......	2,800	2,800 00	......	
4,449 50	30,000	1,800 00	7,367 50	37,500	2,250 00	7,690 00	
8,500 00	96	......	4,800 00	......	......	......	32
......	22,036	20,586 00	......	......	......	166,788 00	33
192,167 00	9,195	91,950 00	112,536 00	......	......	......	
376 00	87	......	298 00	83	......	332 00	34
630,061 20	1,149,598	......	665,746 00	783,765	......	477,443 40	35
103,292 00	39,922	......	163,803 68	45,377	......	201,318 26	36
147,826 50	252,700	......	226,118 50	250,572	......	204,875 25	37
41,910 00	2,873	......	43,095 00	4,422	......	66,330 00	38
243,616 00	......	......	353,488 30	......	......	432,074 00	39
16,824,092 84	......	......	16,958,192 98	......	......	17,766,404 24	

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.		1885.		
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Cod †	Cwt.	1,077,393		4,537,727 75
2	Haddock	Cwt.	189,372	663,145 86	
	do	Lbs.	381,000	15,240 00	678,385 86
3	Hake	Cwt.	55,644		194,754 00
4	Pollock	Cwt.	65,290		228,515 00
5	Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	4,142		29,448 05
6	Hake Sounds	Lbs.	106,667		106,667 00
7	Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	145,752	1,448,137 00	
	do fresh	Lbs.			
	do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	539,734	61,287 00	1,509,424 00
8	Herring, pickled	Brls.	477,262	1,997,901 00	
	do smoked	Boxes.	1,461,854	365,463 50	
	do fresh	Lbs.	364,640	14,951 60	
	do frozen	No.	15,800,150	94,800 90	2,473,117 00
9	Ciscoes ‡	Brls.			
10	Halibut	Lbs.	1,735,917		104,155 02
	do	Brls.			
11	Salmon, pickled	Brls.	7,826	103,744 00	
	do smoked	Lbs.	404,365	43,873 00	
	do fresh	Lbs.	4,438,365	452,171 42	
	do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	5,258,918	552,459 70	1,152,248 12
12	Lobsters do	Lbs.	17,303,088	2,463,780 03	
	do in shell, alive, &c	Tons.	4,998	149,951 00	2,613,731 03
13	Scalefish	Cwt.			
14	Alewives	Brls.	39,738		158,513 50
15	Trout	Brls	4,305	42,772 00	
	do	Lbs.	5,545,449	432,160 02	474,932 02
16	Winninish	No.	28,500		7,125 00
17	Shad	Brls.	14,535	135,517 60	
	do	No.	148,320	13,657 30	149,174 90
18	Eels	No.	919,402	91,940 25	
	do	Brls.	4,600	41,202 00	133,142 25
19	Sturgeon	Brls.			
	do	Lbs.	2,372,175		118,871 15
20	Whitefish	Lbs.	2,917,560	233,404 80	
	do	Brls.	5,355	53,550 00	286,954 80
21	Bass	Brls.			
	do	Lbs.	1,074,103		69,189 22
22	Pickerel	Lbs.	2,129,003		131,939 48
23	Pike	Lbs.	1,022,620		51,978 00
24	Maskinongé	Lbs.	679,220		43,029 60
25	Oysters	Brls.	57,132		171,896 00
26	Smelt	Lbs.	5,982,358		359,029 98
27	Sardines	Brls.			
	do	Hhgs.	58,145		355,731 00
28	Tom Cod	Lbs.	641,260		25,650 64
29	Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	6,798		8,497 50
30	Squid	Brls.	3,487		13,948 00
31	Oolachans, pickled	Brls.	110	1,800 00	
	do smoked	Boxes.	1,300	1,300 00	
	do fresh	Lbs.	31,350	1,881 00	4,981 00
32	Sea Otter Skins	No.			
33	Hair Seal Skins	No.			159,314 00
	Fur Seal Skins, B.C	No.			
34	Porpoise Skins	No.	108		240 00
35	Fish Oils	Galls.	818,152		491,507 29
36	Coarse and Mixed Fish	Brls.	38,738		163,568 11
37	Fish as Bait and Manure	Brls.	273,901		242,650 75
38	Guano	Tons.	3,906		59,340 00
39	Home consumption, not included in above				413,696 25
					17,722,973 18

† Ling included.

‡ Ciscoes, of late years, have been included with fresh water herring.

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

1886.			1887.			Total Value.	Number.
Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1,081,416		4,553,079 00	1,078,355		4,315,570 00	71,796,840 18	1
213,474		747,685 26	216,003		864,012 00	8,173,645 23	2
40,841		138,179 00	59,533		238,132 00	5,266,118 25	3
79,045		276,657 50	102,902		411,608 00	3,752,643 50	4
1,856		13,475 00	2,489		24,886 60	330,241 15	5
107,643		99,411 00	81,163		81,163 00	689,598 75	6
148,429	1,484,515 00		129,610	1,435,320 00		27,366,918 76	7
			357,600	17,880 00			
772,592	81,909 60	1,566,424 60	151,041	18,124 92	1,471,324 92		
374,784	1,518,022 00		349,909	1,574,590 50		33,116,532 95	8
1,129,305	282,326 25		1,580,558	395,139 50			
5,767,554	285,010 70		7,354,497	363,612 85			
21,023,300	126,139 80	2,211,498 75	21,986,700	109,933 50	2,448,276 35		
						27,250 00	9
1,563,872		96,912 32	1,711,519		171,151 90	1,178,738 10	10
6,511	85,753 00		9,041½	126,828 00		18,302,200 74	11
49,048	8,674 60		54,187	9,595 40			
2,917,712	433,552 70		4,568,383	688,314 90			
7,762,321	842,876 20	1,370,856 50	9,842,795	1,182,539 73	2,007,278 03		
16,434,421	2,356,659 75		12,185,687	1,461,282 44		30,833,340 49	12
8,662	281,734 40	2,638,394 15	3,650	371,826 24	1,834,108 68		
						817,024 97	13
33,887		134,849 60	32,747		147,358 50	2,493,600 10	14
2,430	24,300 00		3,867	38,670 00		3,973,995 62	15
5,052,413	397,099 50	421,399 50	4,520,165	452,016 50	490,686 50		
15,504		3,876 00	13,200		3,300 00	61,312 50	16
8,520	79,314 00		8,165	73,485 00		1,778,801 87	17
254,855	30,582 60	109,896 60	*743,612	44,016 72	117,501 72		
976,073	97,607 31		*1,601,108	104,584 48		1,555,867 44	18
7,360	66,014 00	163 621 31	6,147	61,470 00	166,054 48		
						699,733 02	19
2,373,133		118,819 29	2,014,082		118,943 92		
5,918,623	392,561 93		5,800,356	409,713 88		4,298,045 88	20
4,903	41,788 00	434,349 93	5,232½	43,852 00	453,565 88		
						681,571 04	21
867,204		56,560 74	837,652		50,259 12		
2,624,785		159,684 32	2,412,549		141,895 24	990,399 45	22
1,438,664		59,394 62	1,161,969		50,742 50	389,725 42	23
857,645		55,647 00	652,185		39,131 10	334,729 70	24
62,905		189,915 00	61,360		187,580 60	1,936,106 00	25
7,209,888		432,213 28	5,932,418		355,285 08	2,858,050 36	26
						2,978,437 60	27
73,617		735,642 00	58,334		533,820 00		
1,463,875		43,555 00	1,060,980		31,829 40	195,440 04	28
7,372		9,215 00	5,001		6,251 25	268,932 46	29
4,958		19,832 00	31,024		124,096 00	211,552 00	30
80	800 00		115	1,380 00		41,478 00	31
380	380 00		700	700 00			
44,000	2,640 00	3,820 00	25,500	1,530 00	3,610 00		
25		1,500 00	75		4,500 00	35,100 00	32
31,226	30,476 00		26,299	25,424 00		2,642,537 00	33
38,907	389,070 00	419,546 00	33,800	236,600 00	262,024 00		
177		668 00	656		2,640 00	15,126 00	34
901,168		507,571 75	995,509		405,157 60	8,827,858 95	35
28,015		117,713 71	32,484		221,675 77	2,065,328 88	36
342,979		269,625 50	299,637		299,933 50	2,241,209 75	37
1,303		21,045 00	1,305		34,125 00	507,528 00	38
		476,754 34			271,625 71	3,435,026 98	39
		18,679,288 57			18,386,103 75	247,253,587 03	

Statement of Fines imposed, and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries for violations of the Fisheries Act and Regulations during the Year 1887.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts	
Richard McConkey.	Spearing fish in lakes, Co. Peterboro'........	10 00	5 00	
Messrs. Anderson, Robertson and Wilson....................	Fishing during close season, Co. Victoria...	10 00	10 00	Proceeds of sale, confiscated articles.
Charles Ash..	Spearing bass in Grand River	10 00	5 00	
John Schutzburg....	do do	10 00	5 00	
Melvin Baldwin.......	Catching speckled trout during close season, Co. Bruce	10 00	5 00	
D. Hicks	Having speckled trout during close season, Co. Northumberland..............................	5 00	5 00	
Thomas A. Clark....	Fishing for speckled trout during close season, Co Northumberland........................	1 00	1 00	
Wm. Johnston	Illegal fishing in Lake Delta, Co. Leeds......	2 50	1 25	
Stephen Robertson...	do do	2 50	1 25	
A. Cronbary	Selling bass during close season at Toronto	1 00	1 00	
Robert Kimberly......	Fishing during close season for whitefish, Rideau Lakes.	2 50	2 50	
Jones Madden.........	do do	2 50	2 50	
Richard Morris.........	do do	2 50	2 50	
Patrick Dowsett	do do	2 50	2 50	
Thomas Lyons, Thos Ripley and Arch. Elliott	do do	5 00	5 00	
Thos. Monaghan......	Fishing with nets without license in Rideau Lake..	1 00	1 00	
Robert J. Allan.	Catching maskinongé during close season in Niagara River	1 00	1 00	
John McMaster...	Fishing illegally in Rideau Lake.	4 00	2 00	
James McCool	Allowing sawdust to escape into Mattawa River, Co. Renfrew	1 00	1 00	
John Berney.............	For allowing sawdust to fall in Nottawasaga River, Co. Simcoe	15 00	7 50	
E. Henderson..........	Catching maskinongé during close season at Lake Scugog.	1 00	1 00	
Jacob Wolfley	Allowing sawdust, &c, to fall into Styx River, Co. Bruce	15 00	15 00	
George Wells..........	Spearing fish without license in River Thames	2 00	2 00	
Arthur Smith..........	Putting poisonous substances into River Thames	5 00	2 50	
Charles Hill..............	Fishing illegally in Weller's Bay, Lake Ontario	55 00	43 00	Amount realized by sale of nets.
Horace Lymburner...	Allowing sawdust to fall into Georgian Bay	20 00	10 00	
James Soper	Spearing at Colpoy's Bay...........................	1 50	1 50	
Darwin Soper	do	1 50	1 50	
Thomas Tait............	Allowing sawdust to fall into Gravenhurst Lake, Muskoka..................................	20 00	20 00	
Fred. Windsor	Fishing illegally in Kettle's Lake, Muskoka	20 00	....	Left limits.
do	Barring channel do ...	10 00	....	
W. H. Joyce............	Catching whitefish during close season, Co. Lennox..	5 00	5 00	
J. Ruttan.	do do	5 00	5 00	
R. Cousins	do do	5 00	5 00	
Loyst & Co.	do do	5 00	5 00	
	Carried forward..........................	270 00	183 50	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward	270 00	183 50	
Joseph McMinn	Catching pickerel in close season, Muskoka	1 00	1 00	
George Ferris	do do	1 00	1 00	
J. Low	Fishing on Sunday, Co. Norfolk	1 00	1 00	
— Jamieson	do do	1 00	1 00	
Duncan King	Fishing illegally, Lake Simcoe	10 00	5 00	
Samuel Trivett	do do	10 00	5 00	
Alexander Findley	Allowing sawdust to escape into Lake Simcoe	20 00	10 00	
John Roy	Fishing during close season in Ottawa River	5 00	5 00	
David Small	Fishing illegally in Ottawa River	4 00	4 00	
Jacob Cronk	Catching whitefish during close season, Bay Quinté	20 00	10 00	
A. & B. Richardson	do do	20 00	10 00	
do	Sale of bait	5 00	2 50	
A. Marshall	Allowing sawdust to fall into River Severn	20 00	10 00	
Brady & Hartley	do do	20 00	10 00	
J. Naldron	do do	20 00	10 00	
— Mowat	Catching whitefish during close season in Lake Erie	2 00	2 00	
J. Low and Jamieson	Fishing on Sunday, Co. Norfolk	2 00	2 00	
	Total, Ontario	432 00	273 00	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
Pierre Thuot	Fishing illegally in Richelieu River	5 00	5 00	
Pierre Plantier	do do	2 00	2 00	
Lee Quinoby	do District of St. Francis	1 00	0 50	
Ellis Gliddon	do do	1 00	0 50	
Charles Merrill	do do	1 00	0 50	
Herbert Drew	do do	1 00	0 50	
J. F. Ives	do do	1 00	0 50	
Alphonse Berbank	do do	1 00	0 50	
Walter G. Taplin	do do	5 00	2 50	
Peter Castonguay	do do	2 50	1 25	
M. Lambert	do do	2 50	1 25	
James Drew	do do	2 00	1 00	
Charles W. Neidel	do do	1 00	0 50	
John Robinson	do do	1 00	0 50	
James Dearborn	do do	1 00	0 50	
S. W. Emery	do do	1 00	0 50	
Frank E. Jones	do do	1 00	0 50	
A. E. Aldrich	do do	1 00	1 00	
A. A. Loyon	do do	1 00	1 00	
Wilder Morse	do do	1 00	0 50	
C. C. Digan	do do	1 00	0 50	
Charles Edson	do do	1 00	0 50	
John Tyler	do do	1 00	0 50	
Henry Simard	Fishing with nets in Lake Nairne	1 50	1 50	
Alexis Gaudreault	do do	1 50	1 50	
	Carried forward	39 00	25 50	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward	39 00	25 50	
Henry Tremblay	Fishing with nets in Lake Nairne	1 00		Amount not collected, owing to poverty of parties.
Joseph Gauthier	do do	1 00		
Ferdinand Gauthier	do do	1 00		
Rémi Blanchet	Spearing in Matane River		0 50	
Mabé, Nixon & Co.	Having small lobsters in possession, Co Gaspé	1 00	1 00	
Henry O'Leary	do do	1 00	1 00	
J. Windsor	do do	1 00	1 00	
	Total, Quebec	45 00	29 00	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
Hugh M. Coady	Spearing salmon in Margaree River, County Inverness	10 00	10 00	
John M. Coady	do do	10 00	10 00	
Martin Cameron	do do	5 00	5 00	
Duncan McFarlane	do do	8 00	8 00	
Isaac Adams	Fishing salmon illegally in Gold River, Co. Lunenburg	3 00	3 00	
Martin Adams	do do	3 00	3 00	
Johnson Swimmer	do do	3 00	3 00	
Whitman Lantz	do do	3 00	3 00	
Ruben Eisnhaur	do do	3 00	3 00	
Moser Eisnhaur	do do	3 00	3 00	
Burton Rafuse	do do	3 00	3 00	
George Adams	do do	3 00	3 00	
Joseph Penall	do do	7 00	7 00	
Rest Hefler	Allowing sawdust to fall into Sackville River, Co. Halifax	20 00	20 00	
Jos. Sutherland	Illegal fishing in Clyde River, Co. Shelburne	11 00	11 00	
Gideon Sutherland	do do	11 00	11 00	
Joseph Cesale	Having undersized lobsters in possession	12 00	12 00	
Charles Mager	do do	12 00	12 00	
Vilbon & Arseneau	do do Co. Victoria	5 00	5 00	
Shaw McKenzie	Having undersized lobsters in possession, Co. Shelburne	8 00	8 00	
James Harris	Fishing for salmon illegally, Co. Shelburne	5 00	5 00	
Freeman Payzart	Having undersized lobsters in possession, Co Shelburne	5 00	5 00	
John Harris	Closing a fishway, Co. Shelburne	15 00	10 00	Costs and $5.
John McCabe	Netting smelts without license, Co. Victoria	8 00	8 00	
John Cameron	do do	2 00	2 00	
David Richardson	Having lobsters in possession during close season, Co. Halifax	12 78	12 78	
Mathew Gaston	do do	20 00	10 00	
Neil McDonald	do do	20 00	10 00	
W. F. Greeley	Having undersized lobsters in possession, Co. Halifax	10 00	10 00	
Burnaham	do do	20 00	20 00	
A. Leslie	do do	15 00	15 00	
	Carried forward	275 78	250 78	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward	275 78	250 78	
Robert Whitman	Barring channel with trap net, Co Guysboro'	2 00	2 00	
H. K. Lewis & Bros.	Having small lobsters in possession, Co Guysboro'	5 00	5 00	
A. Leslie.	do do	5 00	5 00	
John Myers.	Fishing with nets during weekly close season, Co. Guysboro'	4 00	1 50	Costs and $2.50.
	Total, Nova Scotia.	291 78	264 28	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department	Remarks.
Albert Bryanton	Having grilse in possession, Co. Northumberland	20 00	14 20	Costs $5 80 to be deducted from this amount.
James McKay.	Drifting for salmon, Co. Northumberland	10 00		
John Oxford	do do do	5 00		
Demk. Pettipas.	Barring channel with smelt nets Co. Northumberland	4 00	4 00	
Saml. Robinson.	Taking and packing lobsters during close season, Co. Northumberland	40 00		Fine not yet collected.
Paul Landry.	Fishing smelts illegally in Black River, Co. Kent	13 00	13 00	
G. Scott	Spearing in S.W. Miramichi River	1 00	1 00	
W. Carson	do do	2 00	2 00	
James Stuart.	do do	5 00		Fines held in abeyance on promise good behavior.
Robert McCoy	do do	20 00		
C. Munn	do do	20 00		
Thos. Curry	Fishing with bag-net without license, Co. Northumberland	5 00	5 00	
Chas. Brimner	Having Oysters in possession during close season, Co. Northumberland.	10 00	10 00	
Pilot Sutton	Fishing illegally, Co. Northumberland.	5 00	5 00	
Basile Doucet.	Setting net across stream, Co. Gloucester	20 00	10 00	
Wm. Power	Fishing illegally, Co. Kent	10 00	10 00	
James Cruikshanks.	do do	5 00	5 00	
John Soloman	Putting sawdust in Caraquet River, Co. Gloucesetr	3 00	3 00	
Jean Ls. Landry	Putting sawdust in Caraquet River, Co. Gloucester	2 00	2 00	
Dan. Desmond	Catching trout during close season, Ristigouche River	1 00	1 00	
	Total, New Brunswick	201 00	85 20	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts	
Ben. Young......	Fishing during weekly close season at Canoe Ross, British Columbia........	4 00	4 00	
Thos. E. Ladner.....	do do ...	4 00	4 00	
Antoine Coosulick...	do do ...	2 00	2 00	
H. E. Harlock	do do ...	2 00	2 00	
J. Moskallin...	do do ...	2 00	2 00	
John Peters......	do do ...	2 00	2 00	
Frank Sian.....	do do ...	2 00	2 00	
J. Tambourine.	do do ...	2 00	2 00	
Thos. E. Ladner......	do do ...	2 50	1 25	
W. F. Dilley	Netting for salmon without license............	1 00	1 00	
Bill Doctor......	do do	1 00	0 50	
	Total, British Columbia..............	24 50	22 75	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	432 00	273 00	
Quebec..	45 00	29 00	
Nova Scotia	291 78	264 28	
New Brunswick...	201 00	85 20	
British Columbia	24 50	22 75	
Total......	994 28	674 23	

SCHEDULE

OF

FISHERY OFFICERS

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

WITH

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Schedule of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada, including the Statement of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1887.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	
James Dickson	Lake Superior, from Pigeon River to Slate Island	Port Arthur	Overseer	100 00	100 00	167 00	Salary increased to $150, July 1, 1887.
Joseph Wilson.	Lakes Superior and Huron, from Slate Island to Collin's Inlet, Georgian Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	do	200 00	200 00	630 00	
Donald Cameron.	Lake Huron, from foot of Lake George to Little Current, including St. Joseph's, Cockburn, Manitoulin and adjacent islands	do	do	200 00	200 00	113 50	
Solomon, James	Part of Georgian Bay	Parry Sound	do	100 00	100 00	36 73	Resigned, July 1, 1887.
John Marks	The waters of Lake Huron around St. Joseph's Island	Marksville, St. Joseph's Island	Warden	50 00	8 32	....	Appointed, May, 1, 1887.
F. M. G. Fraser	Georgian Bay, from Parry Sound to Victoria Harbor, including Prince William Henry Island to the mouths of Severn and Muskoka Rivers	Victoria Harbor	Overseer	100 00	100 00	676 40	
Samuel Frazer	Georgian Bay, from Victoria Harbor to Allenwood, including Christian Hope, Beckwith and Giant's Tomb Islands	Midland	do	100 00	100 00	627 25	
Geo. S. Miller	Georgian Bay, from Allenwood to Colpoy's Bay	Owen Sound	do	100 00	100 00	113 10	
J. Shackleton	Georgian Bay, from Colpoy's Bay to Cape Hurd, and Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to Stoke's Bay, including the inland waters of the Townships of Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St Edmund's, in the County of Bruce	Colpoy's Bay	do	150 00	100 00	72 05	Salary increased to $150, July 1, 1887.
R. H. Murray	Lake Huron, from Stoke's Bay to Pt. Clark, including the inland waters of the County of Bruce as far north as the division line between the Townships of Amabel and Albemarle	Allenford	do	100 00	100 00	63 35	
A. G. McKinnon	Lake Huron, from Point Clark to Kettle Point	Goderich	do	100 00	100 00	249 80	

David McMaster	From Kettle Point, on Lake Huron, to Baby's Point, on River St. Clair	Sarnia	do	200 00	200 00		
C. W. Raymond	Little Lake, foot of St. Ann's Island, to upper part Lake St Clair	Mitchell's Bay	do	50 00	50 00		
A. Quennsville	Lake St. Clair, from division line between Dover, East and West, to Stony Point, including mouth of Thames River	Stony Point	Guardian	20 00	20 00	14 50	
E. Boismier	Lake St. Clair, from Baptiste Creek to mouth of Detroit River	Sandwich	Overseer	300 00	75 00		Died, Nov. 1886, Jos. Boismier, acting overseer.
Wm. Prosser	Lake Erie, from mouth of Detroit River to Point Pelée	Leamington	do	100 00	100 00	82 25	
Horace Bartlett	The waters of Lake Erie, within a radius of three miles around North Harbor and Middle Sister Islands	North Harbor Island	Warden				Appointed, September 1, 1887.
James Cummins	Point Pelée Island, Lake Erie	Kingsville	Guardian	50 00	50 00	11 30	
John McMichael	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent	Blenheim	Overseer	50 00	50 00	88 00	
Alex. McBride	do do Elgin	St. Thomas	do	50 00	50 00		
Dav. Sharp	Lake Erie, comprising frontage Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand, and extending from division line between Counties of Norfolk and Elgin to division line between Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga	Port Ryerse	do	200 00	200 00	100 63	
W. A. McCrae	Lake Erie, from division line between Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham to Moulton Bay, and Grand River, from mouth to Caledonia	Dunnville	do	100 00	100 00	37 00	
Peter Price	Long Point, Lake Erie	St. Williams	do	50 00	50 00	25 00	
J. W. Kerr	Lakes Erie and Ontario, from Moulton Bay through Niagara River to Whitby Harbor	Hamilton	do	600 00	600 00	587 24	
Wm. Johnson	Toronto and Ashbrige's Bays	Toronto	Guardian	100 00	100 00		
Wm. Helliwell	Lake Ontario fronting on County of York	Highland Creek	Overseer	100 00	100 00	61 05	
Chas. Gilchrist	Lake Ontario, fronting on County of Northumberland, and Rice Lake	Port Hope	do	400 00	400 00	495 00	
Charles Wilkins	The whole of Bay of Quinté, extending from the upper end of said Bay down to Mill Point, in the County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place to Green Point, in the County of Prince Edward	Belleville	do	500 00	500 00	511 50	
Jos. Redmond	Lake Ontario, fronting on County of Prince Edward	Picton	do	300 00	300 00	421 59	
A. D. Sills	Lake Ontario, fronting on Counties of Lennox and Addington, including inland waters and upper portion of Amherst Island	Napanee	do	150 00	150 00	127 35	
R. R. Finkle	Lake Ontario, fronting the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and lower portion Amherst Island	Bath	do	50 00	50 00	65 50	
Peter Kiel	Lake Ontario waters around Wolfe, Simcoe, Horseshoe and Pigeon Islands	Wolfe Island	do	200 00	200 00	41 50	
	Carried forward			4,920 00	4,553 32	5,718 48	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	
	Brought forward			4,920 00	4,553 32	5,718 48	
Thos. Merritt	Lake Ontario, fronting on Townships of Storrington, Pittsburg and Kingston, County of Frontenac, including part of Bay Quinté and River St. Lawrence	Kingston	Overseer	100 00	100 00	204 65	
John Cox	Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence waters around Howe Island	Howe Island	do	50 00	50 00	62 09	
Nassau Acton	River St. Lawrence, from Howe Island to Jackstraw Lighthouse, including Gananoque to River	Gananoque	do	100 00	100 00	3 40	
J. G. Wallace	River St. Lawrence, from Gananoque to Rockport	Lansdowne	Guardian	50 00	50 00	48 75	
Henry Hunt	River St. Lawrence, around Larue's Island	Rockport	do	20 00	20 00	8 00	
Joshua Legge	River St. Lawrence, from Sheriff's Point to head of Grenadier Island	Gananoque	do	50 00	50 00	....	
William Pool	River St. Lawrence, from Rockport to Prescott	Grenadier Island, Rockport	Overseer	50 00	50 00	16 75	
Sydney Pattison	River St. Lawrence, from Gananoque to Brockville	Rockport	Guardian	50 00	50 00	17 25	
John Mooney	River St. Lawrence, from Brockville to Cornwall	Prescott	Overseer	200 00	200 00	386 00	
Samuel Rolland	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the Township of Matilda, County of Dundas	Iroquois	Guardian	50 00	....	....	Appointed, May, 1887.
Robt. P. Boyd	River St. Lawrence, extending 3 miles above and 3 miles below Cole's Shoal Lighthouse	Lyn	Warden	50 00	....	....	Appointed, July 1, 1887.
T. McGarity	River St. Lawrence, fronting on Counties of Stormont and Glengarry	Cornwall	Overseer	50 00	50 00	24 00	
Pierre St. Pierre	Ottawa River, from Point Fortune to Wendover, County of Prescott	Point Fortune	do	50 00	37 50	21 95	Appointed, Oct. 1, 1886.
Olivier Miron	South Nation River, County of Prescott	Alfred	do	30 00	30 00	11 30	
W. W. Boucher	Ottawa River, fronting on the Counties of Russell and Carleton	South March	do	100 00	33 33	44 60	Appoin'd, March 9, 1887.
Wm. Boucher	do do	do	do	250 00	62 50	132 35	Deceased.

John Grant	Ottawa River, fronting on the County of Renfrew, from division line, County Carleton, to Des Joachims, including inland waters	Forester's Falls	do	100 00	100 00	126 80	
Arch'd Acheson	Ottawa River, comprising Lower Allumette and Coulonge Lakes	Westmeath	do	25 00	25 00	58 75	
John McLeod	North shore Lake Nipissing, from northern boundary of Township of Ferris to outlet French River, including Mattawan River	Sturgeon Falls	do	100 00	75 00	15 30	Resigned, Nov. 1887.
Benj. Sweezy	South shore Lake Nipissing, to northern boundary of Township of Himsworth and other townships bordering on said waters, including French River	Nipissing	do	100 00	100 00	68 00	
E. O. Roper	The waters east of Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau	Bracebridge	do	100 00	100 00	65 88	
Geo R. Steele	The waters of the Townships of Cowper, Foley, Christie, McDougall, McKellar, Ferguson, Carling, Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Wallbridge, Brown and Wilson, in Muskoka and Parry Sound	McKellar	do	100 00	100 00	50 00	
J. G. Rumsey	The waters of the Townships of Chaffey, Cardwell, Stisted, Sinclair, Bethune, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry, Spence, Ryerson, Armour and Proudfoot, in Muskoka and Parry Sound	Huntsville	do	50 00	50 00	57 53	
Wm. Lockhart	The waters of the Townships of Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Ferries, Lount, Machar, Laurier, Mills, Pringle, Gurd and Himsworth, in Muskoka and Parry Sound	Denville	do	50 00	45 82	9 50	Appointed, Aug. 1, 1886.
A. H. Smith	Lakes Joseph, Rosseau and Muskoka, and all waters west of said lakes to Georgian Bay, and from River Severn, inclusive, to northern boundary of Townships of Humphrey and Conger, in the County of Simcoe, and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound	Alport	do	50 00	50 00	5 75	
L. S. Sanders	North shore, Lake Simcoe and its tributaries, including Couchiching and Holland River	Barrie	do	150 00	150 00	36 10	
Wm. Hastings	South shore, Lake Simcoe, from Cook's Bay to Beaverton	Roach's Point	do	50 00	50 00	81 00	
Fred. Webber	Lake Couchiching and Severn River, Counties of Simcoe and Ontario	Orillia	do	50 00	25 00	26 60	Appointed, Jan. 1, 1887.
Wm. McDermot	Inland waters, South Riding, County of Simcoe	Beeton	do	70 00	70 00	84 55	
H. McFayden	Head waters, Saugeen River and tributaries	Durham	do	40 00	40 00	....	
Patrick McCarron	Sydenham River and tributaries	Wallaceburg	do	100 00	100 00	....	
J. B. Moody	North Branch, Sydenham River, from junction with main river at Wallaceburg to source	Waubuno	do	50 00	50 00	....	
Peter McCann	Thames River, from Thamesville to London	London	do	250 00	250 00	121 60	
John Crotty	Thames River, from Lewisville to Cashmere	Bothwell	do	40 00	40 00	28 00	
Timothy McQueen	Thames River, from mouth to Lewisville	Chatham	do	150 00	150 00	116 00	
W. P. Croome	Grand River and tributaries, from Brantford upwards	Brantford	do	100 00	100 00	78 31	
	Carried forward			7,895 00	7,107 47	7,728 24	

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	
	Brought forward			7,895 00	7,107 47	7,728 24	
W. B. Jelly	Inland waters, North Riding, County Wellington.	Bowling Green	Overseer	40 00	40 00	43 00	
Andrew Hughson	River Credit, from Orangeville to Norval, together with inland waters in Mono, East Garafraxa, Amaranth, Albion and Luther, to Church's Mills Cataract	Orangeville	do	50 00	50 00	68 50	
Robert Stewart	Inland waters, County Cardwell	Claude	do	50 00	50 00	18 80	
Wellington Hull	Rivers Credit and Speed and their tributaries, in Townships of Eramosa, Erin, Caledon and Esquessing	Erin	do	50 00	50 00	65 50	
Alex. Blakely	River Credit, from mouth to Norval, County Halton	Port Credit	do	....	....	....	
Nelson Simmons	Trent River, Counties Northumberland and Hastings	Meyersburg	do	100 00	100 00	172 00	
J. R. Graham	Inland waters, North Riding, County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake, and above Fenelon Falls	Victoria Road	do	100 00	100 00	50 00	
G. B. McDermot	Lake Scugog, including Lindsay or Scugog River to its mouth, in Counties Durham, Victoria and Ontario	Port Perry	do	200 00	200 00	513 95	
George Cochrane	Inland waters, County Peterborough, including Pigeon, Deer, Salmon, Trout, Stony, Sturgeon and Chemong Lakes	Lakefield	do	250 00	250 00	291 25	
J. Dauncey	Inland waters, East Riding County Peterborough, comprising Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lakes	Minden	do	100 00	100 00	16 00	
B. H. Sweet	Inland waters, County Hastings, north of Townships Lake, Tudor and Grimsthorp	Bancroft	do	50 00	50 00	....	
H. R. Purcell	Inland waters, Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro', Sheffield and Kennebec, in Addington and Frontenac	Colebrook	do	100 00	100 00	217 85	

Robert Gilbert	Inland waters, Townships Palmerston, Clarendon, North and South, Canonto and Miller, County Frontenac	Ompah	do	100 00	100 00	104 00	
Geo. Lake	Inland waters, Townships Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Olden and Oso, County Frontenac	Tichborne	do	50 00	50 00	113 00	
W. H. Johnston	Charleston Lake, Gananoque Lake, and River, County Leeds	Farmersville	do	75 00	75 00	138 50	
Jas. Greer	From outlet of Charleston Lake, through Wooley Creek and Gananoque River, and South Lake and River to Lyndhurst at outlet of Beverley Lake, County Leeds	Warburton	do	40 00	40 00	....	
Wm. Hicks	Upper and Lower Beverley Lakes, County Leeds	Farmersville	do	50 00	50 00	125 50	
Geo. Jeacle	Rideau, Upper Rideau, Openicon, Otty and neighboring lakes, County of Leeds	Westport	do	100 00	100 00	150 00	
A. E. Mills	Rideau River and Canal, from Poonamalee Locks to Black Rapids	Smith's Falls	do	50 00	50 00	29 50	
John Murphy	South Riding, County Lanark, from the narrows between Upper and Lower Rideau Lakes to Smith's Falls on Rideau Canal	Burgess, Perth	do	50 00	50 00	34 50	
Eph. Deacon	River Tay and tributaries and Fall Bay River, County Lanark	Bolingbroke	do	100 00	100 00	43 50	
Jas. McFadden	Mississippi River and Lake, County Lanark	Carleton Place	do	30 00	30 00	10 00	
Guy Reid	Rideau River and tributaries, from Ottawa to Burritt's Rapids, including River Jock, County Carleton	Ottawa	do	100 00	33 33	26 35	Appoin'd, March 9, 1887.
A. Telfer	Bonnechère River and Lakes, County Renfrew	Braeside	do	50 00	50 00	15 50	
A. L. Russell	Bonnechère River and tributaries, County Russell.	Renfrew	do	25 00	25 00	....	
J. R. McDonald	Island waters of Sebastopool, Brudenell, Radcliffe, Lyndoch and Grattan, County Renfrew	Clontarf	do	50 00	50 00	....	Died, July 9, 1887.
Thos. McKibbon	Mink and Doré Lakes, County Renfrew	Eganville	do	25 00	25 00	4 50	
Geo. Douglas	Muskrat Lake and Snake River, County Renfrew.	Snake River	do	25 00	25 00	46 65	
Jos. Bélanger	Calabogie Lake and inland waters, Township of Bagot, County Renfrew	High Falls	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Jas. Muir	Georgian Bay	Port Elgin	do	....	....	17 05	Disbursements as late Overseer.
	Total	....	....	9,930 00	9,075 80	10,044 64	

FISHERY GUARDIANS.

Corbett, Timothy	Pigeon Lake	....	Guardian	....	20 00	....
Crandell, T.	Sturgeon Lake	....	do	....	20 00	....
Hollingsworth, E.	St. Joseph's Island	....	do	....	20 00	....
Nicholls, Garner.	Buckhorn Lake	....	do	....	20 00	....
Ritchie, James	Pigeon Lake	....	do	....	20 00	....
Scobie, John	Ottawa River	....	do	....	20 00	....
Sills, E. H.	Napanee	....	do	....	50 00	....
Webster, G. H.	Rideau River and Canal	....	do	....	40 00	....
	Total	....	....	....	210 00	....

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Service.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
	MISCELLANEOUS.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Crandford, Robert	Disbursements, prosecuting parties for illegal fishing				103 82		
Burland Litho Co......	Designing and engraving				60 65		
Canadian Express Co.	Express charges				2 10		
Dept. of Militia and Defence	6 grey blankets				12 00		
Shore, Saml	Disbursements as special guardian, Hoggs Back				25 00		
					$203 57		

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.
Total Overseers' salaries	9,075 80
do do disbursements	10,044 64
do Fishery Guardians	210 00
do Miscellaneous	203 57
Total for Ontario	$19,534 01

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Wm. Wakeham	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf	Gaspé Basin	Officer in charge of Fisheries Protection Service in Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence.	1,200 00	....	....	
Mich. Archibald	Fluvial Division, Ristigouche River, and its tributaries	Matapedia	Overseer	200 00	200 00	116 03	
J. A. Verge	Estuary Division, Ristigouche River	Cross Point	do	300 00	300 00	114 15	
John Cullen	Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point	Carleton	do	200 00	200 00	144 80	
John Phelan	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point	Port Daniel	do	50 00	50 00	33 50	
P. Vibert	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin of Point Maquereau	Gaspé Basin	do	300 00	300 00	165 13	
J. J. Létourneau	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts	Ste. Anne des Monts	do	100 00	100 00	70 45	
Antoine Chevrier	Magdalen Islands	Amherst	do	100 00	100 00	129 90	
W. H. Whitely	Bonne Espérance Division, from Checatica to Blanc Sablon	Bonne Espérance	Warden	100 00	100 00	....	
J. Legouvé	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatica	Gaspé Basin	do	150 00	150 00	124 90	
G. Mathurin	Washeecootai Division, comprising to Rivers K-gascha, Musquarro, Washeecootai and Olomanosheeboo	Montmagny	Overseer	200 00	200 00	150 15	
W. McLeod	Western Division, Natashquan, including Rivers Agwanus, Nabissippi and Natashquan	Ste. Catherine, County Portneuf	do	100 00	100 00	124 80	
G. L. Duguay	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River	Murray Bay	do	200 00	200 00	259 15	
T. Mignault	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River	Montmagny	do	200 00	200 00	237 16	
	Carried forward			2,200 00	2,200 00	1,670 12	

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	
	Brought forward			2,200 00	2,260 00	1,670 12	
J. O. Bélanger	North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Baie des Rochers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers	L'Islet	Overseer	150 00	150 00	125 57	
N. A. Comeau	Godbout Division, from Pointe des Monts to Bersimis	Godbout (*via* Bersimis)	do	75 00	75 00	35 00	
Chas. Ascah	Anticosti Island	Becscie	do	50 00	37 50		Dispensed with Oct. 1, 1886.
	ISLAND DIVISIONS.						
Joseph Boily	Escoumains to Bersimis	Mille Vaches	Warden	50 00	50 00	27 00	
Job Bilodeau	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay	Metabetchouan	do	50 00	50 00	64 00	
Chas. Potvin	Lake St. John	Roberval	do	50 00	50 00	40 50	
Romuald Maltais	Lake St. John	St. Joseph d'Alma, Chicoutimi	Guardian	50 00	50 00	25 00	
L. N. Catellier	Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Tadoussac	Overseer	200 00	200 00	53 86	
Antoine Filion	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.	Bay St. Paul	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Jos. Simard		do	do	40 00	40 00		
Edouard Martin		St. Agnes	do	30 00	30 00		
Henri Côté		Bay St Paul	do	30 00	22 50		
U. Shéreur	River du Gouffre to Canard River, County Charlevoix	Murray Bay	Overseer	50 00	50 00	95 15	
L P. Huot	Lakes Philippe, Gagné, and adjacent lakes, the Islan of Orleans	St. Roch, Quebec	do	125 00	125 00	21 02	
J. B Saucier	From River Blanche to Cape Chatte, including Matane River	Matane	do	100 00	100 00	45 00	
L. E. Grondin	Rimouski to River Blanche	Rimouski	do	100 00	100 00	71 00	
H. Martin	Pointe à la Loupe, Green Island, to Rimouski River (same included)	do	do	100 00	100 00	76 50	
Xavier Pelletier	Division line between Counties of L'Islet and Kamouraska to Pointe à la Loupe, Kamouraska County	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	do	100 00	100 00	102 00	

F. O. Caron	Point Lévis to division line between Counties of L'Islet and Kamouraska	L'Islet	Warden	200 00	200 00	80 40	
George Gagnon	Inland waters, County Témiscouata	St. Hubert	do	30 00	30 00	2 50	
Napoléon Levesque	River St Lawrence, fronting on County of Témiscouata	Isle Verte	do	100 00	....	....	Appointed, July 1, 1887.
Philias Dubé	Lake Témiscouata and neighboring waters, County Témiscouata	Notre-Dame du Lac.	do	75 00	75 00	41 00	
Alfred Blais	Lake Matapedia and River Matapedia to Causapscal	Causapscal	Overseer	100 00	100 00	....	
Pierre Latraverse	That part of the River St. Lawrence bordering on the Counties of Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, including Sorel and adjoining Islands	Sorel	Warden	100 00	100 00	15 00	
J. W. Hanson	River St. Lawrence' fronting on the County of Berthier	Berthier (*en haut*).	Overseer	250 00	250 00	....	
J. O. Dion	Richelieu River, from Sorel to Richelieu Village	Chambly	do	150 00	150 00	....	
J. B. Chevalier	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain	Iberville	do	150 00	150 00	441 86	
J. F. Picotin	St. Francis River	Drummondville	Warden	150 00	150 00	119 65	
N. A. Beach	Lake Memphremagog, in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome	Georgeville	Overseer	150 00	125 00	50 25	Salary increased Jan. 1, 1887.
Tréflé Marchessault	Brome Lake	Knowlton	Warden	50 00	50 00	21 00	
P. C. Bourk	Inland waters, County Mégantic	Somerset	Overseer	75 00	75 00	46 90	
J. Laberge	River Chateauguay, from mouth to village	Chateauguay Basin	do	100 00	100 00	260 98	
John Kelly	That part of River St. Lawrence and Lake St Francis, fronting on Counties Beauharnois and Huntingdon	Beauharnois	do	100 00	100 00	321 25	
P. E. Luke	Missisquoi Bay, in Lake Champlain, and Pike River	Philipsburg	do	50 00	50 00	105 05	
P. W. Nagle	The town of Sherbrooke and County Stanstead	Sherbrooke	do	50 00	50 00	56 00	
Joel Shurtleff	County of Compton	Compton	do	50 00	50 00	....	
A. L. Darche	Counties of Richmond and Wolfe	Sherbrooke	do	50 00	50 00	54 55	
John McCaw	Lakes in Wolfe and Mégantic Counties	do	do	....	....	....	
J. B. McDonald	Lake Mégantic	Echo Vale	do	100 00	100 00	51 14	
V. Veilleux	Inland waters, County of Beauce	St. Ephrem de Tring.	Warden	40 00	40 00	58 35	
Odilon Lacoursière	Inland waters, County of Champlain	St. Tite	Overseer	75 00	75 00	112 00	
Jos. Desaulniers	Inland waters, Counties St. Maurice and Maskinongé	Shawenegan	do	75 00	75 00	81 00	
Jos. Lambert	St. Lawrence River, fronting on County St. Maurice	Three Rivers	do	50 00	50 00	66 60	
Wm. Ritchie	Inland waters, County Montcalm	Chilton	do	75 00	75 00	75 17	
J. L. Martel	Inland waters, County Joliette	St. Alphonse	do	75 00	75 00	72 20	
Joseph Gingras	Yamaska River	Rivière David	do	25 00	25 00	141 10	
Joseph Huteau	Verchères and L'Assomption Counties	Contrecœur	do	50 00	50 00	48 46	
S. A. Grant	That part of St. Lawrence River, fronting on Counties of Berthier and Maskinongé	Louiseville	Guardian	40 00	40 00	10 00	
Joseph Boivin	St. Lawrence River, fronting Point Beaudet to Côteau Landing, including River Beaudet	River Beaudet	Overseer	50 00	50 00	8 00	
John Morris	River St. Lawrence, around Island of Montreal	St. Lambert	do	200 00	200 00	110 80	
	Carried forward	....	....	6,365 00	6,270 00	4,902 93	

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	
	Brought forward			6,365 00	6,270 00	4,902 93	
Julien Montpetit	River St. Lawrence, around Isle Perrot	Isle Perrot.	Overseer.	50 00	50 00	40 75	
Joseph Lauzon.	Rivers Jesus and Des Prairies	Terrebonne.	do	150 00	150 00	86 76	
Joseph Filiatrault	Inland waters, County of Terrebonne	St. Adèle	do	50 00	20 83		Appointed, Feb 1, 1887.
Toussaint Cloutier.	Inland waters of Terrebonne, and part of Argenteuil	Piedmont.	do	100 00	100 00	46 00	
Alexander Beaton	Inland waters in rear of County of Argenteuil	Lost River P.O., Harrington	do	30 00	30 00	102 00	
R. W. Jones	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, north side	St. Andrews.	do	40 00	40 00	68 50	
Théo. Sabourin.	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, south side	Rigaud	do	100 00	100 00	17 25	
Jos. Marion	County of Ottawa	Hull	do	300 00	300 00	392 00	
Robert Joynt	Lake Bernard, County of Ottawa	Joynt P.O	Warden	50 00	50 00	58 25	
James Mohr	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from Ottawa County line west to River Coulonge.	Onslow	Overseer.	40 00	40 00	15 04	
J. T. Coghlan.	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from River Coulonge west to Des Joachims	Chapeau	do	50 00	50 00	11 75	
J. Gauvreau		Isle Verte.	do			33 00	Disbursements as late Overseer.
	FISHERY GUARDIANS.			*7,325 00	7,200 83	5,774 23	
Allard, N.	Lake Memphremagog.		Guardian.		50 00		
Annett, Louis	Peninsula to Cape aux Os		do		43 00		
Archibald, Wm	do do		do		328 50		
Ascah, Felix	St. John River		do		12 50		
Barbeau, Cyrille	Lakes in Townships Portland and Wakefield.		do		25 00		
Beach, N. A. jr	Lake Memphremagog		do		50 00		
Bisson, Chas	Chaudière to Deschenes Rapids.		do		10 00		
Boucher, Frs.	Deschenes Lake		do		10 00		
Boulianne, Oscar	Little Bergeronnes River		do		100 00		
Cameron, D. B.	Lakes in Township of Derry		do		25 00		
Carberry, Jno	Grand River		do		27 00		
Coff, B. S.	Lake Memphremagog.		do		50 00		
Davidson, J. E.	do		do		50 00		

Delaney, Wm	Ristigouche River		Guardian		80 17	
Eden, Edward	Gaspé Bay		do		8 00	
Eden, Jos., jr	do		do		73 00	
Fournier, Alex	Ottawa River		do		45 00	
Gauthier, Nap	Saguenay District		do		134 26	
Harper, W. J	Ristigouche River		do		135 50	
Lachapelle, Louis	Lakes in Cameron and Bouchette		do		45 00	
Miller, Peter	Sandy Beach		do		35 00	
Mitchell, D. H.	Brompton Falls		do		30 00	
Morin, Thos	Saguenay District		do		44 00	
McCallum Thos.	Malbaie		do		10 00	
McGowan, W. W	Lake Memphremagog		do		50 00	
McLaren, Donald	Saguenay District		do		226 66	
Nagle, Jas	Magog River		do		50 00	
Paul, Léon	Upper Gatineau		do		15 00	
Ramsey, Thos	Lakes in Township of Denholm		do		25 00	
Rose, Wm	Lake Weedon		do		3 00	
Simard, Geo	Lake in rear of St. Hylarion		do		20 00	
Touzel, T. J	Belle Anse		do		8 50	
	Total				1,819 09	
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bacon, Rose	Making cotton tent				4 00	
Bauset, S. P.	Board and travelling expenses visiting the fisheries of Richelieu River				37 50	
Bouchard, Jos	Boat				21 00	
Boulianne, O	Cotton, oakum, etc				4 56	
Bourgoin, Frs	Cotton, twine, etc				7 12	
Caron, O.	Barge supplied, F. O				26 50	
Coffin, Abraham	Canoe				35 00	
Intercolonial R. R	Freight on canoe				3 30	
Lapointe, Eph	Damages for loss of fishery				28 00	
Perron, Wm	Blacksmiths work				4 42	
	Total				172 40	

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.
Total Overseers' salaries	7,200 83
do do disbursements	5,774 23
do Fishery Guardians	1,819 09
do Miscellaneous	172 40
Total for Province of Quebec	$14,966 55

*NOTE.—Not including Officer Wakeham's salary.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NONA SCOTIA.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	
Rogers, W. H.	Nova Scotia	Amherst	Inspector of Fisheries	1,800 00	1,764 00	606 52	
Receiver-General					36 00		Superannuation tax.
Bertram, A. C.	Cape Breton Island	North Sydney	Fishery officer.	500 00	500 00	364 00	
	Annapolis County.						
Bailey, W. M.	Lovett's Brook	Round Hill	Warden	25 00	25 00		Promoted Overseer, Oct. 1, 1887, at $120.
Barteaux, Albert	Nicteaux River	Nicteaux Falls	do	25 00	25 00		Dispensed with, Oct. 1, 1887
Carty, W. T.	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer	120 00	120 00	125 00	
Croscup, Wm	Bear River	Granville	Warden	25 00	25 00		do
Ilsley, T. R	From Lawrence to County line	Lawrencetown	do	25 00	25 00		do
Morton, A. F.	Annapolis River	Wilmot	do	25 00	25 00		do
Rice, W. A.	Annapolis River	Bridgetown	do	25 00	25 00		do
Riordan, M.	Annapolis and Langille Rivers	Annapolis	do	25 00	25 00		do
Vroom, Geo	Bear River, south side	Bear River	do	25 00	25 00		do
				320 00	320 00	125 00	
	Antigonish County.						
Aymer, J. B.	From mouth of harbor to Forks; from thence to the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks, on the Black River, to Falls	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish.	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Cameron, Laughlin	From McWilliam's Bridge to Fraser's Bridge, including Big Brook	Upper South River, Antigonish.	do	30 00	30 00		Salary increased to $50, July 1, 1887.
Chisholm, Colin	From Antigonish Harbor to McWilliam's, or St. Andrew's Bridge.	Lower South River, Antigonish.	do	25 00	18 75		Dispensed with Mch. 16, 1887.

Chisholm, Hugh	do do do	do	do	25 00	6 25		Appointed, April 1, 1887.
Chisholm, Donald	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam	Salt Springs, Antigonish.	do	25 00	25 00		
Chisholm, James	From Campbell's Rock, on Pomquet River, to V. Chisholm's Mill on the Eastern Branch, and to Alex. McDonald's Mill on the Western Branch.	St. Andrews	do	25 00	25 00		
Cumming, Jno.	From Fraser's Bridge to County line at head of lake.	Upper South River, Antigonish.	do	20 00	20 00		Dispensed with, July 15, 1887.
Dexter, Jno.	From Antigonish Harbor (foot of marsh) to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said brook to Trotter's Mills, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook	Antigonish	do	30 00	30 00		
Fraser, Duncan	From Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mills	St. Joseph	do	20 00	20 00		
Macadam, Alex	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Fork's Bridge	West River	do	25 00	25 00		
McDonald, Alex	West River; from Fork's Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including Jones' River and Beaver River	Addington Forks	do	25 00	25 00		
McDonald, Angus	From mouth of harbor to foot of marsh; thence up Tracadie Stream to lake; from marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settlement Brook and Tarbitts.	Tracadie	do	25 00	25 00		
McDonald, John	Antigonish County	Doctor's Brook	Overseer	150 00	150 00	87 45	
McDougall, Arch'd	From John McDonald (Bun's) Cove, north side of Cape George, to Crobbing Head, St. George's Bay.	McNair's Cove, Cove George.	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Randall, Albert	From shore to lake	Bayfield	do	15 00	15 00		
				490 00	465 00	87 45	
	Cape Breton County.						
Barrington, York	North of East Bay to Head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island.	Sydney Mines	Overseer	120 00	120 00	47 50	
Burke, Jas. P	Main-à-Dieu and Mira Bay	Main-à-Dieu	do	120 00	120 00	22 25	
Burke, Wm.	Mira Bridge and Trout Brook	Burk's Bridge, Mira River.	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Curry, James N	Sydney River and Forks	Sydney Forks	do	25 00	2 08		Appointed, June 1, 1887.
Howie, Donald	do do	do	do	25 00	2 08		do
Fleming, Mich'l	Little Bras d'Or District	Little Bras d'Or	do	25 00	25 00		
Keefe, P.	North-West Brook, Grand Lake and tributaries	Lingan	do	25 00	25 00		
Morrison, Angus	Marrion Bridge, Mira	Marrion Bridge, Mira	do	25 00	25 00		
McAdam, Allan	Eskasoni	Eskasoni	do	25 00	25 00		
McCormack, Donald	Leitche's Creek and George's River	Leitche's Creek	do	25 00	25 00		
McDonald, Alex	South of East Bay to Salmon River	East Bay	Overseer	120 00	120 00	58 00	
	Carried forward			560 00	514 16	127 75	

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NONA SCOTIA.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary. Annual.	Salary. Amount received to June 30, 1887.	Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	
Rogers, W. H.	Nova Scotia	Amherst	Inspector of Fisheries	1,800 00	1,764 00	606 52	
Receiver-General					36 00		Superannuation tax.
Bertram, A. C.	Cape Breton Island	North Sydney	Fishery officer.	500 00	500 00	364 00	
	Annapolis County.						
Bailey, W. M.	Lovett's Brook	Round Hill	Warden	25 00	25 00		Promoted Overseer, Oct. 1, 1887, at $120.
Barteaux, Albert	Nicteaux River	Nicteaux Falls	do	25 00	25 00		Dispensed with, Oct. 1, 1887
Carty, W. T.	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer	120 00	120 00	125 00	
Croscup, Wm	Bear River	Granville	Warden	25 00	25 00		do
Ilsley, T. B	From Lawrence to County line	Lawrencetown	do	25 00	25 00		do
Morton, A. F.	Annapolis River	Wilmot	do	25 00	25 00		do
Rice, W. A.	Annapolis River	Bridgetown	do	25 00	25 00		do
Riordan, M.	Annapolis and Langille Rivers	Annapolis	do	25 00	25 00		do
Vroom, Geo	Bear River, south side	Bear River	do	25 00	25 00		do
				320 00	320 00	125 00	
	Antigonish County.						
Aymer, J. B.	From mouth of harbor to Forks; from thence to the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks, on the Black River, to Falls	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish.	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Cameron, Laughlin	From McWilliam's Bridge to Fraser's Bridge, including Big Brook	Upper South River, Antigonish.	do	30 00	30 00		Salary increased to $50, July 1, 1887.
Chisholm, Colin	From Antigonish Harbor to McWilliam's, or St.	Lower South River, Antigonish.	do	25 00	18 75		Dispensed with Mch. 16, 1887.

Chisholm, Hugh	do do do	do	do	25 00	6 25	....	Appointed, April 1, 1887.
Chisholm, Donald	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam	Salt Springs, Antigonish.	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Chisholm, James	From Campbell's Rock, on Pomquet River, to V. Chisholm's Mill on the Eastern Branch, and to Alex. McDonald's Mill on the Western Branch.	St. Andrews	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Cumming, Jno	From Fraser's Bridge to County line at head of lake.	Upper South River, Antigonish.	do	20 00	20 00	....	Dispensed with, July 15, 1887.
Dexter, Jno	From Antigonish Harbor (foot of marsh) to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said brook to Trotter's Mills, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook	Antigonish	do	30 00	30 00	....	
Fraser, Duncan	From Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mills	St. Joseph	do	20 00	20 00	....	
Macadam, Alex	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Fork's Bridge	West River	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McDonald, Alex	West River; from Fork's Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including Jones' River and Beaver River	Addington Forks	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McDonald, Angus	From mouth of harbor to foot of marsh; thence up Tracadie Stream to lake; from marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settlement Brook and Tarbitts.	Tracadie	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McDonald, John	Antigonish County	Doctor's Brook	Overseer	150 00	150 00	87 45	
McDougall, Arch'd	From John McDonald (Bun's) Cove, north side of Cape George, to Crobbing Head, St. George's Bay.	McNair's Cove, Cove George.	Warden	25 00	25 00	....	
Randall, Albert	From shore to lake	Bayfield	do	15 00	15 00	....	
				490 00	465 00	87 45	
	Cape Breton County.						
Barrington, York	North of East Bay to Head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island.	Sydney Mines	Overseer	120 00	120 00	47 50	
Burke, Jas. P	Main-à-Dieu and Mira Bay	Main-à-Dieu	do	120 00	120 00	22 25	
Burke, Wm	Mira Bridge and Trout Brook	Burk's Bridge, Mira River.	Warden	25 00	25 00	....	
Curry, James N	Sydney River and Forks	Sydney Forks	do	25 00	2 08	....	Appointed, June 1, 1887.
Howie, Donald	do do	do	do	25 00	2 08	....	do
Fleming, Mich'l	Little Bras d'Or District	Little Bras d'Or	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Keefe, P.	North-West Brook, Grand Lake and tributaries	Lingan	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Morrison, Angus	Marrion Bridge, Mira	Marrion Bridge, Mira	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McAdam, Allan	Eskasoni	Eskasoni	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McCormack, Donald	Leitche's Creek and George's River	Leitche's Creek	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McDonald, Alex	South of East Bay to Salmon River	East Bay	Overseer	120 00	120 00	58 00	
	Carried forward	....	....	560 00	514 16	127 75	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward			560 00	514 16	127 75	
	Cape Breton County—Continued.						
McDonald, Arch'd	Ball's Creek	Ball's Creek	Warden	20 00	20 00		
McDonald, Donald	Sydney River and Forks	Sydney Forks	do	45 00	41 25		
McEachern, Jno	Salmon River	Grand Mira, North	do	25 00	25 00		Left locality, June 1, 1887.
McLean, Alex	Mill Brook	Boisdale	do	20 00	20 00		
McLellan, M.	Rory Brack's Brook	Rory Brack's Brook	do	25 00	25 00		
McNeil, D. J.	Benacadie River and Lake	Benacadie River	do	25 00	25 00		
Quinan, Francis	From Low Point to south head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay, including Salmon and Sydney Rivers	Sydney	Overseer	120 00	120 00	70 25	
				840 00	790 41	198 00	
	Colchester County.						
Blair, Henry	Eastern Division, County Colchester	North River	Overseer	100 00	75 00	58 35	9 months' salary.
Corbett, H.	Harrington and North Rivers	Five Islands	Warden	35 00	35 00		
Davison, J. W.	Colchester County, Western Division	Upper Economy	Overseer	100 00	100 00	29 75	
Frame, Samuel	Shubenacadie River and Gay's River	Shubenacadie River	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Fulton, George	Stewiacke River (upper portion)	Stewiacke River Brookfield	do	25 00	25 00		
Fulton, H. W.	Portapique River	Portapique River	do	30 00	30 00		
Fulton, R. K.	De Bert River	Folly Village	do	25 00	25 00		
Fulmore, Jesse	East and Bass Rivers	Five Islands	do	25 00	25 00		
Gass, H.	Northern Division, County Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waugh's Rivers	Tatamagouche	Overseer	50 00	50 00		
Johnson, A. O. B.	Lower Stewiacke River	Middle Stewiacke	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Johnson, T.	Salmon River	Salmon River Truro	do	25 00	25 00		
Moore, George	Economy River	Economy	do	25 00	25 00		
Murray, Math. G.	Salmon River	Truro	do	25 00	25 00		
McKay, Dan	Waugh's River	Tatamagouche River	do	40 00	40 00		

J.	Stewiacke River (lower portion)	Lower Stewiacke	Overseer	100 00	100 00	24 50	
Rutherford, Ed.	Stewiacke River	Stewiacke	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Urquhart, Hy.	Folly River	Folly Village	do	25 00	25 00		
				705 00	680 00	112 60	
	Cumberland County.						
Fowler, Elijah	Cumberland County, Western Division, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy	Parrsboro'	Overseer	130 00	130 00	72 25	
Gilroy, Geo. W.	Cumberland County, Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Northumberland	Oxford	do	100 00	100 00	17 00	
Harrison, Moses	Maccan River	Maccan	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Jenks, Frs. L.	Parrsboro' Head	Parrsboro'	do	25 00	25 00		
Logan, Isaac	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers	Amherst	do	25 00	25 00		
Murphy, Wm.	Wallace River	Wallace	Overseer	30 00	30 00		
McPherson, Samuel	Pugwash River	Pugwash River	Warden	25 00	25 00		Promoted Overseer at $75 00, July 1, 1887.
Porter, Jos.	River Herbert	River Herbert	do	25 00	25 00		
Smith, Sydney	Apple River	Advocate Harbor	do	25 00	25 00		
Smith, Thos. R	Shinimicas River	Shinimicas River	do	25 00	25 00		
Wills, Alex. M.	Smelt and Oysters at Pugwash	Pugwash	Overseer	100 00	100 00	35 77	
Goodwin, Robt.		Bay Verte, N.B.	do			29 00	Services performed in N.S.
				585 00	535 00	154 02	
	Digby County.						
Collins, J. A.	Western Division of Digby County, Long and Brier Islands	Westport	Overseer	120 00	120 00	35 00	
Gavil, A. L	Joggins River	Digby	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Hanley, Wm.	Digby County	do	Overseer	120 00	120 00	181 31	
Journey, Robt.	Sissiboo River	Weymouth	Warden	25 00	25 00		
McKay, Lochlin	St. Mary's Bay	St. Mary's Bay	do	25 00	25 00		
				315 00	315 00	216 31	
	Guysborough County.						
Bruce, J. R	From mouth Clam Harbor River to Upper River.	Guysboro'	Warden	10 00	10 00		
Cameron, Angus	East River, St. Mary's	East River	do	25 00	25 00		
Cameron, D., sr.	West River, St. Mary's, from Wallace's Bridge to head of River	Upper Caledonia	do	20 00	20 00		
Cook, Jas.	Salmon River, from mouth to Graham's West Line.	Salmon River.	do	25 00	25 00		
Cross, John	Indian River, from mouth to Source, District of St. Mary's	Indian River	do	15 00	2 50		Appointed, May 1, 1887.
Gunn, Donald	From mouth to Scott's Place to Country Harbor Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Main River to Hurley's Lake	Ross Roads	do	30 00	30 00		
Harrington, Jas., jr.	Cole Harbor River		do	25 00	6 25		Died, October 8, 1886.
Henderson, Jas.	Isaac Harbor and River	Isaac Harbour	do	25 00	25 00		
	Carried forward			175 00	143 75		

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward			175 00	143 75		
	Guysborough County—Concluded.						
Hudson, Saml. (Lewis' son)	Country Harbor and River, from Bridge at Narrows to mouth	Country Harbor	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Jones, John	Mouth of Salmon River	Mouth of Salmon River.	do	25 00	25 00		
Jordan, Wm.	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still water) to Hugh Halters', on the West River	Glenelg	do	30 00	5 00		Appointed, May 1, 1887.
Kirk, Adam	do do do	do	do	30 00	22 50		Dead, replaced by W. Jordan.
Kenney, Chas.	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake inclusive, and all the lakes through which it passes	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'	do	15 00	15 00		
Manson, Alex.	St. Mary's River, from Wallace's Lake to Fischer's Mill Dam	Lochaber Lakes	do	25 00	15 62		Appointed, Nov. 15, 1886.
Mattie, Fredrick	Tracadie River to Counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish	Tracadie, County of Antigonish	do	15 00	15 00		
McDonald, D. A.	St. Mary's River	St. Mary's River, Sherbrook.	do	40 00	40 00		Dispensed with, Sept. 1887.
McDonald, Wm.	do	Stillwater	do	25 00	25 00		
McKay, Robert	From head of tide to head of Intervale, on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill, on the Valley Branch	Guysborough, Intervale	do	15 00	15 00		
McKeen, Thos.	From Forks to County Line, including McQueen's Mill and Brook to Lake	Melrose	do	30 00	30 00		
McEllum, Jas.	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake	Salmon River	do	25 00	25 00		

McQuarrie, Allan	District of St. Mary	Sherbrooke	Overseer	100 00	100 00	87 00	
Pride, Wm	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair Point, including stream from Wine Harbor to Lake	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Sinclair, D. Mc	From Sinclair to Headwaters	Goshen	do	20 00	20 00		
Smith, J. L	From Forks to Indian Man's Brook	West River	do	25 00	25 00		
Tory, Jas. A	Guysborough County	Guysborough	Overseer	150 00	150 00	75 53	
				800 00	726 87	162 53	
	Halifax County.						
Blakely, Jas	From Ship Harbor to Chezzetcook inclusive	Ship Harbor	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Burris, Wm	Little Musquodoboit River	Little Musquodoboit River	do	30 00	30 00		
Coolen, Chas	Peggy's Cove to Torrence Bay including Prospect and Nine Mile Rivers.	Nine Mile River	do	40 00	6 66		Appointed, May 1, 1887.
Conrad, Chas	Cole Harbor	Cole Harbor	do	40 00	40 00		
Fitzgerald, John	Halifax Harbor to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove	Portuguese Cove	Overseer	150 00	150 00	89 22	
Fraser, John	Moser's River and Ecum Secum and Smith's Brook	Moser's River	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Fraser, O. P.	Ecum Secum River	Ecum Secum, County Guysboro'	do	25 00	25 00		
Gaetz, Isaach	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth	Musquodoboit Harbor	Overseer	150 00	37 50	103 85	Resigned, Oct. 9, 1886, replaced by Geo. Rawlings.
Henry, Chas. G	Upper Musquodoboit River	Upper Musquodoboit	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Hughes, P.	Tangier River	Tangier River	do	25 00	25 00		
Kidston, Archd	From Peggy's Cove to Terrence Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers	M. W. Arm, Halifax	do	40 00	36 66		
Keizer, Geo	Lake Porter and Streams	Lake Porter	do	30 00	30 00		Resigned, May 17, 1887, replaced by Chs. Coolen.
Mason, Nath	From Hubert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Pay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers	Peggy's Cove	do	75 00	75 00		
Mosher, Dan	Cow Bay Run	Cow Bay, Dartmouth	do	20 00	20 00		
McDonald, Jno	Big Salmon River, or Lawrencetown River	Lawrencetown	do	25 00	25 00		
McKiel, Nath	Sheet Harbor	Sheet Harbor	do	40 00	40 00		
McCleam, Donald	Chezzetcook River	Chezzetcook River	do	30 00	30 00		
McLeod, George	Middle Musquodoboit River	Little Musquodoboit	do	30 00	30 00		
Rawlings, Geo	Halifax County, East Division, Darmouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbor	Overseer	150 00	100 00	64 29	Appointed, Nov. 1, 1886.
Shatford, H. A.	Pennant River	Hubbards Cove	Warden	40 00	40 00		
Stevens, Robt	Musquodoboit River	Upper Musquodoboit	do	30 00	30 00		
Tolson, F. G.	Sackville River	Sackville River	do	40 00	40 00		Employed at Hatchery Only.
Walker, Wm. G	Little Salmon River	Little Salmon River, Preston Road	do	20 00	20 00		
Whitman, James E	Salmon River	Salmon River	do	30 00	30 00		
				1,150 00	950 82	256 86	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers of the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Hants County.						
Burnham, P. S.	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton	Windsor	Overseer	100 00	100 00	47 50	
Colter, John B.	Shubenacadie River	Milford	do	30 00	30 00	21 55	
Horne, Archd.	South end of Shubenacadie and Nine Mile River	Enfield	Warden	30 00	1 25		Appointed, June 15, 1887,
Mosher, Jas	Rivers Meander and Herbert, from mouth to source	Brooklyn	do	30 00	30 00		
Mosher, Noah	Kennetcook River, from mouth to head of tide	Mosherville	do	50 00	50 00		
O'Brien, Jas.	Walton and Kennetcock Rivers	Maitland	do	30 06	30 00		
O'Brien, T. B.	Eastern Division, from Walton to Colchester Line	Maitland	Overseer	100 00	100 00	58 50	
				370 00	341 25	127 55	
	Inverness County.						
Benvie, Peter	Mabou River	Mabou, Brook Village	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Coady, James	Inverness County, East Division	S. W. Margaree	Overseer	100 00	100 00	76 81	
Crowdis, Mark	From Bridge to Forks, North East Margaree River	Big Interval	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Dowling, David	River Inhabitants	Riverside	do	25 00	25 00		
Gillies, Peter	S. W. Mabou	S. W. Mabou	do	25 00	25 00		
Graham, Stephen	Long Point and Judique Rivers	Long Point	do	25 00	25 00		
Wm. Hart, jr.	From Crowdie Bridge to Warden McDermid's Residence	N. E. Margaree	do	25 00	25 00		
Moses Murphy	Ainslie Lake	do	do	25 00	25 00		
M. B. McDonald	River Dennis	River Dennis	do	25 60	25 00		
Miles McDaniel	From mouth of Margaree River to South West Chapel	Forks, Margaree	do	25 00	25 00		
McDermid, Dan.	From his own residence to Big Intervale	N. E. Margaree	do	25 00	25 00		
McDougall, Murdock	Trout River	Lake Ainslie	do	20 00	20 00		
McEachern, P.	South Inverness District	Glendale	Overseer	100 00	100 00		
McFarlane, J. P.	Margaree Harbor	Margaree	Warden	25 00	25 00		Resigned, July 1, 1887.
McFarlane, Angus (Angus' son)	Upper South-west Margaree River	Upper South-west, Margaree River	do	25 00	25 00		

McKay, Neil	Upper waters and tributaries, Margaree River	S.W. Margaree River	do	25 00	25 00		
McKay, Neil	River Dennis and Basin	River Dennis	do	25 00			
McKinnon, Angus	Crowdis Bridge to head of river	N.W. Margaree River	do	25 00	25 00		Appointed, July 1, 1887.
McLean, D. F.	Inverness County, Western Division	Port Hood	Overseer	150 00	150 00	80 82	
McLean, John	Big River	Strathlorn	Warden	25 00	25 00		Dispensed with, July 1, 1887.
McLellan, Daniel	River Dennis and Basin	River Dennis	do	25 00	14 58		Resig'd, Oct. '87, replaced by Allan McLellan.
McLellan, Allan (John's son)	do do	do	do	25 00	6 25		Appointed, Nov 1, 1887.
Ross, David	Inverness County, East Division	S. W. Margaree	Overseer	100 00	100 00	79 75	
				920 00	865 83	237 38	
	King's County.						
Angus, Joseph	Gaspereaux River	Wolfville	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Bishop, C. E	do	Horton	do	30 00	30 00		
Brown, Phillip	Blomidon	Blomidon	do	30 00	30 00		
Miller, Jas. S	King's County	Canning	Overseer	125 00	125 00	71 00	
McIntyre, W.	Annapolis River	Aylesford	Warden	50 00	50 00		
Reid, R. F.	King's County	Wolville	Overseer	125 00	125 00	43 50	
Thorpe, J. W.	Hall's Point to Cape Split	Hall's Harbour	Warden	30 00	30 00		
				420 00	420 00	114 50	
	Lunenburg County.						
Andrews, John	Mushamush River	Mahone Bay	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Besancon, Isaiah	Middle River	Chester Basin	do	25 00	25 00		
Boylan, Edward	Gold River, Upper	New Ross	do	25 00	25 00		
Burns, Geo.	Knock's to source of La Have River	Dayspring	do	25 00	25 00		
Cooney, Pat	East Branch, Middle River	Chester	do	25 00	25 00		
Croft, Wm.	East Gold River, from Bongard's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clarke's, Clinton's and Henry's Lakes	Chester Basin	do	25 00	25 00		
Davis, James	East River	Chester	do				No pay.
Demon, David	Lower Gold River	Lower Gold River	do	25 00	25 00		
Evans, David	Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle, Gold, Martin's and Mushamush Rivers	Chester	Overseer	100 00	100 00	79 00	
Godard, C. E	La Have River	Bridgewater	do	100 00	100 00	67 50	
Hebb, Eli	Petite River, from Wallace Brook to source	Hebb's Cross, West Conquerall	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Hutt, John	Middle Gold River	Beach Hill, Chester	do	25 00	25 00		
Jost, Hy. S.	Lunenburg County, West Division	Lunenburg	Overseer	100 00	100 00	33 10	
Keddy, J. H	Larder's River	New Ross	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Langille, James	Martin's River	Chester	do	25 00	25 00		
Mossman, Josiah	From Henry Kock's to Knock's	Lunenburg	do	25 00	25 00		
	Carried forward			600 00	600 00	179 60	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward	....	....	600 00	600 00	179 60	
	Lunenburg County—Concluded.						
Meisner, Jacob	Eastern River	Chester	Warden	25 00	25 00	....	
Nesbitt, G. A.	Petite River mouth to Wallace Brook	Petite River	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Pernette, Chas.	From mouth of La Have River to Wilkie's Cove	Lunenburg	do	25 00	25 00	....	
				675 00	675 00	179 60	
	Pictou County.						
Allan Cameron	East Branch, Barney's River, from Sutherland's Marshy Hope to Barney's River	Kenzeeville, Barney's River	Warden	25 00	25 00	....	
Cameron, Thos.	West River	Middle River	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Campbell, Peter	East River	New Glasgow	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Campbell, A F.	Pictou Island	Pictou Island	do	25 00	47 91	....	23 mos'. salary.
Douglas, Alex.	Middle River	Alma	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Foot, Jas	Lower French River	Lower French River	do	25 00	2 08	....	Appointed, 1st June, 1887.
Fraser, Donald	Fork and West Branch Lake	Hopewell	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Fraser, Thos	East River, from Tide Head to Grant's Factory	Island Hopewell	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Fraser, Samuel	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake	Bridgeville	do	25 00	25 00	....	
Murray, D. A.	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to head	Avondale	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McDonald, D. G.	Pictou County, East Division, including Sutherland's, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and Shore Factory, from Pictou Harber eastward to County Line	Lismore	Overseer	170 00	170 00	183 60	
McDonald, Donald	Sutherland's River	New Glasgow	Warden	25 00	25 00	....	
McDonald, Wm.	French River	French River	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McDougall, Chas.	East River of St. Mary's and Garden Lake	Garden of Eden	do	20 00	20 00	....	
McKay, John	River John	River John	do	25 00	25 00	....	
McKenzie, Geo.	Cariboo River	Lower Cariboo River	do	25 00	25 00	....	

McLean, Donald	Barney's River	Avondale	do	25 00	2 06		Appointed, 1st June, 1887.
McLean, Donald	Bailey's Brook	Bailey's Brook	do	30 00	30 00		
Pritchard, A. E.	Central Pictou County, including Middle, East and West Rivers	New Glasgow	Overseer	150 00	150 00	87 49	
Sutherland, Robt.	Pictou County, West Division, including Middle, East, West, Cariboo, Tony and John Rivers	River John	do	140 00	140 00	36 25	
Turner, Wm.	Barney's River	Avondale	Warden	25 00	18 75		Deceased, replaced by Donald McLean.
				910 00	880 82	306 74	
	Queen's County.						
Fitzgerald, John	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River	Mill Village	Overseer	100 00	100 00	88 50	
Ford, Theo.	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River	Milton	Warden	60 00	60 00	16 00	
Foster, I. O.	Puddington Island to Toby's Island	Port Medway	do	50 00	5 13		39 day's salary.
Miler, Barnabas	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook, on Port Medway River	Greenfield	do	30 00	30 00		
Sellon, S. T. N.	Queen's County	Liverpool	Overseer	225 00	225 00	88 50	
				465 00	420 13	193 00	
	Richmond County.						
Cameron, Duncan	Eastern Division, from River Bourgeois to east boundary of County, including said River	St. Peter's	Overseer	125 00	125 00	22 50	
Grant, Charles	River Inhabitants	River Inhabitants	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Gerroir, Felix	Grand Ruisseau	Arichat	do	25 00	25 00		
Grouchy, P. W.	Descousse River	do	do	30 00	30 00		Replaced by J. P. Grouchy, 1st July, 1887.
Kehoe, Wm	False Bay and Breen's Brook	River Bourgeois	do	25 00	25 00		
Kyte, Patrick	River Tier	River Tier, St. Peter's	do	25 00	25 00		
Marmeau, Frs	Western Division, from River Bourgeois to west boundary of County	Arichat	Overseer	125 00	125 00	46 00	
Murchison, John	Grand River	Grand River	Warden	30 00	12 50		Resigned, 31st Oct., 1886.
Murchison, Donald	do	do	do	30 00	17 50		Appointed, 1st Dec., 1886, J. Murchison.
McPherson, Frs	River Moulin	River Moulin, Grandigue Ferry	do	30 00	30 00		
McRae, Allan	West Bay, Black River	West Bay	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Proctor, John, sr.	Inhabitants River	Port Hawkesbury	do	20 00	20 00		
Sampson, A.	Petit de Grat Inlet	Petit de Grat	do	30 00	15 00		Died, 11th Jan., 1887, replaced by Marin Sampson
Sampson, J	L'Ardoise	L'Ardoise	do	30 00	30 00		
				585 00	540 00	68 50	
	Shelburne County.						
Acker, Timothy	Birchtown River	Birchtown	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Crowell, P.	Barrington River	Barrington	do	20 00	20 00		
Goudy, E. S.	Clyde River to Yarmouth County Line	do	Overseer	100 00	100 00	188 10	
	Carried forward			150 00	150 00	188 10	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued:*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward			150 00	150 00	188 10	
	Shelburne County—Concluded.						
Greenwood, M.	Round Bay River and Indian Brook	Clyde River	Warden	20 00	20 00		
Holden, O. A.	Ogden's Brook and Indian River	Jordan River	do	50 00	50 00		
Kehoe, M.	Green Harbor	Lockeport	do	20 00	20 00		
McGill, W., Jno.	Shelburne County	Shelburne	Overseer	125 00	125 00	84 43	
Nichol, F. G.	Clyde River	Clyde River	Warden	20 00	20 00		
Ryer, George	Roseway River	Shelburne	do	50 00	50 00		
				435 00	435 00	272 53	
	Victoria County.						
Beaton, Roderick	Hume's River	McNaughton	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Bingham, Wm.	Englishtown and Ingonish Division	Englishtown	Overseer	50 00	50 00	21 40	Salary increased to $120, July 1, 1887.
Buchanan, Donald	Barachois River	Barachois River	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Campbell, John	North River, Aspy Bay	N. River, Aspy Bay	do	25 00	20 83		Appointed, 1st Sept., 1886.
Capstick, Thos	Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence	Bay St. Lawrence	do	25 00	25 00		
Donovan, Thos.	Clyburn Brook	Ingonish	do	25 00	25 00		
Finlayson, Donald	Middle River	Middle River	do	25 00	25 00		
Foyle, Wm.	Peter's Brook	Baddeck River	do	30 00	30 00		
Hellen, Robt	Cape North	Cape North	do	30 00	30 00		
Ingraham, G.	From Baddeck to head of Long Point	Baddeck	do	25 00	25 00		
McAuley, Donald	Baddeck River	do	do	25 00	25 00		Resigned, 1st Sept., 1887, replaced by Dan. McCharles.
McCharles, Jno.	South Gut, Ste. Ann's	S. Gut. Ste. Ann's	do	25 00	25 00		
McDonald, Archd	South Branch, Middle River	Aspy Bay	do	25 00	25 00		
McDonald, Archd	North Harbor	North Harbour	do	25 00	25 00		
McDougall, Michael	Washabuck River	Washabuck River	do	30 00	30 00		
McGregor, Fra.	Entrance of Baddeck River	Hunter's Mountains	do	25 00	25 00		
McIntosh, Malcolm	Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence	Aspy Bay	Overseer	120 00	120 00	119 75	

McIver, Malcolm	Indian Brook	Indian Brook	Warden	30 00	30 00		
McKenzie, Chris	Middle River	Baddeck	do	25 00	25 00		
McLeod, Donald	River St. Ann's	St. Ann's River	do	30 00	30 00		
McLellan, John	Middle River	Middle River	do	25 00	25 00		
McMillan, Donald	Baddeck River	Baddeck	do	25 00	25 00		
McNeil, John S	From Grand Narrows to McKay's Point	Grand Narrows	do	25 00	25 00		
McPherson, John	Aspy Bay	Aspy Bay	do	25 00	25 00		
McRae, Donald, jr	Victoria County, South Division	Baddeck	Overseer	120 00	120 00	55 76	
McRae, John (Rory's son)	Middle River	McLeod	Warden	25 00	25 00		
McRae, Donald	Baddeck River and tributaries	Baddeck	do	25 00	25 00		
McRae, Kenneth	Indian Brook	Middle River	do	30 00	30 00		
McRae, Donald	Red Head, Baddeck	Red Head, Baddeck	do	25 00	25 00		
McRae, John	Gold Diggings, Middle River	Gold Diggings, Middle River	do	25 00	25 00		
McQuarrie, Donald	Middle River	Baddeck	do	25 00	25 00	60 00	
Watson, Andrew	Baddeck River, North Branch	do	do	25 00	18 75		Died, 25th May, 1887.
				1,055 00	1,044 58	256 91	
	Yarmouth County.						
Brand, J. I	Pubnico and Argyle	West Pubnico	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Doucet, Jérôme	Tusket River	Tusket	do	30 00	30 00		
Gardner, Enos	Yarmouth County	do	Overseer	150 00	150 00	157 00	
Hatfield, J. A	From Lower Narrows, Tusket River to County Line	do	Warden	80 00	80 00		
Jeffrey, James	From Chebogue Point to Chegoggin Point	Overton	do	25 00	25 00		
Kavanagh, Wm	Gurill's Bridge to Coldstream	Tusket	do	25 00	25 00		
Mius, Vital	Tusket Forks	Tusket Forks	do	25 00	25 00		
Nickerson, E	Salmon River	Yarmouth	do	25 00	25 00		
Porter, Z	Beaver River	Beaver River	do	25 00	25 00		
Robertson, G. H	Sea Shore, from Chebogue Point to Digby County Line	Yarmouth	Overseer	100 00	100 00	42 80	
Thurston, Wm., sr	Chegoggin River	Chegoggin	Warden	25 00	25 00		
White, Jos. M	Eel Lake	Eel Lake	do	25 00	25 00		
				560 00	560 00	199 80	
Total				13,850 00	13,265 71	4,239 80	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

FISHERY GUARDIANS.

Name.	District.	Amount.
Hand, Geo	Wallace River, Cumberland Co	40 50
Canfield, Jas	do do	43 50
Carr, Belcher.	Portaupique River, Colchester Co	62 50
Cummings, Duncan.	Middle River, Pictou Co	68 75
Ethridge, Thos	Plaster Pool, Inverness Co	25 00
Hunter, Jas	River Philip, Cumberland Co.	63 00
Morrison, John	Black Brook	12 00
McKay, John	Middle River, Pictou Co.	68 75
Seamen, Jno	Wallace River, Cumberland Co	37 50
Thompson, C. M.	River Philip do	42 00
Wade, T. R	do do	58 50
		522 00
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.	
Murphy, Thos	Inspecting lobster factories	49 50
Stationery Office.	Stationery	15 20
		64 70

RECAPITULATION

Total Officer's salaries*	$13,265 71
do do disbursements †	4,239 80
do Guardian's wages	522 00
do Miscellaneous	64 70
Total for Nova Scotia	18,092 21

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* Including Inspector's salary.

† do do disbursements.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Venning, W. H.	New Brunswick.	St. John.	Inspector of Fisheries.	1,800 00	1,764 00	835 54	
Receiver-General					36 00		Superannuation tax.
	Albert County:						
Dryden, J. W.	Mouth of Petitcodiac River and Dorchester Bay	Hillsboro.	Warden	40 00	40 00		
Kinne, J. E.	Germantown Lake and Shepody River	Hopewell.	do	40 00	40 00		Left locality, replaced by K. T. Wilbur, June, 1887.
Oliver, Bartlet.	Rocher Bay	Harvey, Little Rocher.	do	40 00	40 00		
Stewart, Suthd.	County of Albert.	Alma	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	44 75	
Taylor, Wallace.	Petitcodiac River.	Coverdale.	Warden	40 00	40 00		
				260 00	260 00	44 75	
	Carleton County.						
Burt, Geo. R.	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River.	Upper Woodstock.	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	144 00	
Lindsay, G. Alex.	Miramichi River (S. W.) from head waters to forks.	Foreston	do	150 00	150 00	111 00	
Scott, J. W.	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock	Cantebury	Warden	30 00	30 00		
				280 00	280 00	255 00	
	Charlotte County.						
Ash, Wm.	East District of Co. Charlotte	Beaver Harbour.	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	18 25	
Barry, Thos.	Lower Falls, Magaguadavic River	Lower Falls, Magaguadavic.	Warden	100 00	50 00		Appointed, 1st Feb., 1886.
Best, G. S.	East Division, from La Tête to Lepreaux	Beaver Harbour.	Overseer.	100 00	33 00	92 00	3 months salary.
	Carried forward			300 00	183 00	110 25	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward			300 00	183 00	110 25	
	Charlotte County—Continued.						
Brown, Barth	Campobello and West Isles, with coasts and streams in Charlotte Co	Campo Bello	Warden	100 00	100 00	30 02	
Campbell, D. F	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	St. Andrew's	do	120 00	110 00	37 53	Appointed, 1st Aug., 1886.
Carrol, Edward	Whitehead Island	Grand Manan	do	30 00	30 00		
Dick, Samuel	St. George to Beaver Harbor	La Tête	do	30 00	30 00	57 57	
Dixon, Robt	Seely's Cove to Lepreaux	Lepreaux	do	30 00	30 00		
Gilmour, Andrew	Northern Head, Grand Manan	Grand Manan	do	30 00	30 00		
Holmes, Thos	West side, Deer Island	Deer Island	do	30 00	30 00		
Johnson, Robt	Upper Falls, Magaguadavic River	Upper Falls, Magaguadavic	do	50 00	25 00		Appointed 1st Feb., 1886.
Lord, J. M	Deer Island	Deer Island	Overseer	70 00	70 00	84 50	
McLauchlin, W. B	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds	Grand Manan	do	240 00	240 00	313 00	
Todd, Frank	St. Croix River and tributaries	St. Stephen	do	120 00	120 00	344 00	
				1,150 00	998 00	976 87	
	Gloucester County.						
Aché, Adolphe	Shippegan	Shippegan	Warden	100 00	100 00	93 65	
Boyd, Alex	Little Shippegan to Miscou	Little Shippegan	Overseer	75 00	75 00	87 53	
Calnan, John, jr	That part of River Tête à Gauche, from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said river	Kinsale	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Comeau, Frédéric	Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream	Petit Rocher	do	100 00	100 00		
Cormier, Gustave	Caraquet Herring Banks	Caraquet	Overseer	50 00	50 00	149 50	
Coughlan, Tim	Grindstone Point to Grand Anse	Pockshaw	Warden	30 00	30 00		Died June 1887, replaced by Wm. Sisk.
Dempsey, Miles	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point	Salmon Beach	do	30 00	30 00		
Haché, Juste	Oyster beds in County, Caraquet and Shippegan	Caraquet	Overseer	100 00	75 00	32 70	Replaced by Jos L. Haché, 1st June, 1887.

Hickson, James	River Nepisiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams, from Belledune River to Grindstone Point	Bathurst	do	350 00	350 00	170 00	
Mauzerolles, J.	Coast from County line to Green Point, including Big and Tracadie Rivers	Tracadie	Warden	30 00	30 00	129 50	
Poirier, Joseph	Bay Chaleurs, between Grand Anse and Point Mizzenette	Grand Anse	Overseer	100 00	100 00	8 00	
Rogers, W.	Tête à Gauche River	Tête à Gauche, Bathurst	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Sewell, Jos	Pokemouche River	Pokemouche	Overseer	50 00	50 00	20 50	
Walsh, James	Pokemouche	do	Wareen	30 00	30 00		
				1,095 00	1,070 00	691 38	
	Kent County.						
Collet, A. L.	Buctouche Bay	Buctouche	Warden	80 00	80 00		
Cormier, Chas.	Cocagne River	Cocagne	Overseer	100 00	100 00	84 50	
Girouard, M. A.	Big Buctouche River	Buctouche	do	75 00	75 00	75 00	
Guimon, Lazare	From Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish River	St. Louis	do	80 00	80 00	38 50	
Hannah, Wm. F.	Richibucto River	Richibucto	do	75 00	75 00	61 64	
Harnett, James	From mouth of Nicholas River, on the Buctouche, upwards, including Nicholas River	Weldford	Warden	80 00	80 00	76 75	
Leger, F. B.	Little Buctouche River	Litt. Buctouche River	do	80 00	80 00		
Leblanc, A. T.	Canaan River (upper part)	Legerville	Overseer	75 00	75 00		
Mauzerolles, Nicholas.	From Kouchibouquacis River to Point Sapin	Kouchibouquacis	Warden	50 00	50 00		
				695 00	695 00	336 39	
	King's County.						
Belyea, J. A.	St. John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thereinto	Westfield	Overseer	50 00	50 00	41 00	
Gosline, Samuel	From mouth of Smith's Creek, upwards	Smith's Creek	do	100 00	100 00	117 95	
Keith, Jonah	North and Canaan River	Hakelock	Warden	30 00	25 00		Dispensed with 26th April, 1887
Pearson, I. R.	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in King's and Queen's Counties	English Settlement	do	30 00	30 00		
Ryan, Samuel F.	Mill Stream	Studholm, Apohoqui	do	30 00	30 00		
Spragg, Z. S.	Belle Isle Bay	Belle Isle	do	50 00	50 00		
				290 00	285 00	158 95	
	Northumberland County.						
Bamford, E. A.	South West Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield.	Blissfield	Warden	50 00	50 00	36 00	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Bergin, Patrick	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchell's on S. W. Miramichi	Dumphey, Blackville	do	30 00	30 00		Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Blackmore, Jared	From lower end of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards	North Esk, Red Bank	Overseer	50 00	50 00		Dispensed with, July 15, 1887.
	Carried forward			130 00	130 00	36 00	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward	....	....	130 00	130 00	36 00	
	Northumberland County——Concluded..						
Bryanton, Geo.	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Underhill's, on the S. W. Miramichi River	Derby	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Coleman, John	Point aux Carr to Middle Island, Miramichi River.	Chatham	do	70 00	70 00	25 35	
Donovan, M.	Renous River and tributaries	Renous Bridge	do	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Doyle, John	Tabusintac and Bartibog Rivers	Bartibog	do	30 00	30 00	....	
Fitzpatrick, James	Black River	Napan	do	30 00	30 00	40 50	
Freeze, Samuel	From Doaktown to Hovey Island, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the South West Miramichi River	Doaktown, Miramichi	Overseer	100 00	100 00	13 15	
Gillis, Pat.	Little S. W. River and tributaries	North Esk, Red Bank	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Hayes, M.	Dungarvon River	Renous River	do	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, Aug. 1, 1887.
Hogan, John	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tributaries, from Chatham ferry, upwards	Newcastle	Overseer	400 00	400 00	115 47	
Hogan, Dennis	Renous River and tributaries	Renous Bridge	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Holt, Samuel	From lower line of Blackville to Blissfield	Blackville	Overseer	160 00	40 00	28 50	
Hovey, Percy	Miramichi River (S. W.) and tributaries, from Nelson's to Hovey Island	Boiestown	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Hubbard, George	Whitney Settlement, N. W. Miramichi	North Esk	do	50 00	50 00	....	
Irving, Wm.	Chatham Ferry to Grand Dune Island	Lower Newcastle	do	50 00	50 00	36 60	
Kingston, Samuel	Upper waters, N. W. Miramichi River, from Rolph's Crossing, upwards	N. W. Miramichi	do	50 00	50 00	....	Dispensed with, June 15, 1887.
Martin, Alex.	Grand Dune Island to Tabusintac	Neguac	do	50 00	50 00	....	
Mathews, Daniel	From lower side of Ox Bow, on Little South West Miramichi, upwards	Litt. S. W. Miramichi	do	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, June 27, 1887.
Morehouse, Nat.	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi	Arbo Settlement	do	30 00	30 00	....	do

McDairmid, F.	Napan and Black Rivers, and tributaries	Napan, Chatham	do	30 00	30 00	28 20	
McIntosh, Angus	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Middle Island to Newcastle Ferry	Chatham Head	do	30 00	30 00	15 25	
McMahon, J. E.	Chatham Ferry to Grand Dune Island	Bartibog	do	50 00	50 00	85 75	Dispensed with, June, 1887.
Noble, John	Miramichi Bay, from Fox Island to Escuminac	Miramichi Bay	Overseer	100 00	100 00	75 00	
Parker, Thos	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Beaubair's Island to Blackville	Newcastle	do	160 00	160 00	232 50	Salary increased to $250, July 1, 1887.
Robichaud, P.	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac River	Upper Neguac	do	100 00	100 00	80 00	
Ryan, M.	North West Miramichi	North Esk	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	Dispensed with, June 15, 1887.
Shaddick, John	Big Sevogle to Square Forks	Sevogle	do	50 00	50 00	....	do
Smith, Thos.	From lower end of Fingley's Island of N.W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle	North Esk, Red Bank	do	30 00	30 00	....	do
Stymiest, John	Lower Tabusintac River	Stymiest Road, Neguac	Overseer	100 00	100 00	79 05	
Sutherland, Murdock	Little S.W., N.W. Miramichi and Sevogle Rivers, from Red Bank upwards	Red Bank	Overseer	160 00	....	....	Appointed, June 15, 1887.
Underhill, J.	Coughlan Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi	Coughlan Settlement	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	Disp. with, Aug. 1, 1887, replaced by Murdock Sutherland.
Watling, Tubal	Black River and tributaries in the Parish of Glenelg	Black River	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	
Williston, John G.	In Miramichi Bay, from Black to French River, including du Vin and Egg Islands	Bay du Vin	do	100 00	100 00	99 75	
Wyse, Wm.	Herring fisheries, Miramichi Bay, and Bass fishing in Napan Bay and Black River	Chatham	Overseer	200 00	200 00	213 15	
				2,560 00	2,280 00	1,251 22	
	Queen's County.						
Hetherington, I. T.	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake	Jenkins, Johnson	Overseer	100 00	100 00	53 00	
Langan, Isaiah	Salmon River	Chipman, Gaspereaux	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	
Philips, Robert	Head waters, Washademoak Lake	Canaan Rapids	do	25 00	25 00	51 25	
				155 00	155 00	104 25	
	Ristigouche County.						
McPherson, Alex.	From Belledune to Dalhousie	River Charlo	Overseer	100 00	100 00	61 15	
	Sunbury County.						
Hoben, G. W.	St. John River, Indiantown to County Line of York	Burton	Overseer	100 00	100 00	99 25	
Taylor, W. E	do do do	Sheffield	Warden	30 00	30 00	....	
				130 00	130 00	99 25	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	St. John County.						
O'Brien, Jos.	St. John County	Carleton, St. John	Overseer	150 00	150 00	129 50	
Skillen, Wm. E.	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco Head to Goose River	St. Martin's	do	100 00	100 00	76 50	Replaced by E. V. Rourke.
Rourke, E. V.	do do do	do	do	100 00	.....	.....	
				350 00	250 00	206 00	
	Victoria County.						
Caron, Magloire	Baker's Lake and adjoining streams	Caron Brook	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....	
Cameron, J. McNab	Tobique River	Tobique River	do	30 00	30 00	.....	
Edgar, Thos.	Middle Division, Tobique River	Three Rivers	do	30 00	30 00	.....	
Fraser, Donald	Tobique River	Arthurette	do	30 00	30 00	.....	
Long, Romain, sr.	Above Fish River Rapids	St. Francis	do	30 00	30 00	.....	
McCloskey, John C.	Salmon River	Andover	do	30 00	30 00	.....	
McDougall, John	Three Brooks, Branch of Tobique River	Rocky Brook, Parish of Lorne	do	50 00	50 00	.....	
Roberts, Chas., jr.	Lower Division, Tobique River	Andover	do	30 00	30 00	.....	
Ryan, Thos. D.	County of Victoria	Grand Falls	Overseer	150 00	150 00	150 50	
				410 00	410 00	150 50	
	Westmoreland County.						
Cormier, D. T.	Dorchester Bay	Pré-d'en-haut	Overseer	60 00	60 00	74 75	
Deacon, W. B.	Shediac Harbor and River	Shediac	do	200 00	200 00	217 00	
Goodwin, Robt	The Parish of Sackville and Westmoreland	Bay Verte	do	100 00	100 00	59 20	
				360 00	360 00	350 95	

	York County.						
Campbell, J. A.	Grand Pass, on St. John River, upwards, from Crock's Point to Lower Line of York County, including Nashwaak River	Kingsclear, Fredericton	Warden	60 00	60 00	....	
Cronkhite, A. B	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crock's Point, on River St. John	Southampton	do	60 00	60 00	....	
Cunningham, A	Skiff and Palfry and other Lakes	Canterbury Station.	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	50 50	
Glendenning, D	Magaguadavic Stream and Lake Oromocto and other Lakes	Harvey Station.	Warden	60 00	60 00	....	
McNelly, L	From Burgoyne's Ferry to Nackawack.	Lower Queenstown.	do	60 00	60 00	....	
Moir, A	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S.W. Miramichi.	Bloomfield	Overseer.	150 00	127 50	34 50	Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Orr, Robt	County of York	Fredericton	do	300 00	300 00	273 25	
				810 00	767 50	358 25	
	Total			10,425 00	9,840 50	5,880 45	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

GUARDIANS.

Name.	District.	Amount received to 30 June 1887
		$ cts.
Aubé, John	Gloucester County	45 00
Barry, Jas.	Miramichi River	52 00
Barry, Thos	Magaguadavic River	91 66
Caie, Edward	Gloucester County	45 00
Cameron, John	Tobique River	146 00
Dalton, Wm	Miramichi River	150 00
Johnson, Robt	Magaguadavic River	45 76
McCluskey, M. F.	Tobique and Serpentine Rivers	39 00
Poitras, Geo	Upper Ristigouche River	216 00
Reardon, J I	Gloucester County	45 00
Richards, Thos	Nepisiguit and Bathurst harbors	90 00
Theriault, S.	Gloucester County	45 00
		1,010 42
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.	
Dempsey, Miles	Disbursements inspecting canneries	26 00
Cameron, Kenneth	do as Ex. Overseer in Northumberland County	43 00
Cunningham, B. L.	do do Charlotte County	144 50
		213 50

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.
Total Officers' salaries	9,840 50*
do do disbursements	5,880 45
do Guardians' wages	1,010 42
do Miscellaneous	213 50
Total for New Brunswick	16,944 87

* NOTE.—Including Inspector's salary and disbursements.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address	Rank.	Salary. Annual.	Salary. Amount received to June 30, 1887.	Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Duvar, Hunter J.	Prince Edward Island	Alberton	Inspector of Fisheries.	1,000 00	980 02	927 12	
Receiver-General					20 00		Superannuation tax.
	King's County.						
Conaghan, John	Bay Fortune, from Little River to Rollo Bay	Bay Fortune	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Dingwell, J. H.	Fourth District of Morell	Morell River	do	40 00	37 50		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Duffy, Peter	St. Peter's and Morell	St. Peter's	do	30 00	30 00		
Griffin, Henry	Cardigan Bay and Montague River	Georgetown	do	30 00	30 00		
Lowe, John	Murray Harbor and River, including Lots 63 and 64.	Murray Harbor	do	50 00	45 00		do do
Mathewson, M.	Grand River	Grand River	do	40 00	37 50		do do
Mitchell, James	First District of Morell	Peake's Road	do	30 00	30 00		
Morrow, Henry	Souris River	Souris River	do	30 00	30 00		
McCullouhg, Patrick	Third District of Morell	Peake's Road	do	30 00	30 00		
McDonald, Allan	North Lake	North Lake	do	50 00	45 00		do do
McDonald, Ronald	Naufrage River	Naufrage River	do	40 00	37 50		do do
O'Brien, John	Second District of Morell	Morell River	do	30 00	30 00		
Quinn, Robert	Brudenell River	Cardigan	do	30 00	15 00		Deceased.
Reilly, Daniel	Montague, from Georgetown Road to Whim Road, and from County Line to the Coast	Montague River	do	30 00	30 00		
				490 00	457 50		
	Queen's County.						
Beers, George F.	Pownal Bay and Seal River	Cherry Valley	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Buotte, Dominique	District of Rustico	Rustico	do	30 00	30 00		
Currie, Neil	Shore of Lot 65, South of West River	Long Creek, West River	do	30 00	12 50		Appointed, Feb. 1, 1887.
Delaney, Jonathan	New London	New London	do	30 00	30 00		
	Carried forward			120 00	102 50		

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary. Annual.	Salary. Amount received to June 30, 1887.	Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Brought forward			120 00	102 50		
	Queens County—Concluded.						
Garnum, Lionel	Winter River	Winter River	Warden	50 00	50 00		
Howatt, James	Crapaud	Crapaud	do	30 00	30 00		
Loughrin, John	Orwell and Newton	Orwell	do	30 00	30 00		
MacKenzie, Finlay	Lots 60 and 62	Pinette River	do	50 00	45 00		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Mathieson, John		West River	do	30 00	7 50		Dispensed with, Oct. 1, 1886.
Murphy, Thos	Trout River	Stanley Bridge	do	30 00	30 00		
Murphy, Jos	District of Pownal Bay and Seal River	China Point, Lot 50.	do	30 00	30 00		
Powers, Jas	Huntley and Wheatley Rivers	Hunter River	do	30 00	30 00		
Ready, Michael	Winter River	Tracadie	do	40 00	37 50		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Shaw, A. C	District of West River	West River	do	30 00	30 00		
Stanley, Francis	Charlottetown, including East, West and North Rivers	Charlottetown	do	50 00	45 00		do do
Stephenson, George	New Glasgow River	New Glasgow	do	30 00	30 00		
Traynor, J. P	Johnston's River, including Oyster Fishery at its mouth	Johnston's River	do	30 00	30 00		
Whitehead, Wm	South-West Rivers	S. W. River	do	30 00	30 00		
				610 00	557 50		
	Prince County.						
Arsenault, J. A	Lot, 15, Egmont Bay	Abram's Village	Warden	40 00	37 50		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886
Aylward, Peter	Skinner's Pond, southward, from south end of Nail Pond to Black Pond, inclusive, and east to railway	Tignish	do	40 00	37 50		do do
Beaton, John	Lots 5, 6 and 10	Lot 6, Western River	do	30 00	30 00		
Bryant, D. L	From western bank of Big Pierre Jacques River to the point where the North Line of Lot 15 touches the shore of Egmont Bay	Enmore River	do	30 00	30 00		

Burns, Wm.	Dunk River	Freetown	do	30 00	30 00		Dispensed with, July 1, 1887.
Chiasson, John (Chapel)	Tignish, from line of Lot No. 2, northward, to include Little and Big Tignish, and westward to Railway	Tignish	do	40 00	37 50		Salary increased Oct. 1, 1886.
Clark, Henry	Dunk River and Egmont Bay	Summerside	Overseer	200 00	200 00		do do
Doyle, Lawrence	From Little Miminigash to Cape Wolfe	Lot 3	Warden	40 00	37 50		do do
Drummond, Thos	Dunk River	Freetown	do	30 00	30 00		Dispensed with, July 1, 1887.
Gillis, V. S.	Richmond Bay and Malpeque	Rideau River, Lot 18.	do	40 00	37 50		Salary increased Oct. 1, 1886.
Holland, J. F. B.	From Graham's Head, Lot 26 to Cape Traverse	Bedeque	do	30 00	30 00		
Howat, Calvin.	Tryon River	Tryon River	do	30 00	30 00		
McBride, Patrick	Dunk River	Central Bedeque	do	30 00	30 00		
McDonald, Jas. A	Grand River	Grand River	do	30 00	30 00		
McDonald, Alex	Cascumpeque Bay and Inlet, from the Narrows to Kildare Capes	Alberton	do	40 00	37 50		do do
Nelligan, Jas. M	Nail Pond, Skinner's Pond	Norway	do	50 00	45 00		do do
Ramsey, J. A.	Oyster Cove, Richmond Bay	Hamilton, Lot 18	do	50 00	41 66		Appointed. Sept. 1, 1886.
Ramsey, James.	Lot 13, Trout River.	Tyne Valley	do	30 00	30 00		
Ramsey, J. K.	From Cape Wolfe to Brae River.	West Cape	do	50 00	45 00		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Rix, John	Miminigash	Miminigash.	do	50 00	45 00		do do
Sharpe, John A	Summerside, including Bedeque Bay and South part of Richmond Bay	Summerside	do	30 00	30 00		
Sharpe, George A.	Lot 12, on the Narrows.	Lot 12	do	30 00	30 00		
Tucker, John	Dunk River.	Dunk River.	do	30 00	30 00		
				1,000 00	961 66		
	Total			2,000 00	2,976 68	927 12	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

FISHERY GUARDIANS.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.
Arsenault, J. A.	Allowance for increased duties during lobster season.	5 00
Aylward, Peter	do do	5 00
Chiasson, Jno	do do	5 00
Dingwell, J. H.	do do	5 00
Doyle, Lawrence	do do	5 00
Garnum, L., jr.	Wages as Special Guardian, Winter River.	5 00
Gillis, V. S	Allowance for increased duties during lobster season.	5 00
Lowe, John	do do	10 00
Matheson, Malcom	do do	5 00
McDonald, Ronald	do do	5 00
McDonald, Allan	do do	10 00
McDonald, Alex	do do	5 00
McKenzie, Finlay	do do	10 00
Nelligan, J. M.	do do	10 00
Ramsay, J. K.	do do	10 00
Ready, Michael	do do	5 00
Rix, John	do do	10 00
Stanley, Fra	do do	10 00
		125 00
Stationery Office	Stationery	15 69
	Total	140 69

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.
Total Officers' salaries	2,976 68
do Inspector's disbursements	927 12
do Miscellaneous	140 69
Total for Prince Edward Island	4,044 49

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	—
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	
McQueen, Alex.	Province of Manitoba.	Winnipeg	Inspector of Fisheries	900 00	900 00	545 85	
Devlin, Daniel	Lake Manitoba		Guardian		30 00		
Fraser, Jno. A	Shoal Lake		do		15 00		
Gilchrist, F. C.	Qu'Appelle River and adjoining lakes	Fort Qu'Appelle	Overseer	300 00	300 00	344 65	
Leader, John	Qu'Appelle River		Guardian		20 00		
Matheson, Jas	Lake Winnipeg		do		30 00		
Martineau, H	Lake Manitoba		do		30 00	56 25	
Stone, O. T	Long Lake, N.W. Territories	Sussex, Craven P.O.	Overseer	150 00	112 50	54 00	
Wood, John	Lake Winnipeg		Guardian		30 00		
	Total				1,467 50	1,000 75	$2,468.25.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
	British Columbia.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Mowat, Thos.	British Columbia	New Westminster	Insp. of Fish. & Officer in charge of Fish Hatchery	1,500 00	300 00	730 59	Part of Mr. Mowat's salary charged to Fish Breeding.
Buie, John.	Frazer River		Guardian		513 34	40 35	
Duncan, Eric	Comox River		do		40 00		
Green, C. F.	Lower Frazer River		do		280 00	31 50	
Grant, C. D.			do		17 50		Bal. of wages.
Guillod, Hy.	Alberim River		do		40 00	7 00	
Lomas, W. H.	Cowichan River		do		90 00	28 25	
Morrison, C. F.	Skeena River		do		250 00	32 00	
Murphy, John	Fraser River		do		75 00	24 50	
York, Chs.	Nanaimo River		do		60 00	8 00	
	Total				1,665 84	902 19	

MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.
Cunningham & Co, J.	Hardware, &c	25 62
Janion, R. C.	Storage on nets, &c	35 74
Maclure, S.	Clerical assistance	128 00
Major, C. G	Lamp	4 50
Marvin, E. B	Hardware, rope, ice, &c	641 49
McPhaden, D.	Provisions	6 12
"Pathfinder" & Owners.	Use of schooner in connection with deep sea fishing researches	2,137 00
Pearson & Co, T. R	Stationery, &c	53 27
Scoullar & Co, E. S.	Lobster trap, &c	14 75
The British Columbia.	Stationery, &c	28 20
"The Colonist".	Advertising	10 00
Yondall, H.	Services in connection with deep sea fishing researches	208 00
	Total	3,292 69
	Total for British Columbia	5,860 72

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.

LEGAL AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Burland, Lith. Co.	Printing close season cards, cheques, etc.	122 59	
Graham, Wallace	Professional services in *re* violations Fisheries Act	602 00	
Hallett & Fowler	do Regina *vs.* E. I. Freeze	25 00	
Harrison, L. R.	do in *re* violations Fisheries Act	399 75	
Huxtable, Jas.	Costs incurred in *re* violations Fisheries Act	16 20	
Lawlor, R. A.	Professional services, Irvine vs. Currie	50 00	
Pollard & Miller	do *re* G. P. McIntosh	15 00	
Stevenson, B. R.	do *re* schooner "B. R. Stevenson".	25 00	
The Prothonotary, Supreme Court, Rimouski	Copy of judgment Lavoie *vs.* Lepage	3 00	
	Total		1,258 54

CANADIAN FISHERIES EXHIBITS.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Bell, R. B.	Coal stove	20 00	
Birkett, Thos.	Hardware	7 33	
Canadian Express Co.	Express charges	1 65	
"Citizen" P. & P. Co.	Advertising reopening of Exhibition	4 60	
Currier, T. W.	Lumber	1 75	
Esmonde, Jos. R.	Hardware, tinware, etc	100 43	
"Evening Journal"	Advertising reopening of Exhibition	5 00	
"Free Press"	do do	5 00	
Hodgson, Wm.	Examining side walls, Exhibit Rooms	5 00	
Hodgson, T. A.	Repairs	127 16	
Kavanagh Bros.	Alcohol and candles	73 56	
"La Vallée de L'Ottawa"	Advertising reopening of Exhibition	5 00	
"Le Canada"	do do	4 40	
Lortie, Mrs.	Cleaning room	9 25	
Mercer, John	Repairing flag pole	6 00	
Mills & Son, A. K.	Cleaning door	2 50	
Skuce, Frs.	Grates	8 60	
Steen, John	Stuffing and mounting fish	15 00	
White, J. T.	Advertising reopening of Exhibition	2 30	
Wigmore, J.	Cartage	16 00	
Wilson & Co, J.	Framing	8 00	
Veale, Philip	Salary as Custodian to 30th June, 1887	500 00	
do	Disbursements do	553 70	
	Total		1,481 63

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FISHING BOUNTY, ETC.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount paid to Fishery Overseers and Collectors of Customs...	For services performed in connection with the distribution of fishing bounty	2,111 15	
Bassett, T. B.	Services as extra clerk	315 00	
Brophy, J. P.	do do	547 50	
Burland Lith. Co.	Printing bounty cheques	7 89	
Cunningham, F. H.	Extra services *re* bounty	134 30	
Gilbert, R. W.	Services as extra clerk	547 50	
“Herald” Printing Co.	Advertising	2 10	
Hore, H. R.	Services as extra clerk	46 50	
Jenkins, S. J.	Extra services *re* bounty	555 00	
Kent, S. B	do do	158 40	
Makinson, W. A.	Services as extra clerk	411 00	
Ogden, A.	Rent of office in Halifax	70 00	
Watson, J. W.	Services as extra clerk	730 00	
Webster, G. H.	do do	235 50	
Winter, C. F.	do do	547 50	
Stationery Office	Stationery and printing	204 07	
	Total		6,623 41

BUILDING FISHWAYS, LA HAVE RIVER.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Cook, G. F.	Lumber	44 80	
Daniel, B.	Labor	3 00	
Dauphinée, J.	do	27 68	
Davison & Sons, E. D.	Lumber	52 78	
Dawson & Son, Robt.	Iron, spikes, etc.	92 47	
Godard, C. E.	Salary and disbursements, etc., superintending building of fishways, La Have River	1,284 21	
Hall, H.	Hauling lumber, etc.	12 23	
Kinney, W. H.	Salary and disbursements, superintending building of fishways, La Have and Gold Rivers	227 25	
Labradore, L.	Labor	12 75	
Mader, Jas.	Logs	7 80	
Maguire, Thos	Labor	12 75	
Mailman, Solomon	Ballast poles	7 50	
Manning, L.	Hauling lumber, horse hire, etc	19 50	
Morris, John	Spikes, iron, etc.	7 01	
McKinnon, Neil	Labor	28 68	
Porter, B H	Dynamite, fuse, etc	9 05	
Quigley, J	Bolts	3 00	
Rawding, J.	Labor	4 50	
Spidel, L.	do	6 00	
Sutherland, Robt.	Sharpening tools, etc	27 50	
Vienott, R.	Labor	1 50	
Wagner, David	Hauling ballast	6 00	
Wyman, Jos. R.	Hauling gravel, etc.	56 00	
	Total		1,953 96

TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS AT GRAND RIVER FALLS.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Boyd, Angus	Advertising for tenders	2 48	
“Morning Herald” P. & P. Co	do	4 65	
“North Sydney Herald”	do	3 10	
	Total		10 23

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	NEWCASTLE HATCHERY (ONTARIO).	$ cts	$ cts.
Aikenhead & Crombie	Lawn mower	6 75	
Barfett, J. R	Hardware, etc	54 61	
Bonathan, W. T.	Fitting pipes, etc	14 65	
Brault, Hy.	Labor.	7 50	
Clark, G M	Rent of water privilege for two years	200 00	
Dinsmore, D	Storage of fish	11 70	
Douglas, Thos	Express charges, horse hire, etc	76 69	
Fothergill, R.	Hardware and telegrams	70 42	
Hooper & Eddy.	Mason's work.	11 62	
Kenefick, John.	Wages as assistant	553 75	
Kenefick, Patrick.	Labor	12 50	
Kenefick, Wm	do	120 00	
Leckie, J.	Fishing net, rope, etc	64 08	
Otton, Asa	Labor	81 25	
Otton, John	Teaming, etc	26 25	
Quick, L. G	Tanks, cans, etc	121 20	
Rolfe, John H.	Painting, etc	5 45	
Rose, M. C.	Rubber hose	11 50	
Simmons & Pool	Lumber, labor, etc	191 81	
Stilwell, Frederick	Blacksmith's work	28 77	
Toms, Jos	Teaming timber.	4 00	
Toronto Rubber Co	Rubber boots	13 50	
Treleaven, Jno.	Coal	33 35	
Walker, John	Salary as assistant	540 00	
do	Paid boys for picking eggs	53 10	
Wilkins, Chas	Distributing fry	37 85	
Wilmot, Samuel	Disbursements, distributing fry, etc.	350 00	
do	Rent of ground for two years	400 00	
Wilmot, Chas.	Salary as officer in charge	750 00	
do	Disbursements do	1,511 50	
Wright, Jas	Repairing stove, etc	3 30	5,367 10
	SANDWICH HATCHERY (ONTARIO).		
Adams, Wm	Painting, etc	15 60	
Adamson, Robt.	Collecting ova	18 00	
Benitan, C.	Blacksmith's work	14 50	
Buchanan, E. L.	Rent of ground	20 00	
Forrest, D. F.	Labor	22 50	
Gauthier, G. W	Supplying whitefish ova	159 50	
Gray, George	Collecting ova	18 00	
Hill, Wm	Wages as assistant	410 01	
Jolly, Albert	Wood	137 50	
Laframboise, Alex	Labor	58 50	
Lemonde, Charles	Wages as engineer	135 50	
Lemonde, A	Sawing wood	17 50	
Master, A.	Collecting ova.	27 00	
McCombe, A. H	Wages as night engineer	389 50	
Neveux, G. A. & E. B.	Repairing fish cans, etc	6 60	
Nutson, W. G	Lumber, etc	26 46	
O'Brien, Wm	Collecting ova, etc	72 75	
Odette & Wherry	Coal.	19 25	
Paree, Jos	Labor, wood, etc	272 25	
Parker, Wm	Salary as officer in charge of hatchery	750 00	
do	Disbursements do do	522 03	
Pequenot & Co	Hardware, oil, etc	70 86	
Purser & Sons, R.	Supplying and fitting pipe, etc.	122 48	
Réaume, D.	Board of men, etc., collecting ova	125 00	
Smith, Jas	Collecting ova	48 00	
Waterous Engine Works Co	Repairing pump	33 75	3,513 04

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	TADOUSSAC HATCHERY (QUEBEC).		
Beaudet & Chinic	Hardware	43 83	
Boulianne, O	Hardware, etc	20 32	
Boulianne, Frs	Wages as night watchman, etc	147 16	
Bourgoin, Frs	Wood	4 60	
Catellier, L. N	Salary as officer in charge	600 00	
do	Disbursements as officer in charge	20 78	
Dufour, P	Distributing fry	18 75	
Gauthier, Nap	Labor	7 33	
Hovington, Jos	Distributing fry	5 00	
Hovington, Wm	Setting salmon nets	125 80	
Manning, Wm	Wages as boatman, etc	121 76	
Manning, Bell	do do	136 13	
Morin, Frs	Distributing fry	9 00	
Morin, Thos	Repairing dam	4 00	
McLaren, Donald	do boats, etc	25 33	
Pelletier fils & Cie	Salmon twine, etc	115 31	
Perron, P.	Distributing fry	21 75	
Plourde, L	Picking ova	4 00	
Plourde, Pierre	Wages as assistant	384 00	
Price Bros. & Co	Lumber, etc	125 70	
Simard, D	Labor	22 00	
Simard, Ives	do	5 60	
Tremblay, H	Distributing fry	3 00	
			1,971 15
	GASPÉ HATCHERY (QUEBEC).		
Adams, Jerome	Distributing fry	35 00	
Adams, Peter	do	42 00	
Annett, F. J	do etc	48 87	
Cass, Jos	Labor, distributing fry, etc	115 37	
Coffin, Robt. B	Distributing fry	37 50	
Coffin, Abner M	do	37 50	
Coffin, Jas. B.	do	52 50	
Collas, J. & E	Hardware, twine, paint, etc	74 07	
Davis, John	Shingles	10 00	
Davis, Felix	Labor	15 50	
Davis, John F	Distributing fry	22 50	
Davis, Alf.	do	60 00	
Davis, Wm. C	Labor and distributing fry	63 00	
Davis, Hy	Wages as assistant	300 00	
do	Varnish, coal oil, etc	4 25	
Davis, J. S	Capturing and watching parent salmon, etc	340 25	
Eden & Son, Jos	Coal	35 00	
Le Mesurier, A	Fish cans	16 00	
Miller, Lauchlin	Distributing fry	42 00	
Miller, Peter	do	18 75	
Miller, Hy. B	do	35 00	
Mullin, Philip	do	35 00	
Olsen, Hy	Labor, lumber, etc	101 25	
Patterson, Jos	Labor	5 40	
Patterson, J. R.	Labor and distributing fry	44 50	
Patterson, L. A	Knitting and repairing nets, etc	55 40	
Stanley, Wm.	Capturing parent salmon, etc	88 00	
Suddard, Samuel	Distributing fry	47 50	
Vibert, P.	Salary as officer in charge	300 00	
do	Disbursements	82 81	
			2,164 92

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ ct
	MAGOG HATCHERY (QUEBEC).		
Allard, L. N	Distributing fry	10 50	
Beach, N. A	Lumber	6 80	
Boyd, Wm	Cutting wood, etc	16 50	
Copp, Oral	Labor	26 00	
Drew, L. K	Painting fish cans	3 25	
McKenna, Wm	Tinware, etc	34 80	
Moore, R. M	Labor	83 25	
Moore & Co., A. H	Express charges on eggs, wood, etc	44 75	
Moore, A. H	Salary as officer in charge	600 00	
do	Horse hire, distributing fry	10 00	
			835 8
	RISTIGOUCHE HATCHERY (QUEBEC).		
Adams, Melvin	Capturing parent fish	220 00	
Alexander, A. E	Hardware	7 10	
Asker, G. E	Fish cans, etc	50 15	
Baillie, Chas	Rod, lines and flies	20 00	
Bechervaise, Jas	Collecting ova	138 75	
Bolton, Edward	do	182 00	
Cantwell, Thos	Labor	42 00	
Carey, Thos	Guarding parent fish	70 00	
Downs, J. H. S	Capturing and guarding parent fish	73 00	
Englehart, Hy	Labor	6 25	
Ferguson, A	Spikes	0 60	
Gerrard, R. D	Guarding parent fish	24 00	
Gillis, Jas	Hardware, etc	195 32	
Gillis, Harvie	Rent of land and water privilege	12 00	
Harris, Daniel	Collecting ova	11 80	
Hoar, Jas. S	Capturing parent salmon	40 30	
Intercolonial R. R.	Freight on salmon fry	42 34	
Lepage, Elzéar	Collecting ova	2 50	
Mair, John	Capturing parent fish	187 30	
Mann, Wm	Labor	11 00	
Mann, M	do	7 00	
Moores, Harvey	Guarding parent fish	27 00	
Moores, Wm	Labor	0 75	
Moores, Jas	do	72 75	
Mowat, J. P	Hardware, etc	175 72	
Mowat, Alex	Salary as officer in charge	600 00	
do	Disbursements do	188 50	
Mowat, John	Horse hire	40 00	
Mowat, Wm	Spawning fish	1 50	
Murray, Wm	Rent of land and water privilege	15 00	
McKendrick & Son, A.	Stationery	7 06	
Nelson, Robt	Distributing fry, lumber, etc	681 75	
Parker, W. H	Hardware	13 90	
Quinn, John	Capturing and guarding parent fish	112 00	
Robertson, Wm	Wages as assistant	360 00	
do	Horse and canoe hire, etc	16 40	
Stewart, W. T	Distributing fry	9 00	
Taylor & Ryan	Trucking salmon cribs to Tide Head	3 00	
Wilbur, Percy	Distributing fry	101 00	
			3,76

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	MIRAMICHI HATCHERY (N.B.)		
Call, R. R	Coal	45 00	
Ferguson, John	Hardware	40 37	
Gillis, Patrick	Collecting parent salmon	72 10	
Hogan, John	Distributing fry	44 00	
Hogan, Patrick	Collecting parent salmon, horse hire, etc.	107 80	
Morehouse, Nathaniel	do do	91 00	
Murphy, Richard	do do	63 20	
Phinney, J. H	Fish cans, tanks, etc	52 50	
Ryan, Michael	Collecting parent salmon	57 40	
Sheasgreen, W. F	do do etc	143 40	
Sheasgreen, Jas	Distributing fry	68 95	
Sheasgreen, Isaac	Salary as officer in charge	500 00	
do	Disbursements do	23 40	
Sheasgreen, Wm	Labor	25 60	
Sinclair, E	Lumber	12 53	
			1,347 25
	ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY (N.B.).		
Fawcett, Chas	Coal stove	18 67	
Gosline, Edward	Planting salmon fry	2 50	
Graham, J R	Lumber	5 00	
Mulhern, Jas	Carpenter's work	6 00	
Mulhern, A	Planting salmon fry	5 00	
McAfee, John	Tinware	2 00	
McCluskey, R. A	Horse hire, distributing fry, etc	60 00	
McCluskey, M. F	Planting salmon fry, etc	48 75	
McCluskey, John O	Horse hire, distributing fry	7 50	
McCluskey, Chas	Salary as officer in charge	600 00	
do	Disbursements do	678 85	
New Brunswick Ry Co	Freight	41 14	
Parish, John	Horse hire, distributing fry	11 00	
Pickett, M	Rent of ground occupied by hatchery, to 31st July 1887	50 00	
Ryan, George	Labor	2 50	
Tibbits, Jas	Coal	21 00	
			1,559 91
	BEDFORD HATCHERY (N.S.)		
Bayers, George	Collecting parent salmon	37 50	
Bayers, Frederick	do do	36 00	
Beach, J. W	do do	57 00	
Beck, Wm	do do	55 50	
Boutilier, A	do do	56 25	
Campbell, D	do do	66 50	
Campbell, Peter	Hardware, etc	20 43	
Cogswell, R. H	Thermometer	1 00	
Colbright, John	Care of tank	10 00	
Daley, George	Labor and watching tank	25 62	
Daniels, J. A	Plastering, etc	18 00	
Eastwood, O	Picking ova	4 00	
Evans, David	Distributing fry	10 00	
Ford, Theo	do	34 45	
Fraser, Daniel	do	3 00	
Frost & Co	Lumber, etc	29 72	
Gaul, Wm	Oil clothes	16 00	
	Carried forward	480 97	

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	480 97	....
	BEDFORD HATCHERY (N.S.)—*Concluded.*		
Geldert, D. M	Horse hire	58 00	
Giles, Thos	Barrels	33 00	
Grant, P. E	Rent of ground	10 00	
Grant, A. McN	Coal, labor, etc	58 06	
Grant, John	Lumber	60 66	
Greenough, Isaac	Labor repairing tank	34 00	
Guild, E. S	Hardware, etc	6 59	
Hare, Wm	Labor	78 00	
Harris, Geo. J	Labor on tank, tinware, etc	65 20	
Harvey, Jacob	Distributing fry	4 00	
Hatfield, Jno. A	do	38 80	
Hogan & Sons, John	Lime, laths, etc	27 00	
Holsworth, R. M	Distributing fry	10 00	
Johnstone & Co	Lumber	28 12	
Kiezer, Jas	Hauling salmon, etc	18 44	
Mackenzie, Wm	Coal, etc	82 00	
Moir, Son & Co	Hardware, lumber, etc	182 32	
Moir, W. & A	Bolts, washer, etc	15 15	
Muirhead, Andrew	Guarding salmon, etc	58 75	
Murray, M. G	Distributing fry	6 00	
McCabe, John J	Capturing parent salmon	55 50	
McIntyre, Wm	Distributing fry	27 50	
McKay, Daniel	do	7 50	
Robley, Thos	Labor, lumber, etc	96 23	
Rood & Morrison	Board	32 60	
Rowlings, C	Board of men and horses	22 83	
Rowlings, George	Lumber	25 75	
Schooner "P. C. Hill" & owners	Freight on salmon ova	12 00	
Sears, Thos. J	Building breeding tanks	76 20	
Soles, Samuel	Capturing parent salmon	20 00	
Stone, John	Labor	32 50	
Theakston & Augwin	Hardware	49 05	
Tolson, F. G	Wages as assistant	321 00	
Tolson, Albert	Hardware, horse hire, etc	250 50	
Tug "Daisy" & owners	Towage of salmon	8 00	
Van Buskirk, G	Box	2 00	
W. U. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	3 42	
Warnell, Wm	Labor and watching tank	21 25	
Warner, Wm	Watching tank and fishing for parent salmon	101 38	
Warner, Albert	Capturing parent salmon	76 50	
Williams, John	Labor	7 50	
Willis, Wm	Teaming, etc	28 00	
Wilmot, A. B	Salary as officer in charge	800 00	
do	Disbursements do	442 71	
Wilson, J. E	Repairing stove, etc	6 00	
Wilson, B. C	Lumber	24 00	
			3,904 9
	SYDNEY HATCHERY (N.S.)		
Brown, Geo	Labor	2 50	
Campbell, L. G	Oil	15 00	
Carmichael, Donald	Capturing parent salmon	72 35	
Clements, Wm	Towing scow, etc	48 50	
	Carried forward	138 35	....

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	138 35	
	SYDNEY HATCHERY (N.S.)—*Concluded.*		
Dunlop, W. J	Wages as assistant	360 00	
do	Horse hire, distributing fry	127 00	
Dunlop, J. G	do do	68 00	
Ethridge, Thos.	Capturing parent salmon	85 00	
Farquharson, C. A	Salary as officer in charge	500 00	
do	Disbursements do	210 01	
Harrington, C. H.	Lumber	14 90	
Lapel, Jos	Labor	17 75	
Matheson Bros	Hardware.	89 51	
Morgan, P. H	Survey plan and report of grounds at hatchery	15 00	
Morrison, Donald.	Capturing parent salmon	73 00	
Morrison, John.	do do	130 50	
Murphy, Moses.	Horse hire	12 00	
McDonald, Ronald	Labor	8 00	
McDonald, Alex	Coal	49 02	
McDonald, Allan.	Labor	40 90	
McIntyre, Wm	Capturing parent salmon	73 00	
McKenzie, A. F.	do do	76 38	
McLellan, N. & J.	Hardware	46 67	
McLennan, Alex	Horse hire, distributing fry	97 50	
McLennan & Farquharson	Lumber etc.	35 10	
McLeod, Angus	Painting, etc	39 05	
McNeil, Angus.	Labor	21 80	
McRae, John	Capturing parent salmon, etc	76 37	
McRae, Alex	do do	160 00	
Ross, David	Guarding salmon	59 25	
Ross, John A	Hardware.	5 25	
Ross, Donald.	Capturing parent salmon	83 00	
Ross, Jas. J.	do do	49 10	
Saple, Jos	Labor.	6 00	
Sydney & Louisburg C. & R. Co	Coal	26 75	
Wagner, Richard.	Repairing chimneys	2 75	
			2,796 91
	DUNK RIVER HATCHERY (P.E.I.)		
Brown, D. C	Stoves, piping, etc.	43 19	
Clark, Bertram.	Labor	58 00	
Clark, Hy	Salary as officer in charge	400 00	
do	Disbursements do	627 25	
Holman, Robt. T	Coal, pump, pipe, etc	51 91	
Peake Bros. & Co.	Varnish.	2 00	
Rogers, D	Coal, etc	70 26	
Taylor, John.	Hauling coal	7 60	
			1,260 21
	FRASER RIVER HATCHERY (B.C.).		
Bili, Douglas.	Wages as canoeman and use of canoe.	13 50	
Bon Accord Fishery Co.	Caustic, soda, etc.	3 95	
Buie, John	Labor.	239 00	
Butler, John	do	75 00	
Briggs, Thos. L.	Freight	91 27	
Cunningham & Co, Jas.	Hardware, oil, etc	63 67	
	Carried forward	486 39	

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts	$ cts
	Brought forward	486 00	.....
	River Fraser Hatchery (B.C.)—*Continued.*		
Curtis & Co, D. S	Sponges	10 00	
Ewen & Co.	Use of steamer "Bus", distributing fry	10 00	
Germaine, Fred	Labor	33 34	
Laidlaw & Co	Salmon net	75 00	
Lee, Soon	Labor	36 00	
Lee, Foo	Cutting wood	6 00	
Lue, Wing	Labor	35 00	
Mowat, Thomas	Salary as officer in charge	1,200 00	
do	Disbursements do	385 45	
Mowat, M. M	Wages as assistant	975 00	
do	Disbursements do	220 75	
McPhaden, D	Provisions	8 80	
O'Connor, A.	Labor, horse hire, etc	386 00	
Ovens, Thomas	Hardware	5 25	
Pittendrigh, A. E	Labor	466 00	
Port & Co, D. W	Herring net	2 80	
Ross, M. Y.	Labor	68 34	
Sinclair, T. F.	Hardware, etc	10 15	
Steamer "R. Dunsmuir" & owners	Freight	5 00	
Steamer "Adelaide" & owners	Use of steamer, distributing fry	50 00	
Steamer "Alice" & owners	Distribution of fry	6 00	
Telegraph & Signal Service	Telegram	3 80	
Townsend, W. B	Freight	28 75	
Trapp & Co, T. J.	Hardware, etc	23 28	
The Royal City Planing Mills Co	Hire of tug "Gipsy", distributing fry	75 00	
Wintemute Bros	1 pair oars	1 75	
Vianen, W. H	Twine, etc	4 50	
Wise, Jos. M	Horse hire	5 00	
			4,623 35
	General Account.		
Barry, Thomas	Spikes for fish-way, Magaguadavic River	27 62	
Broad & Sons, E	Half cost of fish-way, St. Stephen, N.B	100 00	
Campbell, Jas	Work on fish-way, Magaguadavic River	13 50	
Cawley, Michael	Labor, repairing fish-way, do	10 98	
Clements, G. W	Labor, clearing water course, Yarmouth County	10 00	
Comeau, S. R	Labor and boat, procuring specimens fish	7 50	
Connors Bros	Half cost of fish-way on St. Mary's River, N.S	124 93	
Cousineau, T.	Reporting on deposits of sawdust, Ottawa River	3 00	
Croft, Wm.	Labor and disbursements, removing obstacles, Gold River, N.S.	149 97	
Douglas, Thos	Express charges on white fish ova	28 25	
Ellis, Nathan	Repairs to fish-way, Hefflers mill dam	16 74	
Essansa, Charles	Work on fish-way, Magaguadavic River	13 50	
Fisher, Jas. A	Half cost of fish-way on St Mary's River	44 85	
Fulton, George	Removing fish-way and repairing mill dam, Bass River	121 72	
Gilchrist, F. C.	Procuring specimens of white fish	78 90	
	Carried forward	751 46	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

FISH BREEDING—*Concluded.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	751 46	
	GENERAL ACCOUNT—*Concluded.*		
Gillmor, Wm			
Gillmor, Hy	Work on fish-way, Magaguadavic River	15 00	
Gillmor, Sidney	do do	13 50	
Gillmor, E.	do do	21 00	
Gillmor, Hampden	do do	25 50	
Gotreau, Theo	Work and logs for fish-way, do	27 00	
Gotreau, P. F	Labor and boat, procuring specimen fish	9 00	
Gotreau, A. F	do do	9 00	
Harris & Campbell	do do	10 60	
Kinney, L.	Models of fish-ways	30 00	
Kinney, W. H	Procuring specimens of white fish	93 50	
do	Building fish-way, Magaguadavic River	72 00	
do	do Nine Mile River, N.S.	88 35	
do	do Antigonish County	173 10	
do	do Gold River, N.S	37 38	
Kinney, J. B.	Repairing fish-ways at Charlotte, Antigonish County	49 03	
Kyle, Jas. & Michael	Disbursements in connection with fish-ways, Lawrencetown	20 00	
Landry, H. P.	Removing obstacles in Brook, Richmond County	25 00	
Merrick, H.	Procuring specimens of fish	4 50	
Mowat, John	Disbursements in connection with inspection, Georgian Bay fisheries	3 95	
McQuarrie, Allan	Procuring lobsters for shipment to British Columbia.	57 25	
do	Building fish-way on St. Mary's River, N.S.	50 92	
Receiver-General	Repairs to do do	32 60	
Richard, J. F.	Superannuation tax on S. Wilmot's salary	40 00	
Richard, A. F	Procuring specimens of fish	12 00	
Rindress, Seamour & Co.	do do	18 00	
Rogers, W. H.	Building breakwater on Wallace River.	40 00	
do	Repairing Fisher's mill dam, Antigonish County	100 00	
Todd, F	Royalty on Rogers' patent fish-ways	300 87	
Wade, T. R.	Hatching salmon fry	60 00	
Wilmot, Samuel	Building and repairing fish-ways, Guysboro' County, N.S.	156 29	
	Salary as superintendent of Fish Culture.	1,960 00	
do	Disbursements as superintendent.	152 35	
Wilmot, Chas.	Allowance as clerk to superintendent	250 00	
Stationery office	Stationery	42 26	
			4,750 81
	Total for Fish Breeding		37,864 22

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts	$ cts.
FISHERIES, ETC.		
Ontario	19,534 01	
Quebec	14,966 55	
Nova Scotia	18,092 21	
New Brunswick	16,944 87	
Prince Edward Island	4,044 49	
British Columbia	5,860 72	
Manitoba	2,468 25	
		81,911 10
Legal and incidental expenses	1,258 54	
Canadian Fisheries Exhibit	1,481 63	
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounty	6,623 41	
Building fish-ways, La Have River	1,953 96	
Removing obstructions to ascent of fish on Grand River	10 23	
		11,327 77
FISH BREEDING.		
Newcastle Establishment	5,367 10	
Sandwich do	3,513 04	
Tadoussac do	1,971 15	
Gaspé do	2,164 92	
Magog do	835 85	
Ristigouche do	3,768 74	
Bedford do	3,904 98	
Sydney do	2,796 91	
Miramichi do	1,347 25	
St John River do	1,559 91	
Dunk River do	1,260 21	
Fraser River, (B.C.) Establishment	4,623 35	
General disbursements	4,750 81	
		37,864 22
Total		131,103 09

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

General Statement of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the Year 1886.

Province.	County.	No. of Claims Received.	No. of Claims Rejected.	No. of Claims held in abeyance.	No. of Claims Paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	194	....	1	195
	Antigonish	126	....	....	126
	Cape Breton	504	1	....	517
	Colchester	1	....	....	1
	Digby	324	....	6	323
	Guysboro'	1,049	1	....	1,055
	Halifax	1,364	6	....	1,381
	Inverness	662	....	....	666
	King's	44	....	....	50
	Lunenburg	681	1	....	685
	Pictou	16	2	....	14
	Queen's	167	1	....	175
	Richmond	1,057	3	....	1,061
	Shelburne	563	3	....	561
	Victoria	671	....	....	675
	Yarmouth	216	1	1	217
		7,639	19	8	7,702
New Brunswick	Charlotte	686	1	12	678
	Gloucester	754	6	....	752
	Kent	203	....	....	206
	Northumberland	19	1	....	20
	Ristigouche	2	1	....	2
	St. John	75	....	1	77
	Westmoreland	28	....	....	28
		1,767	9	13	1,763
Prince Edward Island	King's	651	69	....	590
	Prince	361	32	....	340
	Queen's	119	8	....	120
		1,131	109	....	1,080
Quebec	Bonaventure	1,390	5	....	1,393
	Gaspé	2,215	3	....	2,226
	Saguenay	670	7	....	736
		4,275	15	....	4,355

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	7,639	19	8	7,702
New Brunswick	1,767	9	13	1,763
Prince Edward Island	1 131	109	....	1,080
Quebec	4,275	15	....	4,355
Totals	14,812	152	21	14,900

GENERAL STATEMENT of Payments made on account of Fishing Bounty Claims, for the year 1886.

Province.	County.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	1,495 10	
	Antigonish	832 00	
	Cape Breton	4,157 00	
	Colchester	74 00	
	Digby	4,056 29	
	Guysboro'	10,457 90	
	Halifax	13,147 52	
	Inverness	6,559 12	
	King's	393 50	
	Lunenburg	19,877 64	
	Pictou	250 50	
	Queen's	2,781 00	
	Richmond	9,591 00	
	Shelburne	10,952 67	
	Victoria	4,821 70	
	Yarmouth	9,342 60	
			98,789 54
New Brunswick	Charlotte	6,825 67	
	Gloucester	6,978 00	
	Kent	1,679 50	
	Northumberland	672 50	
	Ristigouche	35 00	
	St. John	1,478 40	
	Westmoreland	225 50	
			17,894 57
Prince Edward Island	King's	4,919 94	
	Prince	4,380 40	
	Queen's	1,635 53	
			10,935 87
Quebec	Bonaventure	9,294 00	
	Gaspé	16,642 48	
	Saguenay	7,347 13	
			33,283 61

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia			98,789 54
New Brunswick			17,894 57
Prince Edward Island			10,935 87
Quebec			33,283 61
	Total		160,903 59

STATEMENT showing Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County, for the Year 1886.

Province.	County.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
						$ cts.
Nova Scotia.................	Annapolis..................	11	223	20	34	431 60
	Cape Breton.................	11	196	18	49	392 00
	Colchester	1	37	37	2	74 00
	Digby........................	53	1,098	21	295	2,131 79
	Guysboro'	35	1,538	44	247	2,936 90
	Halifax.......................	93	2,482	27	397	4,947 02
	Inverness....................	16	666	42	85	1,294 12
	King's	4	48	12	11	96 00
	Lunenburg..................	124	8,438	68	1,476	16,755 64
	Pictou	2	78	39	7	156 00
	Queen's......................	17	907	53	188	1,814 00
	Richmond...................	48	1,325	28	335	2,650 00
	Shelburne...................	65	3,947	61	827	7,880 67
	Victoria	7	115	16	24	222 20
	Yarmouth....................	75	4,277	57	1,045	8,513 60
		562	25,375	45	5,022	50,295 54
New Brunswick..............	Charlotte.....................	77	1,303	17	281	2,579 67
	Gloucester	21	258	12	61	516 00
	Kent	6	103	17	19	206 00
	Northumberland...........	12	296	25	63	592 00
	Ristigouche	1	14	14	3	28 00
	St. John......................	28	654	23	93	1,054 40
		145	2,628	18	520	4,976 07
Prince Edward Island....	King's..........................	15	407	27	76	770 44
	Prince	13	494	38	115	967 40
	Queen's.......................	4	170	42	24	271 53
		32	1,071	83	215	2,009 37
Quebec..........................	Gaspé	18	604	34	118	1,176 98
	Saguenay	34	1,126	33	202	2,227 63
		52	1,730	33	320	3,404 61

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia..	562	25,375	45	5,022	50,295 54
New Brunswick	145	2,628	18	520	4,976 07
Prince Edward Island..................................	32	1,071	33	215	2,009 37
Quebec..	52	1,730	33	320	3,404 61
Totals..	791	30,804	39	6,077	60,685 59

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats, for the Year 1886.

Province.	County.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
				$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	184	294	1,063 50
	Antigonish	126	232	832 00
	Cape Breton	506	1,037	3,765 00
	Digby	270	544	1,924 50
	Guysboro'	1,020	2,068	7,521 00
	Halifax	1,298	2,181	8,200 50
	Inverness	650	1,495	5,265 00
	King's	46	102	297 50
	Lunenburg	561	804	3 122 00
	Picton	12	27	94 50
	Queen's	156	286	967 00
	Richmond	1,013	1,919	6,941 00
	Shelburne	496	840	3,072 00
	Victoria	666	1,298	4,599 50
	Yarmouth	142	224	829 00
		7,140	13,351	48,494 00
New Brunswick	Charlotte	601	1,178	4,246 00
	Gloucester	731	1,773	6,462 00
	Kent	200	412	1,473 50
	Northumberland	8	22	80 50
	Ristigouche	1	2	7 00
	St. John	49	116	424 00
	Westmoreland	28	64	225 50
		1,618	3,567	12,918 50
Prince Edward Island	King's	675	1,167	4,149 50
	Prince	257	981	3,413 00
	Queen's	116	399	1,364 00
		1,048	2,547	8,926 50
Quebec	Bonaventure	1,393	2,547	9,294 00
	Gaspé	2,208	4,093	15,465 50
	Saguenay	702	1,341	5,119 50
		4,303	7,981	29,879 00

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	7,140	13,351	48,494 00
New Brunswick	1,618	3,567	12,918 50
Prince Edward Island	1,048	2,547	8,926 50
Quebec	4,303	7,981	29,879 00
Totals	14,109	27,446	100,218 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, for the Year 1886.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid
							$ cts.
83,258	Alfred	Annapolis	22	Alf. Longmire, M.O.	Hillsburn	6	44 00
36,569	Hope	Halifax	34	Elias Hudson	Parker's Cove	4	68 00
77,957	Kedron	Annapolis	22	James Anderson	Granville	2	44 00
77,766	Laconic	do	15	David Milner		2	30 00
76,694	Lizzie G.	Digby	16	David Hayden	Victoria Beach	a3	28 00
83,256	Marquis of Lorne.	Annapolis	27	Joseph Hall, M.O.		3	54 00
77,958	Maggie M	do	16	Parker Zwicker	Clements	3	32 00
83,257	Princess Louise	do	21	Joseph Hall, M.O.		3	42 00
83,253	Rescue	do	17	Josiah Burrell	Clements Port	5	34 00
59,347	Sea Gull	do	20	S. & S. W. Anderson.	Hillsburn	2	40 00
77,956	Speed	do	13	Chas. W. Burrill	Clements	b1	15 60

a. 1 of crew claimed with another vessel.
b. 4 of crew did not complete time.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid
88,515	Alexander Gordon	Sydney	12	Thos. McLellan	North Sydney	3	24 00
88,506	Bonnie Kate	do	14	Peter H. Stubbert	Little Bras d'Or.	5	28 00
88,507	Belle of Rome.	do	14	Alexander Leblanc	do	3	28 00
88,513	Ida	do	10	Joseph Jessome	do	4	20 00
80,977	L. W. Ingraham	do	14	Chas. Anesty, sr.	North Sydney	3	28 00
80,973	Ocean Wave	do	20	Samuel Moore	Little Bras d'Or.	5	40 00
88,504	Quick Step	do	12	Thos Marsh *et al.*	Lingan	4	24 00
75,707	R. Grant	do	43	I. Noel.	North Sydney	7	86 00
74,038	River Queen	do	32	Peter Deveaux	Little Bras d Or	4	64 00
77,837	Sailor Bride	do	10	Edward O'Brien	do	3	20 00

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid
42,987	Daniel.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	37	Jno. Roberts.	Tatamagouche	2	74 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

DIGBY COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							$ cts.
75,612	Alice	Yarmouth	17	Gilbert Bates	Freeport.	6	34 00
72,978	Annie Coggins	Digby	21	Livingston Coggins, M.O	Westport	8	44 00
83,431	Acadian	Weymouth	32	Rudolph Potier, M.O.	Meteghan	8	64 00
80,795	Buda	Digby	20	E. P. Ruggles, M.O.	Westport.	7	40 00
74,331	Condor	Yarmouth	11	Howard Titus	do	5	22 00
71,831	Crusade	Barrington	44	Howard Anderson	Digby	9	88 00
75,711	Dove	Yarmouth	20	Joseph Osinger.	Tiverton.	7	40 00
74,326	Dreadnought	do	20	Wallace Gower	Westport.	6	40 00
85,683	Edith L	Digby	16	Isaac Peters, M.O	Freeport.	3	32 00
77,740	Elmer	do	15	Chas. Titus & W. Coggins	Westport.	5	30 00
75,757	Etta.	Yarmouth	17	Thos. W. & Clarence Webber	do	7	34 00
90,662	Edward A. Horton	Digby	67	Joseph E. Snow	Digby	11	134 00
83,261	Economist	do	14	Jno. S. Hayden	Granville	3	28 00
75,601	Flash	do	10	James A. Peters	Westport.	*a*1	12 50
74,329	Fairy Queen	Yarmouth	13	Wallace Coggins.	do	4	26 00
75,614	Fawn	Digby	17	Isaac Peters, M.O-	do	5	34 00
77 733	Freddie Stevens	do	25	Chas. B. Bowers	do	9	50 00
80,798	Freddie G	do	18	George Gower	do	6	36 00
80 001	Florence	St. John, N.B.	15	E. C. Bowers.	do	2	30 00
85,686	Gladstone	Digby	16	Augustus Haycock	do	6	32 00
75,728	George Killam	do	30	Jno. S. Hayden.	Granville	9	60 00
75,751	Helen Gertrude Nickerson	Yarmouth	16	Haines Bros	Freeport.	4	32 00
80,650	Happy Home	do	14	Jno. Pugh, M.O	Westport.	6	28 00
80,800	Helen Maud	Digby	30	Chas. A. McDormand	do	5	40 00
80,799	Hattie T.	do	16	Thos. C. Titus	do	6	32 00
80,604	Jennie O.	Yarmouth	16	Chas. Hicks & Sons.	do	6	32 00
77,783	Lost Heir.	Port Medway.	15	Amos H. Outhouse	Tiverton.	8	30 00
85,690	Lora T.	Digby	15	Joseph Thurber.	Freeport	6	30 00
75,598	Lizzie Jane.	do	18	Jno. W. Snow	Digby	5	36 00
88,404	Live Yankee.	do	57	do	do	11	114 00
85,685	L. M. Ellis.	do	35	W. E. Ellis.		5	70 00
85,533	Minnie O	Yarmouth	12	Jno. N. Sanders	Port Maitland	5	24 00
80,794	Minnie C.	Digby	18	C. H. Bailey	Westport.	6	36 00
85,687	Mabel	do	38	Orbin Sproul.		*b*3	54 29
74,322	Morning Star.	Yarmouth	25	Jas. W. Cousins	Digby	*c*6	40 00
90,873	Primrose	do	34	Wm. McKenzie and Eldridge Adams	Port Maitland	6	68 00
95,714	Prince	do	10	George H. Stevens	Freeport	5	20 00
42,081	Randolph P	Digby	15	Chas. A. McDormand, M.O.		*d*1	20 00
83,132	Restless	do	25	Frank Suthern.	Westport.	5	50 00
75,864	Roving Lizzie	Weymouth	11	Jos. W. Tidd	Tiddville.	3	22 00
75,547	River Rose.	Barrington	13	E. C. Bowers.	Westport.	3	26 00
85,558	S. A. Crowell	Yarmouth	23	Luke, Célestin & Flavien Leblanc	Salmon River	5	46 00
80,784	Silver Cloud	Digby	41	Jas. A. Peters & Andrew Coggins	Westport.	7	82 00
75,726	Thrush.	Yarmouth	13	E. C. Bowers	do	6	26 00
42,072	Ulrica	Digby	20	Jacob Davis	do	*e*2	25 00

a. 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.
b. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months. *c.* 4 of crew, American citizens.
d. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months. *e.* 6 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels**, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
80,630	Vanity	Yarmouth	11	Chas. Cann, Samuel F. Perry & James E. Perry	Beaver River	3	22 00
85,559	Willie F.	do	12	Mande Trahan and Léon X. Deveaux.	Cape St. Mary's.	5	24 00
72,960	Wave	Digby	11	Samuel Thurber	Freeport	6	22 00
74,317	Willie	Yarmouth	22	Henry Glaven	Westport	8	44 00
71,334	Watchman	Barrington	15	Ambroise Thibaudeau *et al.*	Clare	5	30 00
75,722	Yuba	Yarmouth	15	Jno. E. Collins	Westport	6	30 00
77,953	Zulu	Annapolis	18	Theodore Raymond	Mint Cove	5	36 00

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
80,985	Annie Roy	Guysboro'	80	G. E. Jost	Guysboro'	14	160 00
41,771	Atalia	do	34	Thos. H. Peeples	Pirate Harbor	5	68 00
80,991	Atalanta	do	80	John McMillan	Isaac's Harbor	*a*5	102 25
80,992	Annie W	do	10	Elijah Walters	Wine Harbor	3	20 00
69,132	Belle of the Bay	do	20	R. H. Morrison	New Harbor	7	40 00
37,565	Defiance.	do	24	Caleb Peart	Guysboro'	5	48 00
80,988	Dido.	do	59	John McMillan	Isaac's Harbor	*b*7	93 44
80,984	Estella	do	75	G E. Jost	Guysboro'	*c*11	120 87
80,994	Espérance	do	10	Thomas Munro, sen.	Whitehead	3	20 00
80,981	Georgenia	do	80	J. McG. Cunningham	Guysboro'	16	160 00
80,999	Guardian Angel	do	21	Joseph Feugère, jun.	Larry River	5	42 00
80,996	Gertie Belle	do	15	Alex. Munro	Whitehead	3	30 00
80,987	Geraldine	Halifax	80	A. N. Whitman	Canso	20	160 00
80,997	Hippomenes	Guysboro'	80	John McMillan	Isaac's Harbor	19	160 00
46,105	Jane Otis	Halifax	50	M & R. Keating	Port Mulgrave	4	100 00
36,273	Jenny Lynd	do	14	Wm. O'Hara	Coddles Harbor.	4	28 00
74,039	James Henry	Sydney	18	Wm. Archibald	Sherbrooke	2	36 00
80,989	Laura	Guysboro'	80	J. McG. Cunningham	Guysboro'	14	160 00
69,964	Lizzie A	Pt. Hawkesbury	20	J. F. & A. H. Reeves	Port Mulgrave	3	40 00
74,366	La Mode	Pictou	26	John Forrestall	Auld's Cove	4	52 00
74,117	Lizzie M	Halifax	37	John H. Myers	Liscombe	4	74 00
77,781	Lina May	Guysboro'	80	A. N. Whitman	Canso	16	160 00
69,141	Mary Elizabeth	Halifax	16	Wm G. Webber	Torbay	5	32 00
88,230	Morning Light	do	28	W. J. Arnold	Sandy Cove.	4	56 00
83,092	Maud F	Pt. Hawkesbury.	11	Wm. Critchett	Steep Creek	2	22 00
88,443	North Star	Halifax	25	Robt. & Jno. Cooper	Wine Harbor	4	50 00
80,970	Orion	do	24	Edward B. Pelrine	Larry River	5	48 00
75,892	Peter Mitchell	Pt. Hawkesbury.	26	Wm & W. P. Power	Port Mulgrave	5	52 00
75,763	Ripple	Lunenburg	17	Robt. Jamieson	Canso	3	34 00
75,839	Swallow	Halifax	73	Cumminger Bros		*d*5	133 84
74,129	Telephone	Port Medway	70	Wm. McConnell	Port Hillford	6	140 00
80,852	Victory	Halifax	80	James Purcell	Port Mulgrave	15	160 00
36,991	Vegete	do	33	John Maskill	Jeddore	4	66 00
72,064	Wm. R. Page	Guysboro'	80	A. N. Whitman	Canso	9	160 00
64,912	William Boak	Halifax	62	Robert Reid	Port Hillford	*e*6	108 50

a. 13 of crew did not fish 3 months.
b. 5 of crew did not fish 3 months.
c. 7 of crew did not fish 3 months.
d. 1 of crew did not fish 3 months.
e. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of crew.	Amount of Bounty paid. $	cts.
57,727	Agnes	Halifax	31	John Hayes	Herring Cove	4	42	00
36,474	Alexander Fraser	Lunenburg	32	Richard Kaizer	Halifax	4	64	00
74,020	Addie	Halifax	17	Denis Fagan, M. O.	Ketch Harbor	4	34	00
86,996	Agile	Lunenburg	27	Henry A. Shatford	Hubbard's Cove.	6	54	00
87,619	British Queen	Halifax	20	Wm. Hubley.	Spry Bay	4	40	00
78,969	Bertha E	do	21	Henry A. Shatford	Hubbard's Cove.	4	42	00
90,486	Black Prince	do	18	J. W. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	3	36	00
74,071	Condor	do	15	John Julien.	W. Chezzetcook	3	30	00
64,872	Catherine	do	20	Dan Lapierre	do	3	40	00
61,629	Carrie B	Guysboro'	17	Peter Jollimore.	Terence Bay	3	34	00
85,381	Champion	Halifax	17	Dan Slaunwhite	do	4	34	00
74,108	City Belle	do	21	D. Zink & N. Fader, sen	East Dover.	4	42	00
85,655	Daisy	do	16	Wm. Johnston	Indian Harbor	3	32	00
85,667	Dart	do	10	Geo. Julien	W. Chezzetcook.	2	20	00
~~83,320~~	~~Dessie M~~	Port Medway	80	J. T. Thompson	~~Halifax~~	~~14~~	~~160~~	~~00~~
80,986	Diamond.	Halifax	80	Chebucto Fishing Co	do	15	160	00
57,672	Daisy	do	35	Samuel Smith	Ferguson's Cove	5	70	00
57,674	Dreadnought.	do	17	J. F. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	3	34	00
90,481	Ella D.	do	32	Archibald Darrah	Herring Cove	7	64	00
80,832	Ella May	Lunenburg.	16	Geo. Adams, sen.	Indian Harbor	4	32	00
85,651	Elcy Elvy	Halifax	18	Simon Hubley	do	4	36	00
56,836	Frank Newton	Sydney	40	Theo. Conrod	Sheet Harbor	5	80	00
88,227	Fleetwing	Halifax	32	Thos. Lapierre, sen.	W. Chezzetcook.	10	64	00
61,972	Fanny.	do	17	Jas. Bayers, sen.	Petpiswick H'b'r	5	34	00
85,664	Flora	Lunenburg	42	Patk. Scallion	Herring Cove	9	84	00
90,717	Florence.	Halifax	80	C. W. Anderson	Halifax	16	160	00
83,180	Friend	Lunenburg	17	A. H. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	3	34	00
61,903	Flying Cloud	Liverpool	20	Moses Brooks.	Ketch Harbor	3	40	00
77,751	Flora Dell	Halifax	63	Geo. W. Smith	Indian Harbor	14	126	00
85,382	G. H. Marryatt.	do	24	G. H. Marryatt	Pennant	7	48	00
57,760	Guardian Angel	do	36	John Reyno	Herring Cove.	5	72	00
88,220	Grandee.	do	14	Wm. Hart	Sambro	3	28	00
69,097	Highland Jane	do	32	Geo. Hartlin.	East Jeddore	8	64	00
69,172	Hope.	Halifax.	31	Michael McGrath	Upper Prospect.	5	62	00
88,213	H. H. Belle.	do	13	Levi, Jno. & Stephen Longard.	Head Harbor	2	26	00
85,379	Helena.	do	17	Dennis Ryan	Lower Prospect.	5	34	00
90,484	Helena May	do	70	Geo. P. and Ben C Boutillier & Joseph Whitikar.	St. Margaret's Bay	6	140	00
83,134	Infant	Lunenburg.	15	C. Slaunwhite, sr.	Terence Bay	3	30	00
83,306	Iona.	Halifax	26	Andrew Sullivan	Herring Cove	5	52	00
83,135	J. B. M.	do	20	Jno. Brown, sr	do	4	40	00
54,132	John Franklin	do	18	Jas. Dempsey, sr	do	5	36	00
69,105	Lady of the Lake.	do	20	Edward Walsh, sr.	Upper Prospect.	3	40	00
85,385	Minnie M.	do	26	Isaac, Henry and Robert Lapierre	W. Chezzetcook	8	52	00
90,722	Minnie Bell	do	11	John Kent	Musquodoboit H.	2	22	00
36,277	Mathew Mooney	do	25	Jas. H. Beaver	Shoal Bay	3	50	00
83,408	M. A. Franklyn	do	22	Michael Morash.	West Dover	4	44	00
61,939	Margaret.	do	22	F. G. Henrion	Ferguson's Cove	5	44	00
85,646	Maude.	Lunenburg.	15	Jas. W. Morash.	N. W. Cove	5	30	00
83,108	Maud	Halifax	15	Joseph Reyno.	Herring Cove	4	30	00
85,388	Mary Alice.	do	21	Chas. Beaver.	Spry Bay	5	42	00
83,409	Minnie B.	do	18	Joseph Richardson	Indian Harbor	4	36	00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*

HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							$ cts.
46,498	Mariner	Halifax	56	W. O. and J. H. Henley, jr	Spry Bay	8	112 00
85,664	Mary E.	do	14	Andrew Twohig	Pennant	3	28 00
85,653	Mary O'Dell	do	10	James L. Richardson	Indian Harbor	a1	13 34
88,431	Mayflower	do	21	Jno. Lapierre	W. Chezzetcook	5	42 00
90,716	New Dominion	do	34	Jeremiah and Joseph Fillis	do	8	68 00
80,841	Nina	do	13	Thomas Siteman	Ship Harbor	2	26 00
69,162	Norns	do	22	George Schnair	Sambro	6	44 00
86,665	Nellie D	do	12	Dan. Smith, jr	do	3	24 00
80,843	Nettie B. H.	do	23	Jno. and Wm. Hearn	Upper Prospect.	4	46 00
36,185	Orion	do	39	Henry & Wilbur Hutt	Owls Head	3	78 00
85,670	Osceola	do	80	S. D Oakes	Halifax	14	160 00
64,018	Ocean Bride	do	23	Mathew Lynch	Ferguson's Cove	6	46 00
85,340	Ocean Ranger	Lunenburg	12	Jno. N. Blackburn	Upper Prospect.	3	24 00
57,681	Quickstep	Halifax	21	Ed. Gallaher, M. O.	Ketch Harbor	5	42 00
52,551	Roving Bird	do	24	John Brown	Herring Cove	6	48 00
88,2[illegible]3	River Belle	do	11	R. Christain	Upper Prospect.	3	22 00
73,119	Royal	do	12	Edward Corney	East Dover	5	24 00
75,575	Rising Dawn	Lunenburg	18	Jno., Leander and Jno. A. Wambolt.	Indian Harbor	4	36 00
69,134	Sophia Catherine.	Halifax	19	Chas. H. Shellnutt	Shoal Bay	3	38 00
74,087	Sea Gem	do	30	William Jennex.	East Jeddore	5	60 00
88,226	Sapphire	do	80	Chebucto Fishing Co	Halifax	19	160 00
64,869	Sarah L. Oxner	do	34	Edward Hayes	Herring Cove	8	68 00
83,114	Sailor's Fancy	do	16	Jno. A., Leander and John Wambolt	Indian Harbor	5	32 00
53,600	Star Light	do	29	Mark Power	Herring Cove	6	58 00
83,118	Spray	do	15	Charles Fader, sr.	Margaret's Bay	2	30 00
61,985	Squirrel	do	15	Geo. J. Longard and Jno. D. Christain.	Upper Prospect.	3	30 00
85,[illegible]90	Susan C	do	21	Daniel Croucher	Hacketts Cove	5	42 00
42,320	Teazer.	do	31	Jno. A. Bollong	Popes Harbor	b4	51 68
96,490	T. W. Wolfe.	do	31	S. Fillis *et al.*	W. Chezzetcook.	8	62 00
75,833	Twilight	do	14	Eli Baker	East Jeddore	5	28 00
85,387	Topas	do	80	Chebucto Fishing Co.	Halifax	14	160 00
77,836	T. W. Smith	do	35	Wm Hayes	Herring Cove	6	70 00
90,482	Two-Forty	do	18	Geo H. Slaunwhite.	Terence Bay	3	36 00
90,485	Violet West	do	36	Thos. H. Gates *et al.*	Seaforth	10	72 00
57,662	Village Bride	do	24	Em. Fagan, M.O	Ketch Harbor	5	48 00
88,228	Welcome	do	33	Dan. Bonang *et al.*	W. Chezzetcook.	9	66 00
83,042	Western Belle	Shelburne	23	Jno. Thomas, sr	Herring Cove	4	46 00
66,737	Willow	Halifax	18	Jeffry Gorman	do	3	36 00
75,578	Wily	Lunenburg	18	James Morash, jr	West Dover	3	36 00
61,904	Water Lily	Halifax	14	Artemus Zink	do	3	28 00
88,222	Wave	do	15	Arch. Jollimore and Fr. Slaunwhite, jr.	Terence Bay	3	30 00
71,368	Zelu	Port Medway	21	Abraham Publicover	West Dover	2	42 00

a. 2 of crew, boys under age.
b. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							$ cts.
90,731	Annie E. Paint....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	80	Wm. H. and F. L. M. Paint	Pt. Hawkesbury.	13	160 00
37,063	British Pearl........	Guysboro'	78	Peter Paint, jr.........	do ...	6	156 00
75,561	Boreas..................	Lunenburg.	41	Jno. Colford..........	Port Richmond.	5	82 00
37,540	Brilliant..	Pt. Hawkesbury..	78	Wm. Davis.	Pt. Hawkesbury	5	136 00
77,763	Fanny Young.......	do ...	80	Wm. H. and F. L. M. Paint	do ...	15	160 00
83,068	Good Intent	do ...	22	George Walker	Basin River Inhabitants	2	44 00
69,154	Head Reaches.....	do ...	56	Robert Murray	Port Richmond.	4	112 00
83,091	Jennie	do ...	11	Jno. Jamison.........	Steep Creek	2	22 00
69,125	Mayflower............	Halifax..........	11	Polycarpe Cormier & Germain Chiasson.	Eastern Harbor..	4	22 00
38,417	Messenger............	Arichat.............	30	Placide Leblanc......	do ...	6	60 00
50,918	Margaret..............	Pt. Hawkesbury.	39	Gasper Embree.......	Pt. Hawkesbury	[a]3	55 72
69,969	Morning Light	do ...	39	David Walker.........	Basin River Inhabitants.	[b]3	62 40
61,630	Olive J.......	Halifax.	57	Peter Malcolm *et al*	Port Malcolm.....	7	114 00
83,094	Saint Mary	Pt. Hawkesbury.	15	Désiré Chiasson and Philip Doucette....	Margaree	6	30 00
83,090	Susan..................	do ...	15	Murdoch Hureau	Riv. Inhabitants	2	30 00
....	Sisters.	Chatham.	14	John Walker..........	Basin River Inhabitants.......	2	28 00

a. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months. *b*. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

KING'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
83,397	Ada B....	Windsor..............	10	Carr Bolsor.............	Canning.	3	20 00
83,396	Brant..	do	12	Sylvester Bolsor......	do	3	24 00
75,430	Dolphin	Annapolis.	11	Henry E. Ogilvie....	Harborville.	3	22 00
80,380	Enterprise............	Parrsboro'..	15	Caleb Ogilvie.........	do	2	30 00

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
77,601	Atlas	Lunenburg	52	E. Seller..................	South	11	104 00
83,176	Amason	do	73	C. L. Silver	Lunenburg.	12	146 00
85,739	Aubrey A	do	80	B. Anderson, M.O ...	do	15	160 00
90,852	Athlete	do	78	John B. Young, M O.	do	12	156 00
90,600	Acadia.	do	79	David Smith............	do	12	158 00
46,476	Amiel Corkum. ...	do	53	W. A. Zwicker, M.O.	do	10	106 00
83,140	Araunah.	do	71	James C Hunt.........	La Have............	15	142 00
88,602	Algeria	do	80	Eph. Lohnes, M.O...	do	14	160 00
69,143	Arequipa................	Halifax..............	36	J. S. Bell, M.O.........	do	8	72 00
85,347	Brilliant.................	Lunenburg	80	John B. Young, M.O.	Lunenburg.	15	160 00
88,359	Bridewell	do	77	Joseph Dauphinee...	do	12	154 00
85,345	Beatrice	do	79	W. A. Zwicker, M.O.	do	12	158 00
85,730	Beulah	do	80	Ep. Lohnes, M.O.. ...	La Have	14	160 00
60,825	Bridgewater...........	do	60	Benjamin Mason......	Mahone Bay......	11	120 00
88,343	Ceylon..................	do	80	Charles Smith, M.O	Lunenburg.	15	160 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							$ cts.
85,732	Conductor.	Lunenburg.	80	S. Watson Oxner	Lunenburg.	a3	106 67
74,014	Corsica	do	79	Henry Greser, M.O.	La Have	12	158 00
90,867	Capio	do	72	Albert McKean	do	12	144 00
90,856	Cleta	do	80	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	do	14	160 00
88,348	Cymbeline.	do	80	Norman Rafuse, M.O.	do	14	160 00
85,642	Charlotte E. C.	do	80	Wm. Colp	Mahone Bay	15	160 00
74,131	City Queen.	do	53	John Bruhm	do	11	106 00
90,855	Delta	do	25	Enos & Simon Naas.	Lunenburg.	2	50 00
88,358	Dolphin	do	80	Thos. Hamm, M.O.	do	15	160 00
85,736	Dominion	do	80	Geo. A. Ross, M.O.	do	14	160 00
77,607	Dianthus	do	45	George Parks, M.O.	La Have	8	90 00
88,618	Darling	do	80	Jacob S. Sarty, M.O.	do	13	160 00
88,355	D. A. Mader	do	80	J. A. Mader.	Mahone Bay	16	160 00
83,136	Eva Stewart	do	80	Rufus Mossman.	Kingsbury	14	160 00
90,590	Evelyn.	do	77	Amiel Corkum	Lunenburg.	12	154 00
69,173	Ellen May	do	60	David Westhaver.	Martin's Brook.	10	120 00
88,606	Egeria.	do	80	J. D. Sperry	Petite Rivière	15	160 00
90,584	Eidora.	do	75	Wm. McGregor, M.O.	La Have	15	150 00
37,532	Emerald	do	27	John H. Publicover.	Blandford	3	54 00
85,738	Emma F	do	13	James F. Boutillier	Sandy Beaches	4	26 00
85,731	Eva L. H	do	62	James Wentzel	Indian Point	13	124 00
88,356	Energy.	do	80	Alex. Chisholm.	Mahone Bay	14	160 00
85,361	Forest Belle	do	80	Leonard Young, M.O.	Lunenburg.	b11	138 68
88,367	Floresta.	do	57	Stephen Mosher	do	12	114 00
80,853	Fearnot	Halifax.	80	Wm. Falt, M.O.	Petite Rivière	16	160 00
71,338	Fish Hawk.	Barrington	49	T. A. Wilson.	La Have	11	98 00
75,571	Fanny.	Lunenburg.	16	James Covey.	do	2	32 00
80,829	Florence B.	do	32	Elias Richard, sr.	do	7	64 00
66,749	Flash	Halifax.	24	Thomas Coolen.	Fox Point	7	48 00
90,853	Florence A. Z.	Lunenburg	80	John B. Young, M.O.	Lunenburg.	14	160 00
90,582	G. A. Smith	do	80	William Young.	do	14	160 00
88,347	Geneva	do	80	do	do	16	160 00
85,734	Glenola	do	80	Geo. A Ross, M.O.	do	14	160 00
80,831	Glide	do	16	John S. Sperry.	West Dublin	2	32 00
90,588	Grenoble	do	47	Ed. Weagle, M.O.	La Have	11	94 00
90,859	Hector W. McGregor.	do	80	Wm. McGregor, M.O.	do	14	160 00
77,786	Hesperus.	Port Medway	17	Lenoir Oxner, M.O.	do	5	34 00
90,585	Iris	Lunenburg	80	David Smith, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	160 00
74,009	Jewel	do	52	Leonard Young, M.O.	do	12	104 00
85,723	Jesse A. Loye	do	80	do	do	14	160 00
90,599	J. A. Hirtle	do	73	Charles Silver, M.O.	do	13	146 00
88,485	John M. Inglis	Liverpool	79	John S. Wolfe, M.O.	West Dublin	14	158 00
85,727	Jessie	Lunenburg	40	James Hunt, M.O.	La Have	10	80 00
74,015	Kohinoor	do	77	Joseph Rudolph, jr.	Lunenburg.	10	154 00
90,594	L. B. Young	do	80	John Geldert, M.O.	do	14	160 00
90,854	Latona.	do	80	L. Anderson & Co, M.O.'s	do	14	160 00
80,822	Leone	do	79	Isaac Mason	do	12	158 00
88,351	Louisa J. Selig.	do	80	J. Moyle Rudolf, M.O.	do	14	160 00
88,362	Linaria	do	80	William Falt, M.O.	Petite Rivière	14	160 00
88,840	Lettie May.	do	41	Wm. Cleversy, M.O.	La Have	8	82 00
88,495	Lady Speedwell	do	56	John H. Publicover.	Blandford	11	112 00
88,360	Lettie M. Hardy	do	80	W. A. Pickels	Mahone Bay	16	160 00
90,583	Moriah.	do	79	Clar. L. Smith, M.O.	Lunenburg.	12	158 00

a. 6 of crew did not fish 3 months in this vessel.
b. 4 of crew from Newfoundland.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
83,177	Maggie Belle	Lunenburg	72	Alfred Heisler	Lunenburg	12	144 00
90,586	Morris Wilson	do	80	J. H. Wilson	do	14	160 00
83,173	Maggie Smith	do	80	Reuben Smith, M.O.	La Have	14	160 00
74,142	Mary A	do	45	Solomon Teal, M O	do	10	90 00
77,619	Milford Guy	do	60	David Smeltzer.	Mahone Bay	11	120 00
88,342	Nova Zembla	do	80	Adam Knickle, M O	Lunenburg	12	160 00
85,343	Narcissus.	do	80	S. Watson Oxner, M O	do	14	160 00
88,613	N. P Christian	do	80	Alfred Heisler	do	15	160 00
85,731	Notice.	do	47	James Bell, M.O	La Have	8	94 00
90,851	Niagara	do	74	Timothy Hebb	Mahone Bay	12	148 00
88,603	Nokomis	do	80	David Mader	do	14	160 00
88,314	Onward	do	80	Charles Hewitt, M.O.	Lunenburg.	14	160 00
88,350	Orion	do	78	Thomas Hamm, M.O.	do	11	156 00
85,632	Ocean Belle	do	80	Leonard Young, M.O.	do	13	160 00
88,346	Olive	do	80	Christ. Romkey, M.O	La Have	14	160 00
90,587	Ornatus	do	80	Albert McKean, M.O.	do	15	160 00
80,838	Ocean Bride	do	20	do	do	c 1	24 00
83,139	Ocean Friend.	do	78	M. B. Westhaver	Martin's Brook	12	156 00
85,641	Pleroma	do	80	Wm. C. Smith, M O.	Lunenburg.	15	160 00
85,636	Prize	do	80	John B. Young, M.O.	do	15	160 00
85,337	Parthenia	do	80	S. Watson Oxner, M.O.	do	14	160 00
85,331	Parisian	do	80	Allan R Morash	do	14	160 00
80,637	Pet	do	69	Charles Anderson	do	12	138 00
85,647	Pembina	do	80	L. Anderson & Co., M.O'S	do	14	160 00
77,622	Pleasantville.	do	80	Albert McKean, M.O.	La Have	14	160 00
69,203	R. W. Smith	do	74	Napier Smith.	Lunenburg.	12	148 00
85,319	Rise Over	do	80	William Smeltzer	do	14	160 00
90,593	Ralph	do	51	J. D. Sperry	Petite Rivière	10.	102 00
83,133	Regina B.	do	80	Jacob Ritcey, M O	La Have	12	160 00
85,737	Scylla	do	80	James Eisenhauer & Co., M.O'S.	Lunenburg.	14	160 00
85,645	Sissie Belle.	do	40	Henry Gerhart	South	9	80 00
85,360	Saxon	do	79	George A. Ross, M.O.	Lunenburg.	12.	158 00
74,018	Sunbeam	do	68	L. Anderson & Co., M O'S	do	13	136 00
88,605	S. A. Morash	do	80	Henry Greeser, M.O.	La Have	14	160 00
85,748	Selina	do	61	Jno. Schmeisser, M.O.	do	12	122 00
88,349	Senovar	do	80	Nathan Hiltz.	Martin's River	14	160 00
85,729	Tyrone	do	80	George Blair, M O		14	160 00
74,118	True Love	Halifax	30	Charles Bell, M.O.	La Have	7	60 00
88,607	Undaunted.	Lunenburg.	47	W.N. Reinhardt, M.O.	do	10	94 00
85,735	Victory	do	80	A. H. Zwicker	Lunenburg.	15	160 00
90,597	Vivian	do	80	do	do	14	160 00
88,353	Violet	do	80	David Smith, M.O.	do	13	160 00
88,601	Virgilia	do	80	S. W. Oxner, M.O.	do	16	160 00
85,338	Viola	do	80	Alfred Heisler	do	14	160 00
85,640	Virgin Belle	do	57	F. Conrad	South	12	114 00
85,331	Valorus	do	57	Ben. Lohnes, sr.	do	11	114 00
83,164	Valiant	do	80	Eph. Lohnes, M.O.	La Have	12	160 00
85,635	Vanilla	do	80	Jas. A. Romkey, M.O.	do	14	160 00
88,609	Virgesco.	do	57	Albert McKean	do	10	114 00

c. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months in this vessel.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
69,200	Vesta	Lunenburg	64	Martin Evans	Chester	*d* 5	101 00
83,174	W. E. Young	do	80	J. H. Wilson	Lunenburg	14	160 00
74,147	Welcome	do	45	E. Walters, M O	La Have	11	90 00
88,614	Wilhelmina	do	54	Dan. Neal, M.O	do	10	108 00

d 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
69,446	Champion	Pictou	55	George McPherson	Pictou	4	110 00
38,510	Lily	do	23	Thomas Tanner	do	3	46 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
85,482	Angola	Liverpool	80	Jas. O. Inness, M O	Liverpool	19	160 00
75,778	Coronila	do	64	Jas. H. Smith, M.O	Brooklyn	13	128 00
83,492	Dessie	do	11	Alex. Shankle	Port Mouton	4	22 00
85,344	Donzella	Lunenburg	80	Adam Selig	Lunenburg	14	160 00
83,308	Ella	Liverpool	10	Amos Martin	Liverpool	3	20 00
83,318	Genesta	Port Medway	29	Jno. Mann	Voglers Cove	5	58 00
75,782	Hattie E	do	35	Henry Selig	do	9	70 00
83,494	Lizzie Wharton	Liverpool	80	Colin McLeod, M.O.	Brooklyn	12	160 00
83,316	Lottie	Port Medway	80	S. E. Teel	Voglers Cove	14	160 00
92,313	Martha	Liverpool	11	Wm. Rhynard	Brooklyn	3	22 00
75,762	May Queen	do	17	E. M. McLeod	do	5	34 00
83,493	Mary C	do	80	Hendry & McMillan, M.O's	Liverpool	18	160 00
83,310	Myosotis	Port Medway	80	Asa Morine & Son	Port Medway	19	160 00
83,315	Mazurka	do	80	Wm. Vogler	Voglers Cove	14	160 00
83,500	Stella	Liverpool	10	Joseph Winters	Liverpool	3	20 00
83,314	Spartan	Port Medway	80	W. R. Cohoon	Port Medway	17	160 00
83,495	Utopia	Liverpool	80	Rupert H. Gardner	Brooklyn	16	160 00

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
64,713	Amelia M	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	Andrew Boudrot	Gros Nez	3	28 00
77,544	Alpha	Arichat	42	Wm. LeVesconte	D'Escousse	10	84 00
88,501	B. Weir & Co.	do	19	Abram Fougère, jr	River Bourgeois	7	38 00
35,996	Blue Bell	do	25	D. Gruchy & Sons	D'Escousse	9	50 00
43,109	Chatham Head	Chatham, N.B.	24	Dominique Fougère	Poulamond	9	48 00
38,439	Catharine	Arichat	20	Désiré Burk	River Bourgeois	7	40 00
75,783	Crescent	Port Medway	27	Abram Fougère	do	7	54 00
72,061	C. P. M	Arichat	22	Désiré Burk	do	6	44 00
72,058	Daisy	do	34	Simon P. Richard	Arichat	3	68 00
75,616	Eliza Jane	Shelburne	22	Alex. Vigneau	do	3	44 00
77,822	Eliza Smith	Arichat	44	Patient Poirier		10	88 00
83,395	Elerie	Halifax	29	Chas. Boudrot	River Bourgeois	7	58 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

RICHMOND COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
38,477	Elizabeth	Arichat	18	P. Burke *et al.*	River Bourgeois.	6	36 00
69,190	Emma	do	47	Jos. Matheson	L'Ardoise	10	94 00
57,733	Farewell	do	23	Abram Sampson	Arichat	3	46 00
83,399	Fannie R. C	Halifax	22	Peter Boudrot	River Bourgeois	7	44 00
80,972	John Vincin	Sydney	17	David Sampson	do	6	34 00
38,486	Julia	Arichat	20	L. & W. Burke	do	6	40 00
42,217	Life Boat	do	48	Peter Campbell	Arichat	12	96 00
75,875	Lida and Lizzie	do	56	Wm. LeVesconte	D'Escousse	11	112 00
72,070	Lennox	do	46	D. Gruchy & Son	do	10	92 00
38,516	Lady of the Lake.	do	26	C. & S. Dugas	River Bourgeois.	7	52 00
72,071	Lumen Diei	do	17	U. Sampson	do	6	34 00
72,072	Lady Fougère	do	11	Docité Fougère	do	5	22 00
72,065	May Flower	do	12	P. M. LeLacheur	Cap LaRonde	3	24 00
61,902	Morning Star	Halifax	35	Jno. Mauger	Arichat	9	70 00
83,100	Morning Star.	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	A. Gerrior	Port Royal	8	26 00
38,400	Mary	Arichat	24	Henry Boudrot	Poulamond	4	48 00
46,082	Mary	Pt. Hawkesbury.	43	D Gruchy & Son	D'Escousse	10	86 00
38,459	Mary Ann	Arichat	29	Désiré Poirier	do	7	58 00
36,435	Mary Stephens	do	31	Patient Poirier	do	10	62 00
72,047	Mary Moulton	do	26	C. Cordeau	River Bourgeois.	7	52 00
38,522	Mary	do	23	Isaiah Boudrot	do	7	46 00
38,413	Morning Star	do	25	Amable Pottie	do	8	50 00
54,139	Ocean Belle	Halifax.	20	A. J. Boyd	do	5	40 00
88,451	Port Royal	Arichat	12	E. Leblanc	Port Royal	2	24 00
72,067	Philomen D	do	22	T. Digout & Désiré Dugas	River Bourgeois	7	44 00
38,462	Partners	do	26	Thomas Sampson	do	8	52 00
64,033	Ripple	Pt. Hawkesbury.	34	J. W. Cruickshank	Riv'r Inhabitants	3	68 00
72,069	Richmond Queen	Halifax	37	D. Gruchy & Son	D'Escousse	10	74 00
42,281	Renfrew	do	42	S. & F. Poirier	do	9	84 00
36,521	Shooting Star	Arichat	33	W. LeVesconte.	do	9	66 00
37,612	Sea Slipper	Lunenburg	41	C. Mauger	do	11	82 00
38,480	Two Brothers	Arichat	32	Simon Landry	River Bourgeois.	6	64 00
61,990	Union	Halifax	20	Felix Burke	do	6	40 00
37,056	Victory	Arichat	38	W. LeVesconte.	D'Escousse	10	76 00
38,523	Victoria	do	24	P. Burke, sr	French Cove	7	48 00
88,518	W. F. Elizabeth	Sydney	10	S. Burke	do	5	20 00

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
85,565	Alice Louise.	Barrington	80	N. McGray	Cape Island	19	160 00
83,054	Ardella	Shelburne	80	Jonathan Locke	Lockeport	16	160 00
88,552	Afton	do	72	Jonathan Locke and Enos. C. Locke	do	13	144 00
85,479	Alina	do	80	Churchill Locke	do	17	160 00
85,567	Annie Robertson	Barrington	80	W. H. Kenney	do	16	160 00
88,544	Annie May	Shelburne	34	Rufus Acker	Shelburne	5	68 00
85,490	Billy Browne	do	80	Johnson & Churchill.	Lockeport	15	160 00
88,551	Blanche M. Thorbourn	do	80	Jno. H. Thorbourn	do	16	160 00
77,758	Bride	do	78	John Purney	Shelburne	15	156 00
61,905	Champion	Liverpool	14	J. W. Hopkins, M.O.	Barrington	6	28 00
85,561	Cape Sable.	Barrington	80	N. McGray	Cape Island	17	160 00
83,048	Clifford	Shelburne	80	Jno. A. McGowan, jr.	Shelburne	18	160 00
65,624	Dwina	do	52	Shelburne	Austen Locke	15	104 00

SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
Eldon C	Barrington	27	Martin Hopkins	Barrington	7	54 00
Emma B	do	80	W. T. Wickens, M.O.	do	19	160 00
Edward T. Russell	Shelburne	78	W. H. Kenney	Lockeport	14	156 00
Ella A. Downie	do	72	Johnson & Churchill	do	9	144 00
Festina Lente	Shelburne	80	Austen Locke	Lockeport	17	160 00
Fleetwing	do	11	Edw. Hammond	Jordan River	6	22 00
Freddie M. Reynolds	Barrington	35	Cornelius Snow	Port Latour	6	70 00
Georgie Harold	do	80	W. Wallace Kenney, M.O	Lockeport	16	160 00
Golden Oriole	Shelburne	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	do	13	160 00
Glenora	do	76	S. Locke & Sons	do	13	152 00
G. C. Kelly	do	80	Thos. E. Ryer	Shelburne	15	160 00
Grace Greenwood.	do	80	Johnson & Churchill	Lockeport	14	160 00
Hattie Dell.	Barrington	80	Ephraim Larkin, M.O	Barrington	20	160 00
Highlander.	Shelburne	32	A. M Wrayton	Shag Harbour	4	64 00
Helena Maude	Barrington	80	Jno. H. Lyons, M.O.	Barrington	16	160 00
John Purney	Shelburne	66	John Purney	Shelburne	13	132 00
John Halifax	do	63	Orlando Taylor	Port Latour	14	126 00
J. Lyons	Barrington	15	John Lyons.	do	4	30 00
Joe Howe	do	12	Christian Nelson	Clyde River	2	24 00
Kate McKinnon	do	73	Randall McKinnon	Cape Island	18	146 00
Katie	Liverpool	14	Marshall Swaine	Lockeport	3	28 00
Knight Templar	Shelburne	80	Johnson & Churchill	do	13	160 00
Leon Porter	Yarmouth	56	B. F. Kenney.	Cape Island	8	112 00
Lion.	Lunenberg	40	Alvin Atwood	Bear Point	10	80 00
Light Foot	Barrington	17	Seth Nickerson	Cape Island	7	34 00
Lone Star	Halifax.	29	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport	8	58 00
Laura E. Douglass	Barrington.	39	David Horton	Port Latour	10	78 00
Myrtle.	do	80	D. V. Kenney.	Cape Island	20	160 00
Magellan Cloud	Shelburne	80	Wm. H. Thorbourn	Jordan Bay	16	160 00
Millie B	do	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport	15	160 00
Max O'Rell.	do	80	Churchill Locke	do	17	160 00
M. A. Morrison	do	80	Donald Morrison	Jordan Bay.	17	160 00
Mellacoree	do	80	Geo. J. Thorbourn	Shelburne	20	160 00
Mary.	do	80	Jno. A. McGowan, jr.	do	16	160 00
Mabel Somers	do	80	Johnson & Churchill	Lockeport	17	160 00
Nova Stella	do	53	Wm. Llyod, jr	do	13	106 00
Nautilus	do	11	James Roach	West Head	3	22 00
Nellie Morrow	do	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport	15	160 00
Nellie M. Johnston	do	80	Churchill Locke	do	20	160 00
Neskletia	do	80	Austen Locke.	do	14	160 00
Oregon	do	20	T. L. Banks	Barrington	1a	26 67
Oresa	Barrington	14	Alex. Smith	Blanche	5	28 00
Pioneer	Yarmouth	80	Peter Kenney.	Cape Island	15	160 00
Rover	Shelburne	80	Jonathan Locke	Lockeport	18	160 00
Surprise	Barrington	13	Daniel Stoddart	Shag Harbour	3	26 00
Sarah H. Seaton	Shelburne	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport	17	160 00
Snow Drop.	Liverpool	30	James Crowell	Port Latour	5	60 00
Three Bells.	Shelburne	80	Austen Locke	Lockeport	20	160 00
Thomas Robertson	do	66	Austen Locke	do	11	132 00
Whip-poor-will	do	15	Alfred Harding	Rockland	6	30 00
Winifred.	do	80	S Locke & Sons	Lockeport	17	160 00
Willie McGowan	do	80	Jno. A. McGowan, jr.	Shelburne	19	160 00

2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels**, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
74,031	Annie Linwood	Sydney	13	K. McAulay	Big Bras d'Or	2*b*	18 20
90,487	Annie Eliza	Halifax	14	Jeremiah Curtis	South Bay	3	28 00
75,888	Annie	Picton	22	C. Dwyer	Picton	3	44 00
77,844	Mayflower	Halifax	16	Wm. Carey	New Campbellton	5	32 00
77,858	Sambo	Sydney	14	A. B. Morrison	St. Ann's	3	28 00
80,965	Smiling Water	do	26	R. E. Burke	Ingonish	5	52 00
92,593	Thomas Parnell	do	10	Simon Hawley	do	3	20 00

b. 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

88,586	Alma	Yarmouth	18	S. P. White	Abram's River	4	36 00
88,547	Arthur	Shelburne	80	H. B. Cann	Yarmouth	17	160 00
75,733	Alfred	Yarmouth	46	Parker Eakins & Co.	do	12	92 00
75,721	Angeline	do	67	Parker Eakins & Co.	do	14	134 00
90,655	Annina	do	11	Hilaire Bourque	Eel Brook	3	22 00
90,653	Alba	do	58	Jos. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	16	116 00
88,598	Alph. B. Parker	do	39	Hilaire Leblanc	Tusket Wedge	12	78 00
80,647	Annie M. Bell	do	64	Aug. A. Amiro, M.O.	L. E. Pubnico	16	128 00
75,748	Anna McGee	do	58	G. D. D'Entremont	Pubnico	15	116 00
80,627	Annie D	do	71	G. D. D'Entremont	do	16	142 00
71,020	Arizona	do	80	Sylv. D. D'Entremont	do	13	160 00
61,595	Annie Louisa	Shelburne	40	Harvey Goodwin	do	17	80 00
71,007	Alfarata	Yarmouth	48	Chas. T. D'Entremont	W. Pubnico	14	96 00
74,320	Brenton	do	70	Parker Eakins & Co	Yarmouth	14	140 00
80,644	Beatrice	do	80	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	do	16	160 00
71,028	Barbaroni	do	80	C. J. D'Eon	Pubnico	18	160 09
66,682	Brisk	do	67	Léon D'Eon	do	17	134 00
75,625	Banneret	Shelburne	54	Reuben Goodwin	do	16	108 00
85,549	Byron	Yarmouth	80	Byron Hines	do	18	160 00
85,536	Circassian	do	80	Wm. Ryder	Argyle	16	160 00
69,217	Chlorus	do	57	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth	15	114 00
80,605	Coral Leaf	do	71	G. B. Goodwin	Pubnico	18	142 00
90,871	Dora	do	63	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth	17	126 00
66,679	Diploma	do	80	Louis D'Eon	W. Pubnico	18	160 00
75,754	E. L. Perkins	do	46	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth	10	92 00
85,551	Ethel	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co.	Tusket Wedge	16	160 00
80,646	Emma S	do	80	Geo. Bates & Co	do	21	160 00
85,552	Edith A	do	80	G. D. D'Entremont	Pubnico	18	160 00
75,720	Florence B. Parr	do	80	Parker Eakins & Co.	Yarmouth	17	160 00
90,654	Flora	do	63	D. D'Entremont	Pubnico	19	126 00
88,599	Guide	do	38	Jos. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	11	76 00
90,647	Hattie Emeline	do	11	Peter Amiro	W. Pubnico	3	22 00
85,554	Hazel Glen	do	80	S. L. Oliver	E. Pubnico	20	160 00
80,643	Hazel Dell	do	80	S. L. Oliver	E. Pubnico	15	160 00
85,560	Jacques	do	58	Jos. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	18	116 00
80,641	Jonathan	do	68	D. L. Amiro	W. Pubnico	18	136 00
88,581	Kingfisher	do	47	A. F. Stoneman & Co	Yarmouth	14	94 00
90,642	Komaroff	do	10	Jos. R. Rogers	do	*a*	10 00
71,005	Kelso	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co.	Tusket Wedge	15	160 00
61,788	Lynx	do	59	J. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	17	118 00

ED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

YARMOUTH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
						$ cts.
Lucretia Jane	Yarmouth	80	J. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	18	160 00
Lima	do	12	N. B. Lewis	do	3	24 00
Louise	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co	Tusket Wedge	19	160 00
Lumen	do	30	J. H. Porter & Co	do	12	60 00
Lydia Ryder	do	57	L. P. D'Entremont, M. O	Pubnico	13	114 00
Mystic	do	79	James M. Davis	Yarmouth	15	158 00
Maggie Jane	do	12	Riley Haskell	Sandford	3	24 00
Maggie Bell	do	10	F. Boudreau	Pinkney's Point	6	20 00
Maitland	do	45	N. B. Lewis	Yarmouth	14	90 00
Minnehaha	do	13	Richard Carroll	do	b2	19 50
Mansimalo	Shelburne	50	Rémi D'Entremont	Pubnico	18	100 00
M A. Louis	Yarmouth	64	M. A. Lurette, M. O.	do	19	128 00
Maria	do	80	B. Hines, M. O	E. Pubnico	16	160 00
N. A. Laura	do	58	J. D'Entremont	Pubnico	17	116 00
Nokomis	do	68	J. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	11	136 00
Opal	do	80	Parker, Eakins & Co	do	14	160 00
Onyx	do	80	Parker, Eakins & Co	do	16	160 00
Olika	do	54	J. H. Porter & Co	Tusket Wedge	17	108 00
Proditor	do	54	Zacharie D'Eon	W. Pubnico	17	108 00
River Rose	do	54	C. M. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	18	108 00
Regina	do	57	A. C. D'Entremont	Pubnico	16	114 00
Roseleath	do	80	Byron Hines	do	15	160 00
Sarah J. Killam	do	51	A. F. Stoneman & Co	Yarmouth	15	102 00
Sandford	do	20	Abram Thurston	Sandford	4	40 00
Sigefroi	do	41	J. H. Porter & Co	Tusket Wedge	15	82 00
Sea Foam	do	75	J. H. Porter & Co	do	15	150 00
Salvador	do	53	C. D. D'Eon	Pubnico	17	106 00
Vivid	do	44	Parker, Eakins & Co	Yarmouth	14	88 00
Village Belle	Shelburne	40	Jas Lennox	Pubnico	10	80 00
Vanguard	Yarmouth	47	C. V. Amiro	W. Pubnico	16	94 00
Wide Awake	do	78	A. F. Stoneman & Co	Yarmouth	14	156 00
W. E. Weir	do	41	A. F. Stoneman & Co	do	c5	58 10
Winnie L.	do	80	Jos. R. Rogers	do	16	160 00
Will-o-the-Wisp	do	41	J. D'Entremont	Pubnico	16	82 00
Young Scotland	do	47	J. H. Porter & Co	Tusket Wedge	15	94 00

ew did not fish 3 months. *b.* Two (2) of crew did not fish 3 months.
ven (7) of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							$ cts.
83,469	Austin P.	St. Andrews	12	L. Richardson	Deer Island	[a]1	16 00
52,065	Adelia	Windsor, N.S.	17	Elias Wright	Beaver Harbor	3	34 00
92,506	Annie G	St. Andrews	10	S. Mitchell	Wilson's Beach	3	20 00
59,346	A. J. Malloch	do	21	Isaac Malloch	Campobello	5	42 00
88,283	Annisquam	do	26	Geo. R. Batson	do	[b]5	47 67
83,478	Argyle	do	10	Robert Ross	St. Andrews	2	20 00
75,599	Blue Jay	Digby, N.S.	14	Gilbert L. Stevens	Grand Manan	4	28 00
59,311	Blooming Rose	St. Andrews	19	Aaron Cook	Deer Island	5	38 00
64,011	Bee	Digby, N.S.	12	Robt Shaw, sen.	Lepreaux	3	24 00
35,338	Carolina	St. Andrews	18	J. M. Lord & H. Stuart	Deer Island	3	36 00
59,375	Cadet	do	13	Chas. Savage	Wilson's Beach	3	26 00
88,409	Carrie	Digby, N.S.	12	Jas. McLeese	Back Bay	2	24 00
92,502	Elizabeth Ann	St. Andrews	14	Gradis Johnson	Deer Island	3	28 00
80,803	Exenia	Windsor, N.S.	18	W. F. Parker, *et al.*	Beaver Harbor	4	36 00
80,882	Ella Mabel	St. Andrews	14	Robt. Ross	St. Andrews	4	28 00
59,391	Eliza Ann	do	12	W. J. & Geo. Morse	Grand Manan	3	24 00
77,968	Empress	do	14	Geo. & M. Caffary	Mace's Bay	2	28 00
88,280	E. B. Lane	do	12	Jos. McGee	Back Bay	[c]1	15 00
59,373	E. M. Oliver	do	14	J. & Wm. J. Oliver	do	4	28 00
88,281	Eastern State	do	22	Jas. Barrott	Mascarene	4	44 00
51,966	Friendly	Digby, N.S.	18	Henry Burnham	Grand Manan	3	36 00
77,963	Freeman Colgate	St. Andrews	26	A. & G. English	Lord's Cove	6	52 00
64,617	Fannie Belle	Digby, N.S.	24	B. T. Snell	Beaver Harbor	4	48 00
59,400	Foam Belle	St. Andrews	10	Thos. Ellsworth	Crow Harbor	3	20 00
83,480	Fred. Taylor	do	13	Jos. Boyd	Wilson's Beach	3	26 00
88,276	Falcon	do	12	Wm. Brown	do	4	24 00
35,397	Franklin Gould	do	46	Mrs. Ann G. Carson	St. Andrews	5	92 00
59,396	Gertie Westbrook	do	10	James Cline	Deer Island	5	20 00
83,463	Havelock	do	33	Wm. James	Campobello	5	66 00
59,394	Hattie	do	10	Chas. Harkins	Dipper Harbor	4	20 00
64,006	Jessie Lent	St. John	28	L. B. Mitchell, sen.	Bocabec	4	[d]51 00
83,461	Josie L. Day	St. Andrews	16	W. E. Tatton, *et al.*	Grand Manan	4	32 00
59,388	Letitia	do	10	Alfred Johnson	Deer Island	4	20 00
59,399	Leona	do	12	James McLean		3	24 00
83,474	Letter B	do	12	David Kelly	Letete	3	24 00
83,426	Louisa	St. John	16	L. & P. H. Conners	Black's Harbor	4	32 00
88,407	Linnet	Digby, N.S.	15	Alva Brown	Wilson's Beach	3	30 00
83,472	Linden	St. Andrews	12	Galba Brown	do	3	24 00
59,321	Little Nell	do	21	Wm. McLellan	Campobello	4	42 00
38,141	Liberal	Yarmouth, N.S.	26	Jno. A. Mitchell	do	5	52 00
77,965	Lydia B	St. Andrews	12	Jno. M. Calder	do	3	24 00
83,465	Look Out	do	48	A. W. Ingersoll	Grand Manan	6	96 00
83,464	Little Annie	do	19	Jacob Cook	Letete	5	38 00
88,273	Lillian E.	do	13	Andrew McGee	Back Bay	2	26 00
59,342	Lizzie S. McGee	do	14	Andrew McGee	do	5	28 00
80,881	Lena May	do	18	Edward Mathews	Letete	5	36 00
85,442	Mystery	Windsor, N.S.	14	Jno. F. Paul	Beaver Harbor	3	28 00
88,277	Maggie Jane	St. Andrews	18	S. B. & A. A. Cross	do	4	36 00
38,109	Mary	Yarmouth, N.S.	17	Jas. Thompson	Black's Harbor	3	34 00

[a] Two (2) of crew did not fish 3 months. [b] One (1) of crew claimed as boat fisherman.
[c] Three (3) of crew did not fish 3 months.
[d] $5 deducted from owner on account of having been overpaid in 1884.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessel.	Report of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner, or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
Magellan Cloud	St. Andrews	20	Simon Brown	Wilson's Beach.	4	40 00
Maby	do	11	Robt. Ross	St. Andrews	2	22 00
Mabel	do	11	Robt. Ross	do	2	22 00
Mabel.,	do	12	Andrew Lamb	do	4	24 00
Maud Holmes	do	21	Jacob Cook	Letete	4	42 00
Nymph.	do	11	Wm. Gatcomb	Grand Manan	3	22 00
Naomi	do	14	Wm. James	Campobello.	3	28 00
Norman B	Digby, N.S.	20	Howard Jackson	do	4	40 00
Onward	St. Andrews	19	Willard Brown,	Grand Manan	3	38 00
Pilgrims Progress.	do	16	A. Porter, M. O.	Wilson's Beach.	3	32 00
Rise and Go	Digby, N.S.	16	Wm. Sirls	do	4	32 00
Senator	St. Andrews	33	Wm. L. Carr	Deer Island	6	66 00
Sarah Beach	do	28	James Glass		5	56 00
Sea Flower.	do	11	Addison Eldridge & Philip Hutton	Beaver Harbor	2	22 00
Satellite.	do	26	Edgar Watlin & Milton Eldridge	do	5	52 00
Silver Bell	do	13	Peter Mallock.	Wilson's Beach.	3	26 00
Simeon H Bell	do	14	Geo. Kirkpatrick	do	3	28 00
Sea Foam	do	13	Edward Leavitt	Back Bay	3	26 00
Trumpet.	St. John	20	Andrew Holmes.	Beaver Harbor	4	40 00
Tiger	St. Andrews	15	Thos. Mitchell	Campobello	3	30 00
Telephone	do	19	Joseph McGee	Back Bay.	5	38 00
Village Belle	do	15	Allan P. Dixon	Grand Manan	4	30 00
Veritas	do	10	Luther Matthews	Letete	2	20 00
Victory.	do	16	Frank Campbell, *et al*	Dipper Harbor	3	32 00
Wave Queen	do	11	Wm. McMahon	Letete	4	22 00

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Name of Vessel.	Report of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner, or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
Adelina	Chatham	12	Auguste Poulin	Laméque	2	24 00
Alice	do	11	Moses Dignard.	Tracadie	2	22 00
Bee	do	11	Paul Noël	Laméque.	3	22 00
Betsy.	do	13	Cyrenus Gionet	Shippegan	3	26 00
Espérance.	do	10	Olivier Robichaud	Pokemouche	3	20 00
Flying Cloud	do	11	Lévi Chiasson	Laméque.	3	22 00
Flavie	do	13	Théop. Dugué	do	3	26 00
Hope	do	13	C. Robin & Co.		2	26 00
Jean	do	13	Dom. Gallien	Caraquet	3	26 00
Merida	do	13	André Aché, sen	Laméque	3	26 00
Marie	do	11	Onésime Chiasson	do	4	22 00
Marie Cécile	do	15	Olivier Duguay.	do	3	30 00
Mary	do	12	Moses Dugué.	Shippegan	3	24 00
Morning Star	do	12	Gustave Gionet.	Pokemouche	2	24 00
Mary	do	11	J. N. Boutillier	Caraquet	3	22 00
Maggie May	do	13	David Godin.	Mizonette	4	26 00
Providence	do	12	Eutrope Dugué	Shippegan	3	24 00
Rosa	do	17	Octave Aché..	Laméque	2	34 00
Reward.	do	11	Jos LeBoutillier	Caraquet	4	22 00
Sara	do	11	Nazaire Noël	Laméque	3	22 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—N. Brunswick—*Con.*

KENT COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							$ cts.
43,124	Industry	Chatham	17	Jno. Curwin.	Richibucto.	3	34 00
66,257	Ino	Charlo't'n, P.E.I	18	Steven Légère	Lower Village	2	36 00
61,428	Mab	Chatham.	12	J. Robicheau	S S. Richibucto.	2	24 00
35,548	Morning Star	do	30	A. Arseneau, M.O.	Kingston.	5	60 00
75,899	Maria	do	16	Jos. Doucette	do	4	32 00
71,308	Sea Mouse	Richibucto	10	Nazaire Doucette	do	3	20 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
61,417	Belle	Chatham	12	P. S Bremner	Chatham.	3	24 00
75,904	Empress	do	26	Maxime Martin.	do	5	52 00
85,699	Four Sisters	do	10	A. & R. Mills	Miramichi	5	20 00
83,086	Gasper Embree.	do	80	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	12	160 00
61,373	Maria	do	28	W. S. Loggie.	do	9	56 00
75,891	May Queen	do	23	A. McEachern	do	4	46 00
66,724	Nettie Cole.	Liverpool, N.S.	13	A. & J Adams.	Neguac	2	26 00
78,044	Princess Louise	Chatham	21	R J. Walls	Chatham	4	42 00
75 895	Two Brothers	do	26	Geo. T. Tait	do	3	52 00
72,091	White Wing	do	19	I. B Williston	Baie du Vin	7	38 00

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
72,192	Ada	St. John	19	J. Galbraith, *et al.*	Pisarinco.	4	38 00
57,171	Anna Bell	St. Andrews.	19	Henry Alston, *et al.*	do	4	38 00
79,977	Amanda Green	St. John	15	Samuel Hutton	Carleton.	4	30 00
80,093	Anna K	do	14	Wm Spence	Portland, N.B.	*a* 3	22 40
72,246	Alpha	do	21	J & C. Cobham	Carleton.	3	42 00
88,270	Alice Mary	do	10	Robt. Thompson	Little Musquash.	3	20 00
88,267	Bessie May	do	23	J. B. Wilmot	Carleton.	5	46 00
80,072	Buena Vista	do	14	Jno. McNulty	Musquash.	4	28 00
74,308	Bald Eagle	Yarmouth, N.S.	14	James Wilson	Portland, N.B.	3	28 00
86,672	Dove	St. John	11	S. McGuire	Musquash	3	21 00
88,253	R. B. Colwell	do	19	A. N. Harned	Carleton.	5	38 00
66,926	Emma	do	13	D. & J. Thompson	Chance Harbor.	3	26 00
85,503	George P. Taylor	do	13	E. S. Toole, *et al*	Carleton.	4	26 00
57,181	Hattie	Windsor, N.S.	13	S Galbraith & Robert Knox	Pisarinco	3	26 00
90,745	Ida Vaughan	St. John	15	Thomas Burns & Jno. Coleman	St. John	4	30 00
79,901	Kate Wilson.	Dorchester	80	Geo R. Ellis	do	*b*	80 00
88,261	Little Joe	St. John	18	Joseph O'Brien.	Carleton.	4	36 00
88,266	Lizzie Young	do	13	Nathaniel Young.	Musquash	5	26 00
52,159	Mary E	do	21	Fred. Buchanan	Carleton.	4	42 00
59,370	Sparkling Billow	St. Andrews	25	White Peters, *et al.*	do	4	50 00
72,973	Sea Breeze	Digby, N.S.	13	Thos. Evans	St. John	3	26 00
42,087	Two Sisters.	do	14	Thos. Wilson.	Pisarinco.	3	28 00
59,156	Tom	St. John	14	Peter & Jas. Boyle	Chance Harbor.	5	28 00
59,313	U. S. Grant	Yarmouth, N.S.	33	Jno. & Robt. Hutton	Carleton.	4	66 00
88,264	Walter J. Clarke	St. John	[illegible]0	John M. & G. Christopher	do	*c* 3	32 00
72,321	Widgeon	do	10	Jas. Kennedy.	Portland, N.B.	3	20 00

a. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.
b. Crew of 7 men belonging to Newfoundland.
c. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

ED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S COUNTY.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
						$ cts.
lbert	Charlottetown	41	Jno. Herring	Murray Harbor.	6	82 00
merette	do	18	Peter Roberts	do	6	36 00
nnie Lewis	do	52	John McLean.	Souris	a4	67 04
thel Blanche	Picton, N.S	12	Reuben Cahoon.	Murray Harbor.	6	24 00
arriet	do	27	D. Reynolds, sr.	do	6	54 00
ulia Ward	Charlottetown	39	Wm. Herring	do	6	78 00
ulia A	Lunenburg, N.S.	15	Nathl. Jost	Souris	4	30 00
ord McDonald	Charlottetown	15	David Cahoon	Murray Harbor.	2	30 00
oraine	Lunenburg, N.S.	69	Matthew, McLean & Co	Souris	14	138 00
orena	Charlottetown	11	Wm. Burke	Bay Fortune	b2	15 40
ilybank	do	16	A. & J. Landry	Montague	5	32 00
ontague	do	16	Geo. Dunn	Murray Harbor	3	32 00
ary Margaret	Port Hawkesbury, N S	17	Alex. Jackson	do	4	34 00
orell	Charlottetown	16	Edward Delorey	Georgetown	2	32 00
ntario	do	43	John Henderson	Murray Harbor.	6	86 00

PRINCE COUNTY.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
nnie	Chatham, N B	13	Jno. McDonald.	Campbellton	3	26 00
lice	Charlottetown	10	Alex. McArthur.	Lot 14	5	20 00
lack Watch	Richibucto, N.B.	23	Geo. B. Ellis & Terence Farrell	Alberton	7	46 00
harlie	Charlottetown	64	J. T. Crockett, M.O.	Charlottetown	17	128 00
arrier Dove	St. Andrews, N.B	45	J. S Allen	Summerside.	5	90 00
mma McMillan	Picton, N.S	20	Jno Coughlan	Campbellton	3	40 00
xpress	Charlottetown	47	Robert Bell & John Champion	Alberton.	13	94 00
ertie	do	42	Benj. Rogers.	do	14	84 00
ois	do	67	Jno. A. Matheson	Campbellton.	c9	113 40
ettie	do	57	D. H. McGowan, M O	Tignish	15	114 00
argaret Jane	Arichat, N.S.	42	John Agnew	Alberton.	9	84 00
py	Chatham, N.B	18	Isaac Lewis	do	3	36 00
ylvanus McDonald.	Charlottetown	46	J. J. Chaisson	Tignish	12	92 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
ily Dale	Charlottetown	12	S. Doiron	Rustico	4	24 00
uward	do	52	D. A. McLeod	New London	11	104 00
nward	do	26	Longworth & Co	Charlottetown	d5	36 85
hite Wings	do	80	J. E. Grant	do	e4	106 68

10 of crew did not fish full time.
4 of crew did not fish 3 months.
7 of crew did not fish 3 months.

b. 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.

e. 8 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
33,622	Admiration	Gaspé	60	Joseph Tripp	Gapé Basin	16	120 00
64,720	Antelope	Port Hawkesbury, N.S	24	Vilbon Thérieault	House Harbour	5	48 00
85,392	Colibri	Magdalen Isl'ds	15	A. D. Thériault	do	3	30 00
71,357	Emma Gidney	Halifax, N.S	47	Damien Devaux	Havre Aubert	9	94 00
77,604	E. D. Myra	Lunenburg, N.S.	43	P. P. Delaney	House Harbour	4*a*	64 52
85,393	Formosa	Magdalen Isl'ds	43	P. P. Delaney	do	7*b*	76 46
73,029	F. P. T.	do	41	Camille Delaney	do	9	82 00
59,457	Highland Lass	Lunenburg, N.S.	15	Dom. Boudreault	Havre Aubert	5	30 00
85,395	Kate	Magdalen Isl'ds	11	John Doyle	House Harbour	4	22 00
55,644	Lion	do	42	Cleophas Richard	do	6	84 00
73,494	Marie Dolorosa	do	44	André Devaux	Havre Aubert	7	88 00
73,021	Marie Anne	do	46	Wm. Terrieau	House Harbour	7	92 00
38,351	Nancy	Arichat, N.S	16	T. Cormier *et al*	Havre Aubert	5	32 00
54,082	Pheasant	Magdalen Isl'ds	32	J. N. Arseneau	House Harbour	5	64 00
75,692	Sea Horse	Quebec	10	G. & A. Lepage	Cap Chatte	2	20 00
73,492	Thirza	Magdalen Isl'ds.	14	J. P. Savage	Havre Aubert	4	28 00
73,027	Una	do	41	Olivier Cheverie	House Harbour	7	82 00

a. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months. *b.* 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
57,742	Acara	Halifax, N.S	30	Frederic Jomphe	Pt. Esquimaux	7	60 0
42,436	Amelia	Gaspé	50	Paul Cormier	do	10	100 0
59,468	Busy	Quebec	39	André Vigneau and Nap. Blais	do	3*a*	53 6
83,370	C. M. G. P	do	46	Geo. Picard	do	11	92 0
6[illegible],966	D. Cronan	Halifax, N.S	40	P. Lemarquand	do	4	80 0
83,368	D. Talbot	Quebec	10	Désiré Talbot	Natashquan	4	20 0
80,751	Eugenie	do	48	Nap. Blais and André Vigneault	Pt. Esquimaux	8	96 0
59,909	Elizabeth	do	27	Luc Cormier	do	7	54 0
55,939	Espérance	do	27	P. Landry *et al.*	Natashquan	3	54 0
66,028	Emerillon	do	14	Aug. Michaud	Ile Verte	3	28
85,754	Florida	do	26	H. & J. Bourque	Natashquan	4	52
75,679	Gleaner	do	41	B. Landry & Sons	Pt. Esquimaux	7	82
85,750	H. B.	do	57	H. Boudreau	do	7	114
85,753	Java	do	46	Dom. Cormier and Cesime Doyle	do	8	92
72,092	J. M. G. Campbell	Halifax, N.S	15	Xavier Arseneau	Anticosti	5	30
42,435	Labrador	Gaspé	43	P. & Wm. Doyle	Pt. Esquimaux	10	86
80,755	La Marina	Quebec	18	Laurent Gallant	Aqawanus	5	36
77,868	Leodore	do	39	Edouard Boudreau	Natashquan	3	78
42,434	Marguerite	Gaspé	27	Jno. Cormier *et al.*	Pt. Esquimaux	3	54
69,380	Marie Anne	do	36	Etienne Landry	do	8	72
69,382	Marie du Sacré Cœur	do	46	Wm. Briand	do	9	92
69,584	Marie Louise	Quebec	23	E. Vigneault *et al*	Natashquan	3	46

a. 5 of crew did not fish 3 months.

TAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Quebec—*Con.*

SAGUENAY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
Ocean Bride	Gaspé	21	J. & G. Chiasson	Natashquan	4	42 00
Progress	do	52	Boudreault & Leblanc	Pt. Esquimaux	6	104 00
Phœnix	do	28	P. Vigneau & Bros	do	7	56 00
Pioneer	Quebec	39	N. Picard & Wm. Le-Brun'	do	8	77 99
Ste. Marie	do	37	Alex. Sherer	do	5	74 00
Stella Maris	do	51	Francis Cummings	do	9	102 00
Ste. Anne	Magdalen Isl'ds.	20	F. X. Corriveau	do	5	40 00
Sea Star	Quebec	52	Stanislas Boudreau & Jude Poirier	do	10	104 00
Sancta Maria	do	20	O. Lapierre *et al*	Natashquan	4	40 00
Ste. Anne	do	18	Pierre Brochu	Sept Isles	4	36 00
St. Joseph	do	18	F. Buteau	Berthier	4	36 00
Triumph	Lunenberg, N.S.	22	N. Cormier	Pt. Esquimaux	4	44 00

The following Vessels for 1884 and 1885 held in abeyance were paid in 1886-87.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
CAPE BRETON COUNTY.							
85,537	Sisters	Yarmouth	15	Robt. Crowell		8	30 00
DIGBY COUNTY.							
80,001	Florence	St. John	15	E. C. Bowers	Westport	5	30 00
LUNENBURG COUNTY.							
83,175	A. K. Walter	Lunenburg	80	A. H. Zwicker	Lunenburg	14	160 00
77,615	Candour	do	71	Jas. Zink, M.O	do	12	142 00
85,735	Victory	do	80	A. H. Zwicker	do	13a	154 29

a. 1 of crew whereabouts unknown.

llowing Vessels for 1884 and 1885 held in abeyance were paid in 1886-87.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
						$ cts.
liza Ann	St. Andrews	12	W. J. & G. Morse	Grand Manan	3	24 00
attie	do	10	Chas. Harkins	Dipper Harbour	4	20 00
nward	do	19	W. & G. Brown	Grand Manan	3	38 00

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

ean	Chatham	13	D. Gallien	Caraquet	3	26 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

our Sisters	Chatham	10	A. & R. Mills	Baie du Vin	5	20 00
aria	do	28	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	4	56 00

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

essie	Chatham	14	Simon McGregor	Dalhousie	3	28 00

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

ate Wilson	Dorchester	80	Geo. R. Ellis	St. John	*a*	80 00
ate Wilson	do	80	Geo. R. Ellis	St. John	*b*	80 00

rew of 8 men belonging to Newfoundland. *b.* Crew of 8 men belonging to Newfoundland.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPE COUNTY.

dmiration	Gaspé	60	J. Tripp, sr.	Gaspé Basin	16	120 00

APPENDIX No. 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR THE YEAR 1887, BY W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., INSPECTOR.

AMHERST, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the statistics of the fisheries of this Province for the year 1887, together with synopses of the reports of the several local officers and detailed statements of materials used in the fishing industry. Besides the usual comparative tables, I prepared one showing the increase and decrease in the kinds of fish, so that it may be seen at a glance where fluctuations have occurred. As most of the officers who gather these statistics have had several years' experience and are well acquainted with fishermen and dealers, the returns may be relied upon as approximating very nearly the actual yield, including home consumption. It will be noticed that the tables do not give separate the quantities of fresh fish used for home consumption as was done during the past two or three years. These have been placed in the regular columns to obviate confusion in the preparation of general tables, &c.

The total value of the fisheries being set down at $8,379,782.68 falls short of last year's by about $35,579. Had prices ruled as high in the spring months as they did in the latter part of the season several branches of the fisheries would have been pursued to much more profit and there doubtless would have been a considerable increase over the previous year. On the whole, nevertheless, the year's business was quite satisfactory to those interested in the fishing industry.

SALMON.

There was a considerable increase in the yield of salmon during the year. The catch aggregates 1,276,353 pounds; about 500,000 pounds of which were caught on the coast of Labrador, and 776,353 in Nova Scotia. These figures prove that salmon fishery continues in a very healthy state, and confirms what I have always maintained, that the abundance or scarcity of these fish depends more upon natural influences, over which man has no control than upon either fish culture or protection. Having paid some attention of late to these natural influences, I am confidently anticipating a decline in this fishery in three or four years hence, notwithstanding our efforts to improve it. Still, this fact neither condemns fish culture nor protection; each will do its part in increasing the general average results. The effect of the former, however, will depend largely on the magnitude of the operations, as compared with those of nature; for instance, if nature produces say 200,000,000 of fry per annum, and art adds but one or two millions per annum on the same field, a proportionate result in the increase is all that art could claim. As far as facts can be obtained, this result would be between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent. on the number planted. This is about the percentage of those which would escape their natural enemies, and full grown fish. Of these, probably not over one in six to eight will ever be and used as food. It will thus be seen that altogether too much has been l as a result of fish culture, too much has been, and still is claimed for it; appointments have been met with. There should be 20,000,000 fry planted im in Nova Scotia instead of 2,000,000 or so as at present. There are still shing, and destructive methods resorted to about the rivers. Dynamite is the vicinities of gold, coal and iron mines, and many salmon and trout are ed by its use. I would again urge the necessity of enacting severe punish- those detected using it for such purposes. An Order in Council should, I e adopted inflicting fine and imprisonment for such offences.

following table shows the catch of salmon for this Province each year since clusive of the Labrador catch :—

	Lbs.
1870	795,905
1871	792,379
1872	785,325
1873	850,299
1874	858,815
1875	873,162
1876	810,042
1877	677,444
1878	653,304
1879	535,110
1880	383,550
1881	279,943
1882	580,061
1883	575,940
1884	747,950
1885	789,293
1886	609,184
1887	776,353

l the following gives the entire catch for each year during the same period, g those caught at Labrador, except from 1877 to 1883 inclusive, for which statistics are available :—

	Lbs.
1870	1,545,905
1871	1,292,379
1872	1,335,325
1873	1,330,299
1874	1,378,818
1875	873,162
1876	810,042
1877	677,444
1878	653,304
1879	535,110
1880	383,550
1881	279,943
1882	580,061
1883	575,940
1884	1,047,950
1885	1,189,293
1886	1,009,183
1887	1,276,353

above figures show that this branch of the fisheries is fast returning to its for- ductiveness.

Wallace River in the County of Cumberland, continues to improve, owing to artificial planting. As near as can be ascertained, there were in the river last fall from 800 to 1,000 salmon, but as they do not enter this stream until the fall rains begin and then, for the purpose of spawning, none are caught except what may be taken by poachers, of which we get, of course, no account. This and other rivers on the Straits of Northumberland are the nurseries of that splendid salmon fishing, during the months of June and July, on the Merigomish shore, in Pictou County, located some sixty to seventy miles east of Wallace River. If the above number of salmon entered the river in open season, and fishing were done legally, not over one in six to eight would likely be taken. Say 150 fish at 12 lbs. per fish amounting to 1,800 lbs. at 20c. per lb., these would realize $360. As there have been 40,000 fry planted in this river each year since 1878, it has received 400,000. But as those planted during the last four years have not yet matured, the above are the returns from 240,000 fry, which at the number of 800, would be ⅓ of one per cent., that have returned as full grown fish; or suppose 150 of them are actually caught somewhere on the coast, but about one-eighteenth of one per cent. is used as food, at the cost of production of $8 per fish, for the 150 supposed to be caught, since the fry planted costs at least $500 per 100,000. As time passes, and by taking into account the natural increase, fish will be produced much cheaper, but the profits of pisciculture are further away than in most other branches of business. If I am approximately correct, and that is all I claim, larger operations and more economy are urgently called for in this branch of the fisheries, not only in Canada, but elsewhere.

The Clyde River, in Shelburne, which is about the same size of the Wallace, was, up to the fall of 1879, exactly in the same condition as the latter in 1878, entirely destitute of fish, and has been so for many years. One of Rogers' fishways was put in the dam in 1879, two years after planting had begun on the Wallace, or in other words, 40,000 fry were planted in the Wallace River in the spring of 1878, and each year since, and the ladder was put in the Clyde dam in September, 1879, and the first salmon ascended and spawned in October or November of that year. The following table shows the results up to last fall:—

Year.	Salmon. lbs.	Alewives. brls.
1880	....	....
1881	....	....
1882	....	5
1883	....	10
1884	....	20
1885	300	35
1886	2,480	120
1887	3,570	90

The above fish were actually caught and put upon the market. Now, according to the estimates made as to the results on Wallace River, there would be in this river six times as many uncaught, or 21,420 lbs. This quantity at 12 lbs. per fish, would be 1,701 salmon, compared with 800 in the Wallace, where work began two years sooner. The cost of the ladder having been about $250, the salmon actually caught cost but about 45 cents per fish, and the alewives cost nothing. No artificial planting was done on the Clyde, and the future cost of the fishway will be small, and the production will go on.

I would again urge the necessity for the immediate construction of fishways on every dam and natural fall in the country where fish are impeded in their progress to their spawning grounds. This matter assumes great importance, when it is considered that the great bulk of young fish descending the rivers are fed upon in the harbors, estuaries and along the coast by sea and coast fish, which are thus attracted inshore when the coast is abundantly supplied with young fish life. Thus brought inshore these sea fish are abundantly caught by sea fishermen. Young alewives descend the rivers during the latter part of August and September, and mackerel are l into the coves, &c., to feed on them. This being universally admitted to ase, the most important part of the work of the Department is, therefore, to e of such means as will fill the coast of the country with young fish in the abundance and at the smallest cost.

ALEWIVES.

catch of these fish was about the same as during the previous year, and stains the yield of the past seven or eight years. The fish appear to be as l as ever, but owing to limited markets they are not fished for as they would other circumstances. The following table shows each year's catch since From 1875 down to 1879, it was generally thought and widely published that ery was being ruined by saw-dust, mill dams, &c. I confidently asserted that s not the case and that we should have them again in greater abundance, as t of the influence of nature, improved fishways, protection, &c. The following oves the correctness of the latter view.

	Barrels.
1869	9,182
1870	14,366
1871	10,055
1872	11,712
1873	11,783
1874	13,469
1875	13,237
1876	7,616
1877	5,443
1878	5,733
1879	9,409
1880	16,145
1881	22,474
1882	21,656
1883	18,346
1884	20,688
1885	17,153
1886	16,812
1887	16,590

seven years from 1869 to 1875 inclusive, aggregate a yield of 83,104 At $4 per barrel, the value would be $332,416. During the seven years 31 to 1887 the crop was 133,719 barrels, which at the same price would to $534,876. This shows a clear increase in value over the former period of), which may be fairly put down to the credit of enforced laws and improved s, on this single branch of the fisheries. The increase in other anadromous fully equal the above value, which added to the above would swell the to nearly half a million dollars. The resultant influence on the catch of the h will reach a much larger sum. Thus it will be seen that alewives are a nore important fish than their commercial value indicates. They are uable in supplying the earliest bait for line fishermen. They are good s and pass through fishways as readily as salmon or trout, therefore the ourses should be rendered as free for their ascent into the inland waters as . There are many water falls and other obstructions, as well as dams, im- he ascent of fish in the rivers of this Province. These should have immediate n. Free passages could be made at little cost, and there would be an abundant n an increased yield. Some years ago we could but theorize, but now we fidently point to actual facts, leaving no doubt as to what should be done by ho have authority in such matters.

SHAD.

These fish are still on the decline in the bay or summer fishery; but the spring or spawning fish are increasing. The catch in the St. John Harbor and River during May, as per Departmental reports, since 1878, was as follows:—

	Barrels.
1878	429
1879	521
1880	613
1881	1,885
1882	1,882
1883	1,728
1884	2,420
1885	2,189
1886	2,716

In this Province no shad are caught worth mentioning during the spawning season, nor in May, except, perhaps, one or two hundred fish at the Shubenacadie. The bay or summer fishery is on the decline, as shown by the following figures:—

	Barrels.
1878	7,245
1879	11,142
1880	7,557
1881	1,882
1882	6,45[illegible]
1883	3,442
1884	3,376
1885	4,160
1886	2,934
1887	1,300

These tables show that, while the spring or spawning fish are on the increase on the St. John, the summer or bay shad are rapidly decreasing. How can this be explained on the hypothesis that the bay shad are natives of our rivers? I am still of the opinion that our summer shad chiefly belong to rivers of New England further south, where art is not improving this fishery, as was expected a few years ago. These fish are at the same time pursued with renewed energy year by year by the fishermen of those States, during spawning season, that being the only time during which they enter the estuaries and rivers, just as they do in the St. John in May. The shad of the St John are doubtless caught in the bay during September, after descending the river, and become fat and good; but shad caught in June, July and August must have spawned much earlier, and therefore further south, probably as far as the Hudson, and after spawning come north, as the temperature of the water suits. This view, I think, is held by most persons who have given the subject study.

MACKEREL

have not been so plentifuly as last year, the catch being some 10,000 barrels less. For some reason these fish did not keep near the shores as usual. The prices being much higher in the latter part of the season rendered the fishery quite profitable. As near as can be ascertained, about nine-tenths of the mackerel caught are taken in boats, traps and nets, within the three-mile limit. Mackerel are most uncertain in their movements, yet abundance of bait of the right kind always attracts them, so that young anadramous fish, in this respect, become of the greatest importance.

HERRING.

some parts of the coast herring were unusually scarce, and as usual the
placed on lobster fishing as can be seen on reference to the Overseers' reports;
s has been so often contradicted that I do not place much faith in it.
ch was about an average and amounts to 181,146 barrels.

COD.

re is a slight falling off in the catch of cod during the year as well as in all
anches of the same family, such as haddock, hake and pollock. However,
ly on fishing grounds appears to be practically inexhaustible. The market
s much improved since last year; the business was consequently more
le.

SMELTS.

catch of smelts was not so large this year as last. The decrease cannot be
a scarcity of fish or to over-fishing, because this fishery is practically yet in
cy in this Province, but is likely to assume large proportions.

LOBSTERS.

quantity of lobsters caught this year was about the same as last, but as the
r can fell down 3 cents, the value realized something less. There was a
in the number of cans put up by about 500,000, but a considerable increase
umbers of live lobsters shipped to the United States. This trade is fast
g large proportions, yields fair profits,and is not so exhaustive to the fishery,
sters can be shipped under 10½ inches in length. During the fall and
onths good prices are obtained for them. The present close season, as set
e new Order of Council of 17th December, 1887, will be very favorable to
ry. The new regulation is a wise one, though, I think, the close season
nd on the 31st October, thus giving three months, which appears ample.

FISHWAYS.

re were eight fishways built during the year as follows:—

Lunenburg County.

on E. D. Davison & Sons, second dam, Bridgewater; three on dams across
ush River, Mahone Bay; one on a small dam at Chester.

Antigonish County.

on Cameron's dam on South River; one on McDougall's dam, South River.
e giving full satisfaction to all concerned.
fishway on McCallum's dam on the Avon River was put in good working
well as one on Fisher's dam at Lochabor, Guysboro' County, and one at
Halifax County.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Overseers of this Province are, for the most part, intelligent and faithful.
end well to their duties, which are often arduous and perplexing, and involv-
h time and travel. The lobster fishery alone requires a large amount of
attention on the part of these officers. I cannot leave this subject without
ging that their pay be increased, sufficiently so that they can afford to attend
ly to their duties during the fishing season. I am quite sure that such a
ould do more toward the enforcement of the laws and protection of the fish-

eries than anything else. Few men can be found willing to spend their time unless paid proportionately for it.

Hoping these matters will receive your earnest attention, and that the foregoing remarks on the fisheries of this Province may be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SYNOPSES OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Overseer W. T. Carty, of Tupperville, reports the catch of fish in Bay of Fundy as exceeding that of last year both in quantity and quality. Herring were plentiful until lobster fishing commenced, when they struck off the coast. It is the universal complaint that lobster fishing is ruinous to the herring fishery. This officer recommends that lobster fishing be prohibited for two years, as that would test the grounds of complaint on the part of herring fishermen, and would give small lobsters a chance to grow. The inhabitants above Lawrencetown complain of not getting salmon and shad. Before the fishway can be of any service the dam at this place must be made tight. From Round Hill to Paradise, in tidal waters, more salm on, bass and shad were caught than last year.

Overseer W. M. Bailey, of Round Hill, says fewer vessels were employed in the fisheries in his district than last year. The same is true of the number of boats and number of men employed. This was true more particularly to the boat fishermen in the vicinity of Digby Gut, who all made large catches of scale fish. The herring fishery on the bay shore was fairly successful—better than for some years—but the nets had to be set farther from the shore, which makes it more expensive. There was a very large catch of lobsters, but this industry is in danger of being used up on account of over-fishing and taking so many spawning and small sized fish. Mr. Bailey urges the Department to increase the gauge up to the American standard. Some of the lobster fishermen use large quantities of gurry for bait and frequently leave their traps down for days together, thus polluting the waters and driving off the herring. The herring fishery has fallen off inside the basin, not so much on account of a scarcity of fish, as because a number of weirs were not built last season. Those which were built on the south side did very well, notably, Ditmars', Purdy's, Spurr's and Vroom's; the two last being deep water weirs. Herring are a very timid fish, and the least noise will drive them off shore. Mr. Bailey says that if the law in reference to driving for bait is not more strictly enforced in the Basin, the valuable herring fishery will be ruined, for as the cold weather approaches the fish keep in deep water in a half sluggish state, and will only rise to the torch, and as driving is usually at the first ebb, the tide lets them out into the bay without power to return. Mr. Bailey reports a large increase in salmon, notably in Round Hill Brook, which begins now to feel the effects of the fishway placed there some five or six years ago. He has lived there all his life and never before has he seen so many salmon in the brook, but owing to heavy freshets very few fish were taken. A great many were caught at Lequille Brook. There is another brook about three miles from the town which at one time was a fine fishing river, but owing to its being over-fished, is not frequented by salmon now. Were it re-stocked from the hatchery it would soon become valuable as it has a gravel botton and runs far into the interior of the County.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Overseer John McDonald, of Doctor's Brook draws attention to the fact that the ie of fish caught in his district is less than that of either two preceding years. reasons he gives are :—

First; because the lobster factory at Arisaig and the one at Malignant Cove e not in operation, and those which were operated did not do the amount of ness anticipated.

Second; there is a large falling off in the salmon fishery; no two fishermen e as to the cause. The rivers during close season are well protected by efficient ers. Mr. McDonald made it his duty during the fall freshets to ascertain how these lens attend to their duties and found that each acted faithfully, so much so that hers had no chance whatsoever. The two new fishways built on the mill dams he South River, are expected to give satisfaction. They are pronounced by ies who ought to know as the right thing in the right place. Many reports came im during the fishing season of violations of the law, but on repairing to the es and investigating matters these were found to be without foundation and ed by malicious parties. Mr. McDonald is satisfied both from his own knowledge the opinion of experienced fishermen, that all kinds of fish, more particularly sea fish, are as plentiful on the coast as for many years past; but several of those tofore engaged in fishing have been employed on public works or removed to r parts of the Dominion, and sought work with less risk attached. Those who fishing their attention did well. During the last part of November large shoals od visited the Antigonish coast, but boisterous weather prevented remunerative hes.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer H. Gass, of Tatamagouche, reports that people in his district do not ge much in fishing beyond what is required for their own use. He can say ing about the quantity of salmon, as no one tried to catch any previous to the season. Yet, he says they have been seen about the wharf and off the bridge at ich River. Mackerel were plentiful in the bay for a few days, and then disared. Only one man commenced smelt fishing, the rest refused to pay $3 license. The shores were lined with squid again and people carted them away nanure.

Overseer R. J. Pollock, of Lower Stewiacke, reports that high water in the spring very much against the catch of shad. The drought during the summer preed salmon from coming into the river. The high tides brought such quantities ud that the salmon were choked; he found several dead, with their gills full of . After the rains came there was a good run of fall fish. But few attempts made to violate the law. Smelt fishing was not carried on. Formerly from to seventy-five men and boys might be counted on a mile and a-half of the river, large quantities of smelt caught and sold. This spring the fish were as plentiful ver, but not a man was seen on the river banks. They complain of being deprived ie old privilege, but respect the law.

Overseer J. W. Davison, of Little Bass River, reports a further decline in shad. e fish appeared in the bay later than usual. Quite a number of fishermen did put their boats out. This accounts for the decrease in the salmon catch, hey are mostly taken by the boats while shad fishing. There were also fewer s set during the past season, owing to former failures. Complaints are made no protection is afforded the mother shad while up the river to spawn.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer William Murphy, of Wallace, reports a decrease in the catch of smelts. fish were as plentiful as ever, but fewer people engaged in fishing for them. ring were never known to be so abundant. On the south shore of Malagash and elsewhere but slight efforts were made to catch them. Lobsters were abundant and of large size; the statistics show an increase in the catch of 73,000 cans. The laws relating to this fishery were well observed. Alewives were about the same and not much sought after. Shad are returning to Wallace River and were more plentiful than for twenty-five years past. Salmon entered the rivers two weeks earlier than during the past five years. They appeared about the 2nd September and owing to the extremely wet season passed right up and were first seen above Kindress & Seamon's dam. On the 18th November, just after a heavy fall of rain, reliable parties who have lived on Wallace River for fifty years told Mr. Murphy that salmon were as plentiful as ever. This officer is confident that 1,000 salmon went up the river this fall. The laws were well observed and no poaching carried on, though many attempts were made, but the guardians put a stop to it without serious trouble. Oysters are almost a thing of the past, being so scarce as not to be worth raking for.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer William Hanley, of Digby, reports a less number of boats engaged fishing than in the previous year. Fish were more abundant, but many instead of fishing in the usual way went into lobster trapping, thinking they would do better; while others, owing to the low prices of fish for the past two years, went to the States. The latter would have done much better to stop home as those who followed boat fishing were very successful. Herring were plenty during the early part of the summer, but did not stay long and bait was in consequence difficult to obtain. Nearly all the mackerel taken at Weymouth and St. Mary's were caught in traps, two of which were located off Weymouth and the other off Gilbert's Cove, all owned by Yarmouth people. The shad fishery was a total failure, fifteen barrels only being caught in the bay. Lobster factories did well. The fishery laws were complied with and the rivers are comparatively free from sawdust. This officer has no fines nor forfeitures to report.

Overseer James A. Collins reports an increase in line fishing, as well as in lobsters. Prices ruled somewhat higher. The lobster factory at Westport was not operated this season; most of the lobsters being shipped alive to the States. The factory at Tiverton did better than last year. This officer reports mackerel fishing a failure. A few were taken at St. Mary's, but none in his district. The fall and winter fisheries are receiving more attention from fishermen than formerly. Large quantities of haddock and other fish are caught and exported fresh to St. John and other places. Vessels from Digby, Grand Manan, and other Canadian ports participate in this fishery, making Westport their base of operations. It is admitted by competent judges that 1887 was the best fishing season in that district for the past five years.

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

Overseer James A. Tory, of Guysboro', reports a shortage in the catch as compared with the previous year. This is principally owing to the failure of the mackerel fishery. The spring catch of these fish was far below that of former years, though they appeared to be as plentiful. They only remained on the coast a night or two. Summer and fall fishing was a total failure. The fish were reported abundant westward, but too far off for the boat fishermen. The catch of herring was fair, although short of previous years in some localities, yet in others it was extra, and the whole exceeds last year's catch. Codfish and haddock are short of last year, owing to the withdrawal of several bankers from the fishing business. Lobster fishing, notwithstanding the heavy drain put upon it, has increased to the extent of 38,424 lbs., or a value of $5,763, and it looks as if those who ought to feel interested in this fishery were determined to exhaust it. There are in this district eleven canneries, which were in operation during the past season, and two new ones are being erected. Mr. Tory urges the necessity of the appointment of an officer to take these factories under his charge, and to see that the laws are strictly complied

therwise this fishery will be ruined. The manufacture of guano has decreased
xtent of 160 tons, owing to difficulties with the company. The value of this
is greatly underrated in the returns, the price at the factory being from $30
per ton. Mr. Tory reports all other kinds of fish about the same as last year.
nen feel the short catch in mackerel, and will, no doubt, in many instances,
rom it. Prices ruled high for all fish. Mr. Tory reports two violations of
; one for illegal setting of a trap in New Harbor River, for which a fine
posed, and the other for catching and canning lobsters during the close
which is now being investigated.

erseer Allan McQuarrie, of Sherbrooke, reports the year's catch in his district
the same as last. The catch of salmon was an average one, but the
re of an unusually large size. Early in the season a great many went up
to head waters, a fact likely to be productive of good results in the future.
000 barrels were taken by fishermen of this district on the coast of Labrador
r. Herring and cod are the main dependence of fishermen of this division,
catch of these fish was rather below the average. Late in the season large
ies of fall herring appeared in some places, and remained a few days, but
ntity taken was confined to a few. Of late years both cod and herring appear
eding from shore, and small boats have been unsuccessful in securing large
Bait, which was formerly caught in abundance close inshore, has, of late, to
ght after at considerable distance out, in deep water. The only way to
e our inshore fisheries is to foster and protect with great care our inland
of salmon, alewives, trout, smelt, &c.

me of these fishermen are none too well provided and will find the winter
long enough, but the great majority are in easy circumstances. The general
nt among fishermen in this district is against any treaty surrendering our
s. The lobster fishery is on the increase; there being some 20,000 lbs. put up
ss of 1886. This fishery appears to stand the pressure well, and does
t show material signs of exhaustion. Small lobsters are possibly more
us than large ones, but Mr. McQuarrie thinks this is owing to the system of
with hand traps in shoal water, close inshore, rather than to any drain from
ing. The southern coast of Guysboro' is rugged, rough and rocky, affording
helter and protection for soft-shell, female and small lobsters. But Mr.
rie considers that the hand traps should be prohibited by Order in Council,
lose season on that part of the coast enacted from 10th July to 10th Septem-
er which, a couple more months fishing might be allowed with less actual
han at present. This is the general opinion of practical fishermen. Lobsters
onths of July and August are evidently sick and not fit for food; packers
lves admit this. Alewives were less plentiful than last year. They were
protected and less fished for. Regulations were fairly observed, the only
n complained of being the packing of a few lobsters in the fall. Mr. McQuarrie
spent both time and money in endeavoring to bring the parties to justice, but
as been unsuccessful. This breach of the law is not effected in the usual way
ing lobsters, but with the assistance of one or two tar pots, they get out on
land or forlorn place and fit up a temporary hut, sufficient to pack a few cans
hich are hid. They shift to some different locality daily in order to avoid
n. Both packing and hauling of traps are done in the night. Thus, it will be
w difficult it is to catch them. The whole coast from Beckerton to Ecum
being without a warden, there is more work than Mr. McQuarrie can attend
e new fishways in Fraser's and McDonald's dams are working well and fish
readily. McKim's dam should have a new fishway as the old one is utterly
The mill is burnt down, but the dam is still there. Indian Harbor River
each has already been reported upon, but nothing has been done, and the
tions frequently stop the passage of fish for weeks at a time, to the most
le spawning grounds, consisting of a beautiful chain of lakes seven miles in
with nothing between them and the tide but a sand beach.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer George Rowlings, of Musquodoboit Harbor, reports a large increase of herring and mackerel as compared with last year, and the mackerel to be the best ever seen, making them nearly all number one. The prevailing opinion is that, were the present protective system kept up and purse seine fishing prohibited, the herring and mackerel would always be abundant on our shores. A decrease will be noticed in the catch of codfish. The reason assigned is that, shore fishermen depend more on lobster fishing than codfishing. There are seventeen lobster factories in this district; consequently few of the fishermen catch codfish the season through, and after the factories closed there was so much rough weather that boats did not do as well as usual. Prices were so good that fishermen were in better spirits than last year. A decrease will be noticed in the number of cans of lobsters put up, notwithstanding the fact that there were more factories. If one could see the number of traps along the shore during the month of June, he would say it was no wonder these fish were getting scarce. Mr. Rowlings gives it as his opinion that the close season for lobsters should begin not later than 10th July. During this month lots are found in spawn, besides more small and soft shell lobsters are caught than at any other time, and it is next to impossible to keep fishermen from taking them. He had much trouble this fall with packers. The river fishing was about an average. Gaspereaux ascended the streams in fair quantities, and an average number was caught. Salmon were not so plentiful at Musquodoboit River as last year, but more were taken in nets at the mouth of the harbor. Mr. Wilmot, of the Bedford hatchery, did not get nearly so many parent salmon as last year on Musquodoboit River. Mr. Rowlings thinks this was because he was too late, most of the fish having gone up before he arrived.

The fish pass on the above river is a natural channel at one end of the dam, and answers the purpose when there is plenty of water, but a Rogers' ladder in the middle of the dam would be far better, as fish could ascend at any time, and people would not be able to dip them as they pass up. Mr. Rogers had his ladder put in good condition on Tangier River this season, and the fish had no trouble in going to the lakes above. The fishways on Morris and East Rivers will need repairs next year.

With regard to the cultivation of oysters in Musquodoboit Harbor, Mr. Stayner feels disappointed in the results of all his efforts. However, he is confident that in the long run he will succeed. Two years ago he planted 1,115 barrels of oysters from New Brunswick, Bras d'Or Lakes and Prince Edward Island, and a few American oysters. A portion of them was planted in the spring and the rest in the fall. They did not spawn till the fall of last year, when everything was full of spat. Mr. Stayner supposed they would have spawned earlier this year, but the same thing occurred. They spawned in October, and the cold weather caused the spat to perish. He observed last year that the spat held on to the collectors for six months without change. It thus looks as if young oysters could not be moved to any distance, or perhaps removed at all without danger, and that it takes a long time for them to become acclimatised. They have grown considerably, but not at all in proportion to the natives. The young from the few natives that were there are increasing fast, and are growing very rapidly. He observed some one year old that were larger than a dollar piece, fat and in fine order. All the natives were robust, and the imported ones very poor. He hopes they may spawn in the summer next year. If so, the spawn will live, and they will increase rapidly.

Overseer John Fitzgerald, of Portuguese Cove, reports fishery matters in his district in a satisfactory condition. The fishways are in good order, but owing to the drought of the past year, water was so low in the rivers, that fish were prevented from ascending. The catch of fish, generally, was up to the average, with an increase in salmon. Taking the season's fishing as a whole, it proved satisfactory to the fishermen notwithstanding the failure of the mackerel fishery.

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer J. B. Colter, of Milford, states that the catch was not so good as last year, while there was a larger run of all kinds. Fish ascended the river up to Grand xa. The first run of salmon and alewives occurred two weeks earlier than usual. y went up the Nine-Mile River, and some of the largest salmon, seen for twenty rs were taken. The close season was well observed and the Warden properly nds to his duties. Mr. Colter cleared out the channel at Elmsdale Bridge, merly obstructed with brush and rubbish.

Overseer T. B. O'Brien, of Maitland, again reports a decrease in shad. This r's catch was the smallest of any year known to him. These fish were later than al, and not more than one-half the number of shad nets were set. Various causes assigned for this; some say weirs are the cause, and others sawdust. Mr. O'Brien s not share in this belief. He visited all the mills and found them doing their to keep sawdust out of the water. Some poaching was done on Shubenacadie er, but prompt steps were taken to stop it.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer Reuben F. Reid, of Wolfville, reports a falling off in the quantity of vives caught in Gaspereaux River, and ascribes it to the fact that the water kept usually high during the early part of the season, and the fish appeared much earlier n usual, before appliances were prepared to catch them. It follows that many re fish than usual found their way to spawning grounds. This was apparent from unusual large number of young fish which came down stream in the fall. Salmon e more plentiful though the catch was below the average. There was an eptionally large number of salmon seen in the Aylesford River this fall. The ways at White Rock Mills continue to be all that could be required or desired, and Reid thinks that were a similar ladder, placed in the Dodge Mill dam, it would atly aid the fish in ascending to the lakes. This dam presents a complete barrier ish ascending to their natural and only spawning grounds, namely the lakes ve.

Overseer James S. Miller, of Canning, reports the past year a poor one for fishermen of his district, with the exception of herring fishing. The mackerel h of this county is not of much importance. In the bay, salmon proved a middling h, but a fair quantity of herring were taken. Parties are trying to cultivate ters in the basin, and have planted about seventy barrels for that purpose. They anxious to secure a lease of the grounds so as to protect their rights.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Overseer David Evans, of Chester, reports an increase in the catch of salmon, re than one-half the entire catch of last year. These fish visited the coast and ended the rivers much earlier than before. Fishermen got as much as seventy-five ts per pound for these fish early in the season, and the total catch brings them at st $75,000 cash, at a season of the year when most needed. To a community ending so much on fishing for a livelihood, Mr. Evans cannot repeat too often such an industry should be protected and fostered, and adds that in no way can s be done more effectively than by placing fish-ways in every dam. Since he has n them in operation he is more thoroughly convinced of this fact. There are five peration in his district—three on the Mushamush River, one on a branch of Gold er and one at Mill Lake, near Chester. There are three dams further up the shamush, which thoroughly bar the ascent of fish, and in which he urges the essity of placing these fish-ways. He also mentions Boylan's and Wauxhall's ns on the Gold River at New Ross, and Hennigar's and Millett's dams at Chester nt, as requiring fish-ways. This Overseer, in company with Warden Boylan, ited the head of Gold River, at New Ross, and found it obstructed with *débris*, ming an impassable barrier to the ascent of fish. The necessity of having these tructions removed is urged by Mr. Evans.

There was a large increase in the catch of mackerel; prices ruled high, so that ple have been led to see the value of this fishery inside the three mile limit, and that no action of a foreign Government can destroy its value by the imposition of an adverse tariff. The catch of herring, cod and lobsters was below that of last year. Three traps were licensed in this district, each of which took about 100 barrels of mackerel. Several fines were imposed for poaching.

Overseer C. E. Godard, of Bridgewater, reports the catch of salmon as below that of last year. Numbers were seen lying in deep pools between Davison's upper and lower dams, where some of a large size were caught, weighing from 14 to 26 pounds. The water in La Have River was unusually low, and one could count as many as eight fish in a pool, but so soon as Mr. W. H. Kinney placed one of Roger's patent fishways in Davison's second dam, not a salmon could be seen below; thus showing positively that they passed up the fishway. Mr. Godard is satisfied that this fishway fulfils every want. The fishway is a model of its kind, and reflects great credit on the builder. Alewives were abundant at the second mill. A number of shad were also noticed at the second dam, and some were caught under the mill. Mr. Godard is satisfied that there will be no obstacle to their ascent next year, as they can proceed at once up the river, and poachers will not have the same opportunities of taking them as heretofore. Strict supervision will be necessary to keep these parties from the fishways. Mr. Godard says the small dams on the La Have and its north and south branches require attention in the way of fishways. The dam at the gang mill on the west branch needs a fishway, as the rock forming the dam is about 12 feet high. The year this mill was built, two days after the passage was closed, forty salmon were thrown ashore with pitchforks, and alewives were taken by the barrel. Now, not a fish is seen in the river. Mr. Godard experienced much trouble with mill owners, who were constantly putting their edgings and rubbish in the rivers, and he was compelled to issue summonses against most of these on the LaHave and west branch, but failed to convict, for want of evidence. He meets with no sympathy in the community, and every obstacle is thrown in his way when trying to enforce the laws. These small mills are owned by several persons—in some instances as many as seven—and as they do their own sawing, it is difficult to get sufficient evidence to convict, they not being obliged to criminate themselves. However, Mr. Godard succeeded in convicting several, and this he hopes will have a good effect on the others. Two new dams have been built this year on the North River, about sixteen miles from Bridgewater. This Overseer visited the owners, and gave them the necessary notice in reference to building fish-passes.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Overseer A. C. Pritchard, of New Glasgow, reports the run of salmon in his district as unusually small. He is unable to account for this, but presumes it to be a periodical occurrence. He reports poaching so far suppressed that next year he expects to be able to get along with one extra man in place of two as formerly. Attention is drawn to the practice of catching trout by means of explosives. Shells of cartridges were found on the shores of lakes, &c. The rod and gun club of New Glasgow offered a reward of twenty dollars for information that would lead to conviction but without effect. The club desires this to be brought to the notice of the Minister, trusting that a heavier penalty than that provided by the statute be sanctioned.

Overseer Robert Sutherland, of River John, reports that the principal fishery in his district is that of lobsters, and that there is a slight decrease in the catch although the size has improved. Mackerel were plenty, but few people engaged in this fishery. Smelt fishing is becoming more and more appreciated, but fishermen in this district are at a disadvantage as the ice cannot be depended on till the middle of January, which leaves them but a short season.

Overseer D. G. McDonald, of Lismore, reports a falling off in the total quantity of fish caught in this district. The principal shortage occurs in lobsters. This officer considers that if the decrease of the past two years continues much longer the lobster fishery will be entirely ruined. In 1885 620,000 cans were exported from

listrict; in 1886, 215,740 cans, and this year only 192,100 cans. Mr. McDonald
ee no remedy for this deplorable state of affairs but the closing of canning
lishments for a few years. Salmon shows also a small decrease, but Overseer
onald has no doubt this fishery will soon come up to the old figures. The
value of the other branches of the fisheries have not decreased although the
tities varied. The close seasons were well observed. There was one attempt at
ning on French River, but Warden Foote confiscated the net and he thinks no
vere taken.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer S. T. N. Sellon, of Liverpool, reports the lobster fishery so increased that
der to save or protect it, new laws and additional vigilance will be needed. An
nsion of close time is required, and no lobster should be allowed to go to market
canned under 10½ inches. This officer recommends lobster fishing on the
shore to begin in April and end on 15th July. The exportation of live lobsters,
ntinued, will seriously injure the fishery. Protection will be almost impossible
acks from other places are allowed to collect lobsters from the many cars around
hores. Cod and other deep-sea fish were apparently as plenty as usual, but bait
scarce, and, as a result, there was a small catch.

Herring and mackerel were plenty outside, but did not come into the harbors,
onsequently boat fishing was a comparative failure. More salmon were seen
e river and in the lakes than for many years past, but net fishing on the coast
not remunerative. Mr. Sellon is of the opinion that the constant working of
er traps keeps salmon and alewives off the coast.

Overseer John Fitzgerald, of Mill Village, reports things in as favorable a state as
ould wish. The catch of fresh-water fish was larger than in 1886. Salmon and
ives were more plentiful than for several years past. Herring show a large
ase. The shore catch of codfish was also larger and on account of fewer vessels
engaged in the bank fishery, the returns have somewhat fallen. Mackerel
s a slight falling off. The number of cans of lobsters is smaller than that of last
, but this officer thinks the quantity of lobsters caught is larger, a great many
shipped alive to the United States. He reports the rivers free from obstructions
mill-owners complying with regulations in a most satisfactory manner.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Overseer W. J. McGill, of Shelburne, again reports a falling off in the number
ssels engaged in deep sea fishing, owing to low prices. Fish were not so plenti-
s in former years on the banks, and several vessels had to return with short
, which accounts for the decrease in cod. Boat fishermen did fairly well, cod
haddock being plentiful. The catch would have been larger had it not been
nfavorable weather. There is a large falling off in mackerel, the returns show-
decrease of 1,298 barrels. The usual fall school which passes along that coast
missed. Herring did not enter the harbor as usual, and as a result this
ry was a failure. Many attribute this to lobster pots on the herring grounds.
e is great improvement in the catch of salmon. These fish seem to be coming
to the rivers which they frequented of old. The fishways are reported to be in
order. Mr. McGill hopes attention will be given to the stocking of the rivers
fry. Alewives did not increase as expected. Young alewives returned in July
h was earlier than usual, and they were never so plentiful. Lobsters were
dant and continue to hold their size. The returns show a decrease of 11,867
, owing to large numbers being supplied to an American steam smack. Had
e fish been put up at the factories, this would have given employment to a large
ber of hands, and would have been a much more profitable investment. The
ber of American lobster smacks is increasing, and they are paying better prices
obsters. This has the effect of lessening the quantity sold to factories. This

branch of the fisheries received the Overseer's praticular attention, and any infringement of the regulations was dealt with as the law directs. The year closed with fair results to the fishermen, as high prices were obtained for all kinds of fish, and the prospects for next year are encouraging.

Overseer E. S. Goudy, of Barrington, reports six vessels less than last year, owing to the low prices obtained for fish last season. In this they were mistaken, as fish fetched good prices this year. There is a falling off in codfish of about 6,000 cwt., owing to the bankers returning with half fares. There is an increase in herring of about 2,000 barrels. The mackerel catch also exceeds that of last year by 800 barrels. This, the officers think is due to the fact that American seiners were not allowed within the three-mile limit as they used to do. A decrease is noticed in canned lobsters of about 52,000 cans; two factories had to close for want of lobsters. A large business was done in shipping live lobsters to the States, which proved remunerative. Mr. Goudy visited the fishway at Clyde River, and found it in good order. On account of the water being so low, alewives and salmon had no opportunities for ascending the rivers. There is an increase in the salmon catch of 1,570 lbs. over last year. The catch of alewives is also in excess of the previous year. Mr. Goudy was informed, on reliable authority, that an Indian who went to Upper Clyde saw on his way down, at what is called Hemlock Shoal, seven salmon in a pool, the water being very low, they went to deep water on his approach; at another shoal he saw two more. The above statement can be substantiated by a man who was with the Indian. Mr. Goudy visited all the lobster factories in his district, and found the laws well observed.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer Enos Gardner, of Tusket, reports a decrease in the quantity of fish caught. There were three vessels less from Pubnico district. One fitted out for mackerel, but was unsuccessful, only taking ten barrels of mackerel and 450 barrels of herring. Most of the vessels went bank fishing, which accounts for the small return of pollock and haddock. As the prices obtained were double those of the previous year, the season was very profitable and fishermen generally are in comfortable and easy circumstances, with the exception of the families of the fourteen belonging to Eel Brook, who were lost in their dories on the bank. Lobster fishing was profitable and good prices were obtained for live lobsters shipped to the States. This fishery was properly looked after and the regulations well observed. The canning establishments closed promptly on 1st August, and there appeared to be a disposition on the part of managers to observe the law. Salmon and alwive fishing were good; the catch of alwives, however, not being quite up to that of last year. The prices obtained were higher than ever known before. No alewives were sold under $5 per barrel, some fetching as much as $5.50 per barrel. Salmon fishing was excellent and quite a number of fish were caught early in the season, when $1 a pound was obtained. In June there was a large run of fish, which sold at fifteen cents a pound at Yarmouth. Mr. Gardner hopes soon to be able to report on the young salmon hatched out at Tusket Falls and placed in the river by Warden Hatfield. He was in hopes that some ova would have been sent this year, or a hatchery put on the river. The large price obtained for salmon early in the season makes this fishery a very important item for that section of the Province, and deserves every encouragement and assistance possible. During the summer the water in the Main River was very low. Warden Hatfield and an assistant went up to the head waters in a boat, and came down the river removing seven eel weirs and other obstructions. One of the parties was caught putting up an eel weir and large numbers of young fish were found dead. This party was fined $10 or 10 days in jail, and left the county. The river was kept clear and the young fish had a free passage. Large numbers were seen coming down. The fishways at Carleton and Kemptville were kept in good repair. The fishpass at the latter place gives entire satisfaction. Mill owners take an interest in keeping it in order, and fish ascend it readily and in large numbers.

at Carleton is not so satisfactory and needs some improvements; the
ners being unfriendly take no trouble with it.

erseer George H. Robertson, of Yarmouth, states that, notwithstanding the duty
l by the United States' Government, cod fishermen did fairly well. Some
n average catch, others exceeded it. A rise in prices fairly compensated
ho had secured full fares. There is a slight increase in the entire catch. As
the inshore fisheries, Mr. Robertson finds from personal enquiries that the
y of fishermen are in favor of a continuance of the policy of protection. They
hat, if protection continues to be vigorously enforced, it will throw a large
ion of the mackerel trade into their hands. A number of the traders are in
a return to the state of affairs existing under the Washington Treaty, but
hout a settlement beneficial to themselves as well as to their neighbors.
shows a decrease compared with former years. Nearly the whole catch is
to the States fresh in ice. Previous to 1886, large quantities of these fish
rchased from American fishermen visiting this port. Haddock and pollock
n average catch. Herring shows a large increase; these fish being chiefly
bait. The catch of mackerel shows a small increase, due to a larger number
. The catch varied considerably in different traps, some not paying expenses
thers made a profitable season's work. Mackerel do not hug the shore so
as formerly, owing undoubtedly to lobster traps and pots breaking up the
This Overseer again urges that something be done to prevent the setting of
d lobster pots in the mouths of fish traps, particularly at Chegoggin Bay.
hich pay license should be protected, and there is nothing to prevent net
en from swinging their nets clear of the traps. All the trap men ask for is
ater in front of their traps. This, if carried out, may produce some incon-
e at first, but in the end it would be a benefit to both nets and traps. The
ment should consider the expense attending trap net fishing. Live lobsters
to the United States have increased in numbers, but the average size
inished. At the factories it took double the number it did last year to fill a
an. The packers complain that, the large bulk of lobsters used for canning
s barely reach the legal size, and that it was impossible to buy a large lot
getting small ones. Fishermen, with few exceptions, have no interest in
ing the fishery. They persist in getting all they can, with no thought for the
and if one packer refuses to buy short ones, another will do so. Some are of
nion that the lobster regulation as to size should be 10½ inches. Mr. Robert-
s to enforce such a law properly, would require an overseer for every factory,
fficer visiting the factories two or three times during the season could not
prevent the use of small ones. No extension should be granted, as both
and shippers are satisfied with the present time allowed. In this county,
ater portion taken after the 1st August are soft shell lobsters. The laws and
ions have been well observed.

CAPE BRETON.

REPORT OF A. C. BERTRAM, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER, ON THE FISHERIES OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 31st December, 1887.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the calenar year closed this date, upon the fisheries of the sea coast and inland waters of this Island, which comprises four counties, viz., Cape Breton, Inverness, Victoria and Richmond.

THE SEASON'S TOTAL FISHERY VALUE, &C.

A comparison between the tabulated statements hereto appended, of kinds and values for 1887, with the similar tables for 1886, shows an important increase of catch and value in some classes for the present year, but in others an equally important decrease. The comparative total results in values show a slight deficit against the aggregate of the operations of the present year, in round numbers, as follows:—

The total value of Cape Breton Island fisheries for 1887 are..	$1,554,288
do do do do 1886 were.	1,561,655
Showing a decrease in value of product for 1887.	$ 7,367

The items which show an increase of marketable quantity, for 1887, are:—Canned salmon, mackerel in barrels, and mackerel canned, herring, cod, pollock, halibut, shad, trout, squid, and other fish bait; smelts, eels, oysters, lobsters canned. Those which show quantities' decreases are:—Salmon in barrels, and salmon fresh in ice, alewives, tongues and sounds, hake, haddock, fish oil, and fish guano.

CAUSES OF SHORTAGE IN CATCH.

The chief shortage in the year's catch occurred in the spring fisheries, owing to the lateness of the season into which the outgoing ice of the St. Lawrence hovered upon the coast. In several localities the usual date for securing the first run of herring, mackerel, alewives, &c., had passed before the ice departed, so as to permit of any fishing operations. To this may be added local causes in certain districts, such as scarcity of bait and unusual storms, but the chief and most general agency in causing a shortage of catch, was the late period to which the ice remained upon the coast. The summer fishing was quite up to a good average, whilst in some branches, particularly mackerel, the catch was excellent, and the late fall fishing was generally superior. The shortage in the aggregate quantity of catch is fully compensated by the high prices for fish ruling in the markets, together with the very reasonable prices at which fishing supplies, provisions and breadstuffs are being had. The placing of fishing material, such as lines, twines, &c., upon the free list of importations is a very important consideration to long shore fishermen of small ans in the matter of fitting out and the settling of their bills at the end of each son.

CONDITION OF THE FISHERMEN.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report the circumstances of the fisher- n as being such that, they and their families are in comfortable circumstances for winter,and in a position to make due preparation for the next season's work. The sumstances which have contributed to these happy results, briefly enumerated, are: . Superior market prices for fish prevailing at home and abroad; an event largely tributed to by the protection of the shore fisheries by the Government; 2nd. The ing bounty which does much towards purchasing fishing outfit in the commence- nt of the season's work; 3rd. The reasonable prices prevailing for fishing sup- es; a circumstance largely contributed to by the admission of these articles into Can- free of duty; and 4th. The reasonable prices of breadstuffs and provisions,which 'e grown cheaper and better in quality with the development of inter-provincial le, which gives the fishermen the benefits of competition with the producers of United States.

SALMON.

In point of aggregate quantity taken there is a marked decrease in salmon as ipared with last year. There is a slight increase in the quantity preserved by ning. The price for pickled salmon in barrels is below that of last year—fresh l canned remaining comparatively the same. On the whole, there is, a shortage he results of the salmon fishery for the year. The causes contributing to this are: st. The late date to which the ice remained upon the coast; 2nd. Local rms during the fishing season; and 3rd. A summer unprecedented for heat and ngth, producing a low and heated condition of inland waters, through which salmon 'e turned back and deterred from making their annual course up the inland bays estuaries of rivers; a circumstance that also played havoc with the angler's usual rting season.

It is also asserted by salmon fishermen, and sustained by fishery overseers who e had the benefit of long years of experience with the coast and inland fisher- that the increased abundance of lobster traps in the last two years on the coast aving an unfavorable effect on salmon net fishing by scaring salmon out of its al course, close along the shore. A decrease in the salmon catch under appar- ly favorable circumstances, corresponding with the increase of lobster traps, is nted out as a proof of the baneful effects of the latter. This is an observation thy of research, for if it is so, the whole salmon fishery,including the fish's annual t to the rivers for the purpose of spawning, must be injuriously affected.

TROUT.

An important increase of the catch of trout is observable in this over that he previous year. Although affected for good or ill by precisely the same causes ch affect the salmon fishery, the former being a smaller and hardier fish, is so readily injured by causes that visibly decrease the latter. An increase in abers and a corresponding improvement in the quality of sea trout frequenting rivers of this island, has become quite apparent. This improvement is mainly to a strict enforcement of the close season and also improvements made on several ams, in the way of removing jams of logs and brushwood which obstructed the se of the streams and created impassable shoals. This is a line of improvement ally valuable in the promotion of the salmon interest. Before the rivers were rded as they now are, the practices of netting and spearing had nearly decimated large sizes of sea trout entering many of them.

MACKEREL.

The spring catch was unusually small, but this loss was more than compensated for by an excellent summer and autumn catch, which brings the mackerel product of this year up to an amount considerably in excess of that of last year, in quantities of both barrelled and canned. This increased amount is universally attributed to the Government's protection of the fisheries within the three-mile limit against the depredations of alien fishing vessels resorting to the coasts.

HERRING.

Though the catch of herring has, in a some localities, not been an abundant one, yet the total results of the year's catch in this old and standard branch of the fishing industry shows a gratifying increase of 6,199 barrels over that of last year, together with an increase of twelve per cent. in the current market price. The industry of "smoked herring" has not yet attained to any importance in Cape Breton. But a new departure in "herring curing" for export has been tried this year, that is, canned herring put up as salmon and mackerel usually are, fresh in cans. Owing to the unequalled excellent quality of the summer herring of this coast, if the experiment of canned herring meets with a favorable reception on public markets, then a new era of profit and prosperity will dawn upon the herring fishery of this island coast. The finest quality of herring is caught on this coast during the middle of the hot season, and, being large and fat, much of it is frequently lost before it can be cleansed and salted. If the canned article proves acceptable to foreign markets, much of the loss heretofore experienced can be averted in the future.

CODFISH.

The staple industry of codfish shows an increase over that of last year; market prices about the same figure to date. The late ice hindered this fishing to an important extent all around the coast. In some localities the catch was below an average, not owing to any scarcity of cod which appeared in numerous schools, but to the absence of bait or its remaining but a very short time, and the cod consequently moving off in pursuit. In other localities bait was abundant and in these circumstances the quantity secured was highly satisfactory.

HALIBUT.

This fishery in the aggregate shows an increase over the catch of last year although it has entirely disappeared from some of its former resorts near shore, for instance the south shore of Richmond County, where at one time these fish were caught in large numbers. This disappearance is attributed to trawl fishing by Americans on the banks off the coast in the Atlantic.

ALEWIVES.

This being an early spring fish, the catch was unfavorably influenced by the late date until which the ice remained around the shores; yet the decrease in total quantities is but slight compared with last year's catch.

SQUID.

This bait fish shows a gratifying increase, and it had an important influence on the cod fishery. Squid was abundant in some localities while almost scarce in others.

LOBSTERS.

This branch of fishing shows a large increase over the catch of any previous year, but a depression in market value, equal to 20 per cent. as compared with last

r. There is a general impression that this fishery is being overdone to an extent
t threatens its extinction at no distant date, and the depression in the present
r's prices points in that direction. It may be said, however, that the greater quan-
taken points to an opposite conclusion. But it should not be forgotten that lob-
canning factories are multiplying year by year, as well as the number of boats
men engaged in the catching. It has now become almost general for the shore
ermen to abandon all other fisheries, though ultimately more profitable, for the
ter catch. Ultimately the standard fisheries of cod, herring, mackerel, &c., are
e profitable and give employment to a much larger number of persons, but the
ptation to forsake these for the factories consists in the fact that factories pay
on delivery of lobsters as they are brought in, whereas in the case of other fish-
s a longer time must be wasted in waiting for returns and there is moreover the
ressing practice of local purchasers of and traders in fish refusing payment except
goods.

That the waters in some sections of the Maritime Provinces are being depleted
excessive fishing is beyond doubt, and to guard against the extinction of this
able crustacea it has been suggested that lobster fishing should be entirely prohi-
d for two or three years in order to give them an opportunity to recuperate.
ile this plan would be effectual for the time and even absolutely necessary if no
er restoratives could be found, it is attended with difficulties. 1st. It might be
a hardship by such as have invested in the business by the erection of factories,
, to find themselves suddenly shut down upon, and a portion of the
ermen, too, might be disposed to complain. 2nd. When the time arrives
the removal of the restriction, the business of packing would be revived, with
bably greater energy than ever before, and in a short time the entire shutting
vn process would have to be again resorted to. These alternate suspensions
ald impress a character of uncertainty on the business in reference to the
rests of both fishermen and packers. Whilst it is evident that some restriction
he business is necessary in the public interest, hardship to any class of persons
ald possibly be avoided by adopting the following:—

1st. A standard regulation of minimum size, below which it would be unlawful
ill lobsters, say 11 inches, and a strict supervision over all boats arriving at the
tories to see that this regulation is faithfully obeyed; no sale to take place
il the lot has been inspected.

2nd. No factory to be permitted to go in operation except under a license
m the Department, and no license to issue to factories situated within a
en coast mileage from any other factory already licensed; preference to be
erned by priority of application. Some such method of restriction would pre-
ve the lobster fishery in perpetuity, and avoid giving coloring to complaints on
ground of personal interest to any parties. The shortening of the open season
ald enable the Department to fix upon such dates for opening and closing in each
r as would be adapted to all localities, irrespective of differences in early or late
ing seasons.

THE MINOR FISHERIES.

Smelts, eels, oysters, &c., show an increase for the current over the previous
r.

FISH OILS.

This important product of the fisheries shows a considerable decrease
compared with the last. It is a matter for regret that Cape Breton fishermen do
turn their attention to the better separation of cod liver, so as to render it
re valuable in the form of medicinal oil. Through this oversight they lose
ge amounts every year from the income of their labors. There is no cause
atever for this loss, except ignorance of the simple process of managing the
liver and neglect to inform themselves.

I would beg to suggest that a pamphlet for free circulation, describing the simple implements necessary to render medicinal oil; the process through which livers must pass, directions how to grade the oil obtained, with a pointer indicating the loss sustained by present mismanagement, would be productive of much good in awakening the attention of fishermen to their own interests in the manufacture of medicinal cod oil.

METHODS OF FISHING.

In my previous reports reference is made to injurious methods and contrivances for taking fish, and I beg leave to refer again to the subject as the one primary condition on which the perpetuity of coast fishing depends, at least within the three-mile headland limit. The evils entailed by the wasteful destruction of fish and removal of such as escape from their usual grounds of resort in consequence of seining near shore or within the bays has already been referred to in previous reports. This is the greatest objection to allowing foreigners to share in our shore fisheries. But like practices by our own people are equally mischievous, the difference being that the evil is lessened by fewer being engaged in destructive methods when foreigners are excluded. The use of seines, traps and trawls should be prohibited anywhere inside of the three-mile limit from headland to headland, from which aliens are at present debarred, if our fisheries are to be preserved in perpetuity. Most fishermen acknowledge this and would like to see an Act enforced for the exclusion of all such methods of catching fish within the limit specified, excepting handlines and straight nets—even the latter with certain restrictions. The only parties who would raise any objection to such a regulation are a few capitalists who can afford the more expensive and destructive instruments and who invest only for present and immediate profit, utterly regardless of consequences to follow. The staple and most valuable branches of fishing, whether regarded in purely commercial aspect or as food production, are those of cod, herring and mackerel. These are the three lines of fishing upon which the ordinary fisherman depends for his subsistence and those upon which the trader essentially relies whether for sale in the home market or for foreign export; yet they are the branches which suffer first and most heavily by the methods of seining, trawling and trapping. On the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number and of the eventual greatest possible good to all, seines, trawls and traps should be rigidly excluded by law from the inside limits named, if not from the Gulf of St. Lawrence entirely.

STIMULATING THE FISHERIES.

That the Government has made liberal provisions on behalf of the important national industry of fishing and placing it on a firm and prosperous basis in Cape Breton, is freely admitted and duly appreciated by all intelligent fishermen. The protection of our shore fisheries against United States encroachments for the last two years, is universally conceded as a primary element in promoting the success and comfort of resident fishermen.

The admission of fishing outfits, such as lines, twines, hooks, &c., &c., free from import duties, enables them to fit out at an important saving in cost compared with United States' fishermen, who pay heavy import duties on all such supplies. This reduction of cost to our fishermen is an important factor in augmenting the profits of each season's labor, and so long as circumstances permit the continuation of this concession on the free list, it will add to the strength of the industry year by year.

A valuable concession to deep sea or bank fishing is the drawback of duties allowed on all imported materials which enter into the construction of vessels, and the further exemption from Customs duties of all supplies, provisions, &c., necessary for a fishing voyage. The number of vessels or full decked craft now entering upon the prosecution of the bank fisheries is on the increase in this island, in proportion as fishermen feel able, in point of means, to undertake the building and outfitting of afts suitable for the business. To men of small means, aspiring to become f vessels for the bank fisheries, the concession of a rebate of duties, ortant factor—literally a bounty in advance that comes to their aid at a me. These valuable concessions are stimulating the fisheries of Cape land and gradually placing the industry on a foundation of permanent y, which in a few years hence will display a vastly increased amount of d capital embarked in the invaluable industry of fishery productions.

rence has already been made to the benefits arising from the increase of incial trade, which gives our fish dealers the important advantage of com- with United States' producers and traders in the purchase of pro- d supplies. It is a gratifying fact that this inter-trade is not all ide, but that large quantities of fish and fish oils go direct from Cape orts west to Montreal, by both ship and rail, to be distributed from the e to points in Western Ontario.

nded hereto will be found a synopsis of the reports of Fishery Overseers in ct, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,
Fishery Officer for Cape Breton Island.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Overseer Francis Quinan, of Sydney, reports a slight improvement in the catch of herring and halibut as well as in that of the smaller species of fish over last year, but the salmon fishery was fully as light as last year. The cod fishery continued poor until near the close of the season, when fishermen began to make excellent catches, which helped to swell up the total catch of the year more than that of 1886. He reports the lobster fishery in his district much lighter than in previous years, the closing down of one factory, and the removal of the plant, &c., to the shores of Newfoundland. The fishery industry in this district suffered materially in consequence of a large number of fishermen being employed in the Cape Breton Coal Mines and on the Cape Breton Railway, at both of which labor was in demand. The money expended in clearing *débris*, &c., out of Salmon River during the season has been of great advantage to the fish frequenting that river. Overseer Quinan recommends the appointment of a warden at Black Brook, and Fork's River, above Morley's Road in this district.

Overseer Alexander McDonald, of East Bay, reports an increase in the catch of mackerel and lobsters, and a decrease in codfish and halibut, while the herring fishery shows no improvement over last year. The decrease in the cod fishery is owing to scarcity of bait, and the fact that many of the fishermen secured employment on the Cape Breton Railway now under construction. The spring run of mackerel and herring had a very brief stay on the coast, causing great scarcity of bait, which affected the cod fishery. The increase in the catch of mackerel is attributed by fishermen to the Government's system of protection for the past two years of the inshore fisheries. The three canning factories in the district did an immense business this season. The increase over 1886 is 21,954 lobster cans, and the salmon 4,800 cans. The extension of time given to packers was much appreciated, and at the close of the season the lobsters were found in good condition and plentiful. Those engaged in the salmon fishery did well and received good prices. The halibut fishery is a thing of the past, so far as local boat fishermen in this district are concerned. In former years this fishery was good, but trawl fishing ruined it. Comparing this season's fishing with that of either the past two years, it has been much more remunerative to local fishermen, who are loud in their praises of the protection given to inshore fisheries by the Dominion Government.

Overseer James P. Burke, of Main à-Dieu, reports a slight increase in the catch of codfish and summer herring, and a considerable decrease in that of fall herring. The latter run of fish did not strike Scataree Island as formerly. He also has to report a decrease in the lobster fishery. During the spring season mackerel appeared on the Main-à-Dieu coast in great schools, but the fall catch was small, as these fish did not visit the coast so plentifully as in former years. The total season's catch of mackerel, however, was fully up to that of last year. One feature of the fishery this year was a marked increase in the catch of halibut in this district. The catch of halibut in 1875 was only 3,000 pounds, but this year it amounted to 22,078 pounds, which is a marked increase over any of the past five seasons. Mr. Burke considers the increase due to the exclusion of American fishermen from inshore fishing grounds, as their system of trawl fishing has been the means of driving halibut from the coast. A new departure in the canning industry was tried this year by one of the establishments engaged in the canning of summer herring, about 150 cases were packed by the Main-à-Dieu factory. Should this canned fish take well in the markets abroad, an extensive canning industry on this st will follow. On the whole, fishermen did much better this season than the past several years, as they obtained better prices for their fish.

Overseer Y. A. W. Barrington, of Sydney Mines, reports a decrease in the Bras r Lake codfishery, which he attributes to fishermen along the lakes, being gaged all summer at work on the Cape Breton Railway. There is, however, a ht increase in the catch of mackerel and halibut, but a falling off in the catch of non, which, Mr. Barrington considers, is due to lobster traps frightening the non schools off the coast.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer D. F. McLean, of Port Hood, reports an increase in the different nches of the fisheries, with the exception of herring and lobsters. The stormy ther which prevailed during October, prevented fishermen from getting larger ches of mackerel and codfish. The fishery protection service and the bounty rly distributed did much to encourage people along shore to engage in fishing, as a result there is an increase in nearly all its branches. Mr. McLean always ntained that seine fishing was injurious to the fisheries, and is now more conied than ever in his opinion. In the first place, fishing with seines frightens ckerel off shore, and, as a consequence, they do not take bait so readily, neither hey spawn so near the shore. Secondly, men of capital only can engage in ing, and the employment of fishermen therewith is comparatively small, while poorest fishermen along shore can easily procure hooks, lines and jigs. ry fisherman, should he so desire, can engage in mackerel fishing, but when he to compete with seines, he becomes discouraged. Lobster fishing is still extenly, carried on in this district. Mr. McLean would not recommend that it be hibited for a few years, but that the close season be from 20th July to 1st of May. s would be sufficient protection, as most of the lobsters are during that time -shell and in spawn. Salmon is increasing considerably on the coast, which goes how the beneficial effect of protection by fishery officers to that branch of the eries on the different rivers and streams during the spawning season. Had it been for that protection, this valuable fishery would have been exhausted long .

Overseer James Coady, of South-West Margaree, reports an increase in the catch od, haddock, salmon and lobsters, as compared with last season, and a slight rease in the catch of mackerel, herring and alewives. With the advance in es of fish, and the increase above referred to, fishermen in this district have much encouraged. The July run of salmon into the Margaree Rivers unusually small, owing to the low state of the rivers, and as a result, the large nber of anglers who visited the Margaree pools from the United States and ada met with poor success. This long continued drougth also affected net fishing idal waters. There continues to be a desire on the part of the inhabitants to ch, but the rivers are well guarded by the various officers, and poachers did meet with much success.

Overseer David Ross, of North East Margaree, reports an increase in the catch of kerel of 1,882 barrels over last year. The fishermen disposed of their fish to l and foreign dealers, at prices much in advance of those of previous years. total catch of codfish was slightly below that of last season, but fishermen ined a better price for this class of fish than in previous years. Mr. Ross orts an increase this year in the herring catch, with an average take of salmon. latter fishery would have been better in tidal waters had it not been for an ptionally dry season.

Overseer Peter McEachren, of Glendale, reports a good catch of codfish and her- . The river protection service was very efficient, the officers being a terror to hers. Seven trout nets were seized and confiscated; one of the owners was overed and will be punished.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Marmeau, of Arichat, reports a decrease this year in the ca of codfish, but a large increase in that of herring. The advance in the price codfish, however, enabled fishermen to do better than formerly. The notice improvement in the herring fishery is attributed to the exclusion of Ameri fishermen from local fishing grounds, where their system of seining has been fo destructive, not only to the mackerel but to the herring fishery as well. The lob fishery continues to be prosecuted with vigor. Two new factories were sta this year, and, in conjunction with the old ones, had a good season. Several violat of the law took place, but the guilty parties were prosecuted and fined. In conseque of the increase in the number of lobster factories in his district Mr. Marmeau rec mends the appointment of an additional officer, whose duty it would be to visit t factories daily, or as often as possible. Owing to the keen competition in lobster fishery packers require to be closely watched, otherwise violations will place.

Overseer D. Cameron, of St. Peter's, reports a decrease in every branch ex in the herring fishery, as compared with last year. He can only account for discrepancy by the presence of drift ice last spring, which remained on the c and in the bays much later than in previous years. He believes the first ru mackerel passed before the drift ice left the coast. Scarcity of bait and bluste weather prevented fishermen from prosecuting the codfishery with as much suc as formerly. They, however, did fairly well in consequence of the advance in pr for fish.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer D. McRae, of Baddeck, reports an average catch of fish as comp with last year. Those who carry on fishing in this district are mainly farmers only a portion of their time is consequently devoted to the fishing industry. several rivers under Mr. McRae's supervision were well protected. Several yo men caught in the attempt to violate the law at Middle River were fined imprisoned. The river spawning grounds were visited by a larger number of pa fish than before, and several salmon were taken out of the river for the Syd Hatchery.

Overseer Wm. Bingham, of Englishtown, reports an increase in the catch of over last year. In the early part of the season codfish were scarce, but as it adva the fish became more plentiful, and towards the fall fishing was exceptionally g Mackerel were plentiful, the early run small, but the fall run large and fat, w good prices were obtained from local dealers. Most of these fish were caught nets.

The salmon fishery was poor owing to the drift ice remaining on the coast u June. Drift ice also interfered with lobster packers, who could not put out t traps until after it had left the coast. The extension given by the Government to fifteenth of August enabled packers to compensate for a late spring. Had it not for this, the lobster fishery would have been a poor one in this district. S was abundant this season in the harbor of Englishtown, and besides suppl local fishermen, vessels from St. Pierre, Miquelon, Newfoundland and the wes part of Nova Scotia, purchased large quantities of it, some of these vessels ta full cargoes.

Overseer Malcolm McIntosh, of Aspy Bay, reports a good season's catch mackerel in his district; a slight decrease in the catch of codfish, owing to the n ber of men employed this year in the lobster factories; an average catch of herr and a falling off in the salmon fishery. The decrease in the latter fishery McIntosh attributes to lobster traps, which frighten such timid fish as salmon f the shores. He is of the opinion that if local fishermen were fitted out with pro

c., as they were some years ago, the catch of mackerel would have been
ous. At least 1,000 barrels would have been taken at White Point alone.
provement in the mackerel fishery is attributed to the exclusion of American
en from the inshore fishing grounds. Purse seines used either by Nova
or American vessels is most objectionable to resident fishermen, who believe
is destructive method destroys the inshore fishing grounds. There were four
factories working this season, and two new ones are building, so that this
y is likely to be vigorously prosecuted next season. A packer at White Point
ed for having lobsters under legal size.

NOVA

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
			$			$			$		$				
Annapolis.															
Margaretville	1	12	400	4	7	210	14	700	350	...	......	....	......	777	....
Port George	......	......	.....	...	24	480	48	2400	1200	...	.....	1000	......	1100	....
Port Lorne and Chute's Cove	.....	......	....	...	40	200	20	2800	1100	2	200	....	......	800	....
Phinney Cove	......	.....	.....	...	9	45	18	900	450	...	......	....	.....	148	....
Annapolis River	......	.....	.....	...	8	40	16	80	160	...	......	1200	.....	......	....
Granville Ferry to Thorne's Cove	2	44	1320	10	15	300	30	700	350	4	400	....	......	215	20200
Thorne's Cove to Digby Gut	.....	......	......	...	31	620	57	400	200	2	150	....	......	217	440
Litchfield and Hillsburn.	9	20	600	5	20	400	46	1110	555	...	......	....	......	265	....
Parker's Cove and Young's Cove	1	10	300	3	40	600	68	3000	1500	...	.....	....	......	1292	....
Annapolis	3	42	1260	9	21	130	29	130	65	6	800	....	18	268	28495
Lequille River	......	......	.....	...	......	......	6	80	40	...	.....	500	......	......	....
Round Hill River	.....	......	......	...	10	70	15	200	100	2	100	4000	......	10	....
Totals	16	128	3886	31	225	3095	367	12500	6070	16	1650	6700	18	5092	49135
Antigonish.															
Tracadie	......	......	.....	...	60	1400	120	12000	10000	...	.....	10000	650	260	....
Antigonish	......	.....	......	...	35	600	65	8400	7500	...	......	34000	595	275	....
Morristown	......	......	.....	...	72	1600	150	15000	13000	...	.....	32000	425	365	....
Arisaig	.....	.....	.....	...	61	1200	132	13000	11000	...	.....	15000	290	65	....
Totals	......	....	.....	...	228	4800	467	48400	41500	...	......	91000	1960	965	....

TIA.

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish' vince of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1887.

	Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.			
	Hake, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	Value.
																	$ cts.
7	.....	2	10	.....	10	12000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	19	100	5,639 00
0	.....	.....	13	.....	20	1000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20	50	6,253 00
0	.....	.....	25	.....	20	2000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100	50	4,575 00
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 00
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 00
0	225	3	.....	230	405	2200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	310	290	10,629 10
6	1077	4	235	1085	1194	13900	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1513	931	630	20,486 20
1	428	1	10	417	506	1900	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	300	350	8,051 70
6	160	1	244	150	173	3100	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	539	763	10,915 60
7	386	2	11	463	384	3567	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	186	100	14,296 95
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	979 00
																	*18,445 00
7	2276	13	548	2345	2712	39667	5	3400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2894	2404	2358	101,556 55
0	200	.....	.....	270	125	.....	...	600	2400	7000	120	210	50000	170	800	.....	23,164 00
0	450	.....	.....	345	375	.....	..	4000	6000	15000	320	30	.....	300	100	.....	25,162 50
5	200	.....	.....	2125	375	.....	...	1500	300	9000	....	.....	58000	1200	500	.....	36,367 50
0	1150	.....	.....	1250	625	.....	..	700	600	10000	.....	.....	.....	500	200	.....	17,304 50
5	3800	.....	.....	3990	1500	.....	...	6800	9300	41000	440	240	108000	2170	1600	.....	101,998 50

*Lobsters shipped fresh to U. S, &c., 527 tons, at $35.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engage

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Cape Breton.			$			$			$					
From Marion Bridge to False Bay Beach	...	...	...	...	36	600	67	2000	800	...	3080	...	...	12
From False Bay Beach to Long Beach	1	10	300	4	45	760	70	4180	1584	...	1650	...	...	104
From Long Beach to Big and Little Glace Bay and Bridgeport	...	...	...	...	30	544	60	1980	700	...	200	...	...	4
From Lingan to South Bar and S. side Sydney River	1	10	250	3	46	720	87	2780	1052	...	1200	...	...	10
From Sydney to Coxheath, Pt. Edward, N.W. Arm and Sydney Forks	...	...	...	...	60	600	70	1860	651	...	...	...	...	3
North of East Bay	...	...	...	...	5	100	10	250	70	...	...	...	...	...
Escasoni	...	...	...	...	4	80	8	200	56	...	...	...	...	...
From George's River to Lloyd's Cove	10	200	2800	70	55	1100	110	2750	800	...	600	...	...	57
North Sydney, Leitche's Creek and Ball's Creek	...	...	...	...	19	380	38	950	266	...	...	...	...	45
Black Brook and Horn's Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Boisdale to Grand Narrows	...	...	...	...	52	1040	104	2600	728	...	...	...	...	3
Mira Bay	...	...	...	...	42	1680	89	6460	2584	33	...	...	...	364
Main-à-Dieu	...	...	...	...	50	3000	140	8000	3200	10	...	...	2400	161
Scatarie	...	...	...	...	25	2000	100	2500	1000	4	...	...	...	25
Gabarus	...	...	...	...	80	4200	240	7300	3600	...	...	...	...	800
Kennington Cove	...	...	...	...	9	380	27	1000	500	...	...	...	...	90
Louisburg	...	...	...	...	51	2600	150	6150	3075	...	...	...	10800	710
Big Lorraine	...	...	...	...	47	2820	141	5040	2525	4	...	...	...	550
Little Lorraine	...	...	...	...	16	960	48	250	1250	2	...	...	...	240
Bauline	...	...	...	...	13	650	30	800	400	5	...	...	...	100
Grand Mira and Lewis Bay	...	...	...	...	16	280	30	400	200	...	200	100	...	...
East Bay and Big Pond	...	...	...	...	20	300	40	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	12	220	3350	77	721	24774	1659	58450	25541	58	6930	100	13200	3278

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$	cts.
.....	70	400	35	30	400	20	3100	...	2600	35	20	....	200	.....	108	4,598	00
.....	20	1950	...	285	11500	12	550	...	2300	40	...	35863	1020	32	500	23,918	06
.....	.....	610	...	54	7600	...	2000	...	3000	25	...	23568	305	30	145	8,816	66
.....	6	1030	...	75	11000	...	500	...	3500	50	...	39108	475	40	250	14,822	96
100	97	60	...	....	....	...	2100	...	5000	34	..	....	30	.....	15	2,522	00
.....	.....	100	...	....	....	...	900	...	....	8	20	....	19	.....	4	2,443	60
.....	.....	40	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	5	...	....	7	.....	2	215	80
.....	27	2495	...	130	8300	...	650	...	....	19	...	140000	467	.....	102	30,927	80
.....	.....	495	...	10	1000	...	200	...	1000	8	...	....	89	.....	21	4,012	10
.....	.....	....	...	....	....	...	470	...	1600	.....	...	....	....	.....	.....	143	00
.....	.....	430	...	....	....	...	400	...	1000	9	...	....	77	.....	17	2,137	30
.....	20	2720	...	239	7900	...	....	...	....	2	...	....	1125	.....	220	21,800	50
.....	40	3410	...	450	6178	...	....	10	....	.....	...	38400	1560	.....	400	29,768	30
.....	.....	3200	...	400	8000	...	....	15	....	.....	...	....	1600	.....	500	18,814	90
.....	.....	3600	...	100	500	...	....	...	....	.....	...	134260	1800	.....	200	44,101	20
.....	.....	160	...	30	....	...	....	...	....	.....	...	....	75	.....	5	2,327	50
.....	.....	3000	...	200	500	...	....	..	....	.....	...	52800	1040	.....	180	32,802	00
.....	.....	2500	...	50	400	...	....	...	....	.....	...	....	1250	.....	140	20,314	00
.....	....	1200	...	....	800	...	....	...	....	.....	...	....	600	.....	40	9,352	00
.....	.....	520	...	40	1000	...	....	...	....	.....	...	....	160	.....	15	4,246	50
.....	20	....	...	....	....	4	300	...	1000	4	...	....	....	.....	.....	316	00
.....	5	200	...	....	....	...	100	...	300	5	6	....	50	.....	.....	1,838	50
100	305	28140	35	2093	69078	36	11370	25	21300	244	46	464299	11949	102	2864	280,237	78

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged

DISTRICTS.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets		Weirs.				
	No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Colchester.			$			$			$		$			
Stirling	....	....	....	....	4	60	....	400	200	....	....	...	....	
Lower Stewiacke	....	....	....	....	9	54	9	90	63	....	....	...	1200	....
Forrest Glen	....	....	....	....	5	30	5	50	35	..	....	..	1300	....
Middle Stewiacke	....	....	....	....	4	24	4	40	28	....	....	...	400	....
Clifton	....	....	....	....	3	20	6	400	150	....	....	...	125	....
Black Rock	....	...	...	....	2	75	4	1000	400	....	....	...	300	....
Princeport	....	....	....	....	2	100	4	600	200	....	....	...	175	....
Masstown	....	....	....	....	7	200	14	1650	350	....	....	...	1300	....
Little Dyke	....	....	....	....	7	250	14	1600	300	....	....	...	1050	....
Great Village	....	....	....	....	1	40	2	300	60	....	....	...	250	....
Highland Village	....	....	....	....	4	120	8	1200	200	.. ...	....	...	500	....
Great Village Point	....	....	....	....	4	120	8	1300	250	....	....	...	600	....
Portaupique	....	....	....	....	1	30	3	300	60	1	200	...	50	....
Five Houses	....	....	....	....	3	110	7	950	120	1	100	...	200	....
Birch Hill	....	....	....	....	1	40	4	350	60	2	500	...	100	....
Bass River	....	....	....	....	2	70	5	600	80	1	250	...	....	....
Little Bass River	....	....	....	....	3	120	7	1000	120	1	200	...	200	....
Upper Economy	....	....	....	....	5	160	14	1500	200	4	1000	...	1200	....
Economy Point	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	1500	..	....	....
Central Economy	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	3	1200	...	..	....
Lower Economy	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	300	.	....	....
Five Islands	....	....	....	....	5	150	14	....	150	4	600	...	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	72	1773	145	13300	3026	24	5850	...	8950	
Cumberland.														
Pugwash, Pugwash River and Port Philip	1	40	1000	7	22	580	22	32	40	....	....	...	....	1
Goose River	....	....	....	....	2	30	2	12	12	....	....	...	....	
Northport	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Wallace	....	....	....	....	48	960	75	720	288	....	....	...	....	
La Planche River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	230	200	...	....	...	300	....
Nappan	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	100	85	....	....	...	200	....
Minudie	....	....	....	....	3	40	6	400	300	....	....	...	500	....
Apple River	....	....	....	....	3	50	9	160	140	....	....	6	1000	....
Advocate	....	....	....	....	12	240	30	400	350	....	....	...	100	....
Spencer's Island and Port Greville	....	....	....	....	5	175	24	250	200	3	100	...	200	....
Parrsboro'	....	....	....	....	2	40	6	80	70	2	50	...	400	....
Two Islands	....	....	....	....	2	40	6	40	30	2	50	...	300	....
River Philip	1	32	1200	4	2	40	8	125	180	....	....	...	3000	....
Totals	2	72	2200	11	103	2195	188	2549	1895	7	200	6	6000	2

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.		
erring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VALUE.
																	$ cts.
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28985	...	.....	.....	.....	...	50	.....	2,109 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	278 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	300	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	335 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	139 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	115 00
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	285 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	170 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	530 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	570 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	140 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	325 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	354 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	100 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	265 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	137 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	180 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	238 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	1500	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	867 00
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	192 50
50	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	279 50
00	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	438 00
.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	750	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	1,025 00
40	10	172	.....	.....	.....	...	885	3250	28985	...	.....	.....	.....	76	50	.....	9,072 10
.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62602	...	50	92120	.....	...	.....	.....	15,725 52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	60 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18875	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,132 50
.....	150	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	43000	10	50	302880	.....	...	890	.....	43,553 60
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	100	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	381 00
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	80	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	188 80
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	100	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	893 50
.....	.....	30	20	150	30	500	.....	.....	500	...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	886 00
.....	.....	150	75	.....	100	800	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	80	...	.....	.....	2,782 00
.....	.....	200	50	.....	200	1000	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	100	...	.....	.....	2,880 00
10	.....	50	40	.....	80	600	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,160 00
20	.....	25	20	.....	60	500	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	605 00
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1000	.....	...	20	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,650 00
																	*350 00
30	713	465	205	150	470	3400	134	1000	125257	10	120	395000	180	10	890	.....	73,447 92

* Lobsters shipped fresh, 10 tons, at $35.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
Digby.			$			$			$		$				
Digby	12	360	4500	96	10	499	20	2000	1600	13	2000	......	20	400	25000
Broad Cove	...	......	....	......	11	530	22	800	550	.....	.....	.....	......	450	....
Gulliver's Cove	...	.....	....	.....	6	300	12	450	400	.....	...	750	.....	150	....
Shelving Cove	...	.....	....	......	7	350	14	480	440	.....	....	......	.....	200	....
Centreville	...	....	......	.....	28	1440	56	1400	1350	......	.....	....	100	300	....
Sandy Cove	...	....	....	.....	13	650	26	600	610	1	100	1000	30	260	....
Little River	...	....	....	.....	45	2000	94	1800	1645	......	......	.....	100	1050	....
Weymouth	...	....	....	......	15	620	30	950	625	2	150	......	750	600	....
Church Point	...	......	....	...	14	600	28	900	590	.....	......	......	......	375	....
Meteghan	...	.....	......	.....	7	350	14	470	430	.....	......	......	......	350	....
Salmon River	1	30	600	8	16	700	34	1020	600	....	.....	......	.....	600	....
St. Mary's Bay	...	......	....	.....	4	120	8	220	200	5	450	......	300	20	....
Westport	25	500	21000	190	45	1600	130	15000	9000	......	.....	......	......	750	....
Freeport	17	340	15000	136	90	3100	270	13000	8000	....	....	......	......	900	....
Tiverton	3	60	2300	30	48	2000	144	8000	5000	.....	.....	.....	......	150	....
Totals	58	1290	43400	460	359	14859	902	47090	31040	21	2700	1750	1300	6555	25000

heries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				
rels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VALUE.
														$ cts.
......	500	2000	5100	150000	......	500	1000	......	34460	6500	500	1500	1500	71,535 20
......	80	500	1950	2800	......	......	......	......	......	1000	50	620	650	14,600 00
......	100	300	1475	2600	......	......	......	......	......	390	25	320	380	9,991 00
......	140	400	1550	2000	......	......	......	......	......	640	50	350	45	10,863 50
......	600	1000	5000	3000	......	......	......	......	......	2900	1000	1000	700	42,060 00
......	525	600	3000	2800	......	......	......	......	......	980	200	745	680	23,359 50
......	550	950	4200	1050	......	......	......	......	......	3500	600	1250	750	46,230 00
......	530	350	1450	640	......	......	......	......	......	1250	100	975	800	24,356 50
......	500	300	1425	620	......	......	......	......	......	1000	75	800	565	13,492 00
......	250	150	775	3600	......	......	......	......	......	1050	25	800	675	10,242 50
......	2000	380	1960	14000	......	......	......	......	......	2600	40	1200	540	47,110 00
......	......	......	......	......	15	......	......	...	......	165	..	150	300	4,266 00
40	20300	2500	37200	95000	......	......	......	50	......	50000	2000	5000	500	404,025 00
30	14000	1100	20000	35000	......	......	......	......	......	33500	1500	4000	650	266,675 00
......	2900	550	4200	2000	......	......	......	......	30000	5000	400	900	......	51,175 00
														* 46,350 00
70	42975	11080	89285	315110	15	500	1000	50	64460	110475	6565	19610	8735	1,086,331 20

*Live Lobsters shipped to United States, 986 tons, at $35....................	$34,510
Finnan Haddies, 98,000 lbs, at 4c..	3,920
Fresh Haddock shipped to United States, 198,000 lbs, at 4c..................	7,920
	$46,350

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Guysboro'			$			$			$		$					
East Side Beckerton, Fisherman's and Country Harbors...	...	......	......	....	43	1720	64	17600	2200	...	......	......	......	......	......	220
Isaac's Harbor to New Harbor...... ..	4	301	18000	64	154	5290	212	75360	9420	1	500	5	......	......	3168	1558
Tor Bay to Charlo's Cove.	5	86	1750	27	130	4510	179	68400	8550	...	......	......	......	.....	......	606
Cole Harbor to Dover	2	52	2000	20	328	7180	493	192760	24150	1	200	14	.... ..	....	.	265
Canso to Lea's Brook	5	370	19300	66	298	8932	485	289625	31125	9	3700	105	......	.....	576	2437
Guysboro' to Country Line......	9	369	10000	68	453	8460	597	336085	42630	3	1500	51	......	......	......	3217
St. Mary's Bay to Indian River	3	66	2000	13	83	2080	154	27830	2720	...	.....	......	8100	1300	300	14
Port Beckerton..	...	......	.....	.....	18	580	56	3810	400	...	......	... ..	100	.....	200	50
Marie Joseph	1	9	250	4	60	1800	150	8400	960	...	......	......	500	150	.....	2
Ecum Secum...	...	......	....	....	45	1000	70	2750	800	...	.....	......	1500	200	....	
Port Hillford.	4	245	7000	25	40	1020	80	11300	4500	...	....	880	1000	500	.....	......
Liscombe and Spanish Bays	...	......	......	.. ..	95	2400	220	8750	1200	...	.....	.....	400	.. ..	......	2
St. Mary's River and Lakes.........	2	91	2400	10	22	330	24	1880	550	...	.....	130	10500	800	200	......
Head of Country River......	...	.....	......	....	5	75	5	200	70	...	......	......	900	50	....	......
Totals............	35	1589	62700	297	1774	45407	2790	994780	128775	14	5900	1185	23000	3000	4444	1083

eries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
315	42	475	......	42	......	......	2000	......	......	......	....	237	......	42	6,672 30
1648	97	11170	......	232	1500	.....	2000	......	2000	6	223416	2180	......	172	101,181 62
1590	77	2480	......	312	......	.....	2000	......	1000	20	110400	1070	......	150	40,302 50
3482	571	4905	.....	4550	.	......	......	.....	......	27	260352	2350	......	609	135,630 48
1816	374	14593	....	4477	6000	......	......	1260	......	25	239760	5240	20	760	157,881 16
1456	813	4846	......	1335	......	......	2400	600	2800	20	24000	1646	......	698	95,407 90
1015	7	1300	......	150	3300	100	5100	30	4000	41	62400	670	......	246	22,151 50
400	......	220	......	......	1500	......	......	10	1500	14	80400	100	.....	80	13,558 00
60	......	1500	5	150	1800	.....	.....	20	2000	20	77496	750	.....	410	18,144 52
90	......	750	4	10	1000	......	2500	10	4000	20	2000	350	....	120	5,275 00
1650	......	180	......	30	800	....	1240	40	3000	15	....	100	......	300	23,829 00
250	35	3000	......	20	5000	......	4200	20	5000	10	101480	1500	......	400	28,460 10
500	30	20	.....	10	600	.....	9000	15	3000	10	....	20	......	110	8,348 00
......	12	......	......	......	......	.....	800	......	......	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	324 00
0272	2058	45439	9	11288	21500	100	31240	2005	28360	238	1181704	16213	20	4096	657,166 08

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
			$			$			$		$						
Halifax.																	
North Shore	8	75	2,400	18	190	5,700	180	41,600	3,360	43	9,600	...	1,760	...	...	970	...
East St. Margaret's Bay	4	80	3,200	24	168	5,040	178	44,000	3,520	67	13,400	...	3,330	...	...	912	...
Indian Harbor	4	100	3,200	24	134	4,020	109	18,000	1,440	38	7,600	...	11,070	...	...	1,930	...
Peggy's Cove	...	...	...	...	91	2,730	94	64,000	5,120	62	17,400	...	5,265	...	...	700	...
Dover	6	120	4,800	36	104	3,120	120	58,000	4,640	45	9,000	...	7,520	...	...	1,340	...
Prospect	4	100	3,200	18	396	11,850	345	244,000	20,520	92	18,400	...	6,800	...	...	2,618	17,200
Terrence Bay	7	140	5,600	42	142	4,260	135	52,000	4,160	33	6,600	...	...	...	...	600	...
Pennent	2	56	2,000	12	88	3,520	102	21,900	1,750	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	275	...
Sambro	...	...	...	...	165	6,600	160	18,100	1,810	4	1,200	...	...	...	...	390	...
Ketch Harbor	5	100	3,000	24	120	3,600	108	21,600	2,660	11	2,200	...	...	...	...	190	...
Portuguese Cove	...	...	...	...	76	1,820	90	106,500	10,650	21	4,200	...	20,850	...	...	575	...
Herring Cove	13	340	10,500	78	115	2,450	108	39,900	3,990	42	8,400	...	1,420	...	...	170	...
Ferguson's Cove	2	50	1,200	12	68	1,360	81	14,800	1,480	32	6,400	...	...	...	...	356	...
Bedford	...	...	...	...	18	360	28	4,800	480	8	600	...	1,185	...	...	...	...
Halifax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	...	...	...	...	...
Ecum Secum to Quoddy	...	...	...	...	148	2,173	128	6,750	520	...	...	...	262	2,000	...	34	...
Sober Island to Sheet Harbor	...	...	...	...	70	1,087	62	11,820	1,180	...	...	...	1,830	2,030	900	25	...
Taylor's Harbor to Ship Harbor	10	333	7,700	59	228	4,919	241	67,830	5,404	...	...	...	868	...	...	397	...
Clam Harbor to Petpeswick																	

Totals......	83	2,065	65,500	502	2,909	74,241	2,839	976,160	83,526	505	103,550	2,070	69,283	6,422	4,130	12,618	17,200

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Continued.*

Districts.	Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.		Value.
	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Hake, cwt.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
Halifax—Concluded.																	$ cts.
North Shore	520	40	......	....	......	80	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	14,832 00
East St. Margaret's Bay	733	.....	620	10	......	85	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	300	60	.....	18,038 50
Indian Harbor	1,255	....	3,310	61	1,540	273	......	......	......	......	....	6,500	1,540	2,760	460	.....	56,237 50
Peggy's Cove	180	....	180	3	......	366	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	90	40	.....	12,581 00
Dover	680	25	1,300	21	1,490	645	......	......	......	......	....	......	1,400	1,530	350	.....	37,333 50
Prospect	2,010	.....	2,730	51	650	325	......	......	......	......	.....	57,000	650	1,920	340	....	67,933 00
Terrence Bay	640	65	5,770	71	1,565	68	......	......	......	......	....	......	1,565	3,060	550	....	44,533 50
Pennent	335	82	8,350	160	160	120	......	......	......	......	....	......	160	4,800	185	.....	43,654 00
Sambro	343	....	4,790	90	200	75	400	......	......	......	....	96,000	200	2,700	540	.....	41,033 50
Ketch Harbor	1,200	55	2,410	42	310	85	850	......	......	......	.....	......	310	1,260	250	....	20,841 50
Portuguese Cove	960	25	550	7	......	54	450	......	......	......	....	......	......	210	55	.....	18,200 00
Herring Cove	1,190	10	5,910	112	......	426	211,500	......	......	......	....	......	......	3,360	560	....	57,522 00
Ferguson's Cove	1,150	.....	830	6	106	320	10,800	......	......	......	.....	19,873	106	150	420	.....	16,781 76
Bedford	60	....	......	....	......	......	......	...	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	.....	507 00
Halifax	20,000	.....	6,130	....	......	......	......	22,000	......	......	....	......	......	25,000	......	....	159,840 00
Ecum Secum to Quoddy	21	9	1,359	2	......	64	413	3,010	......	2,700	65	421,416	......	578	68	....	58,361 82
Sober Island to Sheet Harbor	175	15	780	4	18	55	1,260	950	......	......	4	192,432	15	270	46	.....	28,987 34
Taylor's Harbor to Ship Harbor	2,490	128	3,460	8	......	170	2,610	650	......	1,680	20	234,600	......	1,837	201	....	60,933 70

																	*42,400 00 †4,720 00
Totals..................	36,944	831	60,690	664	6,042	3,807	232,928	29,680	21,000	26,480	209	1,320,844	6,038	52,382	4,896	.....	1,015,027 68

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* Sold fresh in Halifax Markets.
† Live Lobsters sold to United States, 118,000, at 4cts. each.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged i

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.			Fishing Material.					
	Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.			
	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.
Hants.		$			$		$		
Shubenacadie River and Maitland	28	650	31	2325	700	......	......	......	245
Selmah	2	100	4	1000	300	......	......	......	57
Noel	2	90	4	1100	310	......	......	......	40
Tennicape	4	210	8	1900	450	......	......	......	30
Walton	2	110	4	1200	500	1	500	......	28
West Hants	20	1600	40	5000	1200	7	700	15	150
Grand Lake to Shubenacadie	102	408	102	9090	561	......	......	......	312
Totals	160	3168	193	21615	4021	8	1200	15	873

sheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.							FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
240	....	....	....	11	2520	....	8	....	....	1,823 40
....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	205 00
....	6	....	....	9	....	....	4	....	....	186 60
....	....	....	....	27	....	....	....	....	....	303 00
....	11	....	....	10	....	....	6	....	....	462 40
25	75	65	550	200	....	3000	....	....	....	3,810 00
924	....	....	....	10	2245	....	....	....	....	5,027 70
1189	92	65	550	277	4765	3000	18	....	....	11,818 10

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engage

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.
			$			$			$		$			
Inverness.														
Low Point	...	...	...	...	12	120	25	900	400	...	...	...	...	...
Oregnish	...	...	...	...	20	200	40	1400	500	...	...	15	4000	...
Long Point	...	...	...	...	20	200	60	1600	800	...	...	...	...	...
Judique	...	...	...	...	45	450	100	3000	1200	...	...	...	...	...
Little Judique	...	...	...	...	50	600	160	6000	3500	...	...	...	...	...
Port Hood	1	10	200	4	160	6000	500	30000	10000	...	...	5	400	...
Mabou	...	...	...	...	60	1000	180	4000	2000	...	...	20	1000	400
Coal Mines, Mabou	...	...	...	...	25	300	50	1000	500	...	...	10	200	...
Sight Point	...	...	...	...	16	200	30	800	400	...	...	...	...	...
Whycocomagh	...	...	...	...	12	120	20	600	300	...	...	...	...	...
Port Hawkesbury	5	323	12000	70	20	300	60	16500	4100	...	...	21	10200	...
Port Hastings	...	...	...	...	20	300	60	17000	4200	...	...	...	...	...
West Bay	...	...	...	...	9	108	15	400	300	...	...	...	...	...
North Mountain	...	...	...	...	33	350	62	2500	1400	...	...	...	...	...
Malagawatch	1	15	200	3	30	300	60	3000	1600	...	...	...	...	...
Boom	...	...	...	...	12	120	24	900	430	...	...	...	...	...
Basin, River Dennis	...	...	...	...	10	100	20	600	350	...	...	...	...	...
River Dennis	...	...	...	...	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	4	40	8	600	350	...	...	...	...	...
South Side Whycocomagh	...	...	...	...	4	40	8	800	400	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Harbor	4	90	1000	18	80	3200	270	950	1850	...	...	25	25	...
Pleasant Bay	...	...	...	...	20	600	60	250	500	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Rouge	...	...	...	...	17	510	51	200	400	...	...	25	...	...
Cheticamp Point	...	...	...	...	45	1500	135	1500	500	...	...	20	...	...
Grand Etang	...	...	...	...	25	750	80	500	600	...	...	...	...	...
Friar Head	...	...	...	...	10	250	30	200	300	...	...	...	...	...
N. E. Margaree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Delaney's Cove	...	...	...	...	8	350	26	700	440	...	...	...	...	...
Doucet's Cove	...	...	...	...	7	300	21	650	520	...	...	...	1400	...
South Margaree	...	...	...	...	25	1700	80	370	4000	...	...	...	1800	...
West Margaree	6	73	3800	36	8	600	24	1500	1800	...	...	...	26000	10000
Margaree Forks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	...
Margaree River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	680	...	...	...
Margaree Island	...	...	...	...	20	400	50	500	400	...	...	...	...	...
Broad Cove Marsh	...	...	...	...	14	300	40	500	300	...	...	...	...	...
Port Bain	...	...	...	...	10	200	30	400	290	...	...	...	...	...
Broad Cove Shore	...	...	...	...	14	180	32	420	300	...	...	...	...	...
Coal Mines	...	...	...	...	6	160	12	150	170	...	...	...	...	1600
Lake Outlet and Loch Bain	...	...	...	...	5	30	10	160	600	...	...	...	...	...
Trout Brook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	17	511	17200	131	878	21890	2437	100550	45700	68	680	141	46725	12000

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*

Kinds of Fish.															Fish Products.			Value.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake and Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
100	....	100	...	....	....	40	....	...	....	....	1000	....	....	....	30	...	60	1,892 00
100	....	160	...	....	....	50	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	...	70	3,415 00
150	....	240	...	....	....	60	....	...	2000	50	6000	20	....	...	100	...	100	4,465 00
250	....	160	...	....	....	30	....	...	2000	40	5000	30	....	27800	120	...	200	7,489 00
1000	....	800	...	200	1000	500	....	...	1000	40	3000	60	....	....	8 0	...	500	17,010 00
1400	....	5000	...	400	6000	600	....	..	1000	200	2000	40	....	73868	2400	...	800	74,148 32
200	....	1200	...	100	200	300	1000	...	1000	100	2000	20	30	26968	800	...	300	16,159 52
100	....	480	...	....	....	100	300	...	1000	10	5000	10	....	....	400	...	100	4,810 00
50	....	40	...	....	....	20	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	...	30	886 00
100	....	400	...	....	....	....	.	...	4000	....	6000	80	400	....	100	..	40	4 910 00
2222	200	1050	25	50	6000	450	....	...	500	50	1020	30	....	....	2225	30	60	98,230 20
260	40	1100	30	60	400	110	....	...	800	....	2200	40	....	....	2500	20	25	11,679 50
120	....	200	10	....	....	....	....	...	1010	....	1200	....	....	....	90	...	12	1,667 00
100	....	500	...	...	....	....	....	...	1020	....	1800	30	....	....	5'	...	....	2,980 00
500	....	500	...	....	....	....	....	...	2000	....	1000	50	90	....	120	.	....	5,328 00
200	....	300	...	....	....	....	....	...	1200	....	2500	70	400	....	80	..	7	4,312 50
100	....	300	...	....	....	....	....	...	1600	....	2800	30	120	....	50	...	....	2,648 00
....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	...	2500	....	2000	10	....	....	....	...	....	470 00
....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	15	2000	....	2000	15	....	....	....	...	....	605 00
20	20	300	...	....	....	....	....	...	1500	....	1500	60	50	....	10	...	....	2,774 00
1175	....	8205	...	....	3500	220	....	...	....	270	....	....	....	24192	4300	...	75	58,008 04
200	....	450	...	....	....	60	....	...	....	25	....	....	....	6120	50	...	18	8,101 40
80	....	600	...	....	....	50	....	...	....	30	....	....	....	....	100	..	15	8,342 50
115	....	7000	...	....	....	300	....	...	....	210	....	....	....	....	3000	...	125	34,065 00
50	....	5250	...	...	300	200	....	...	....	150	....	....	....	....	750	...	40	27,173 00
435	....	1405	...	....	100	250	....	...	....	60	....	....	....	....	300	...	30	10,084 50
....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	1000	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	200 00
100	....	640	...	....	....	6	600	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	340	...	30	3,851 00
80	....	700	...	....	....	70	500	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	...	20	4,435 00
450	25	2500	...	....	....	260	890	...	900	....	....	14	....	....	900	...	90	15,542 50
200	70	3600	...	....	....	400	3000	...	500	....	....	10	....	16000	1600	...	80	27,525 00
....	60	70	...	....	....	....	....	...	1200	....	....	7	....	....	190	...	....	1,200 00
240	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	1000	....	....	20	....	....	....	...	....	1,380 00
200	....	400	...	....	....	50	1000	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	280	...	40	5,660 00
140	....	200	...	....	....	40	600	...	....	....	....	....	....	12800	120	...	35	5,566 50
100	....	140	...	....	....	30	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	...	20	1,568 00
200	....	200	...	....	....	44	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	240	...	25	2,969 50
20	...	50	...	....	....	10	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	12000	40	..	20	2,2[illegible]0 00
....	90	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	640	....	....	50	....	....	....	..	....	969 00
....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	12300	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1,230 00
0527	745	44140	65	810	17500	4294	7890	15	43570	1235	48020	696	1090	199748	22195	50	2967	485,937 [illegible]

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged i

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
King's.			$			$			$		$				
Avonport	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1760	400	1	500	....	....	....	....
Bout Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2200	300	1	400	....	....	....	....
Blomidon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1200	400	4	500	....	....	....	20
Baxter's Harbor	1	10	300	4	13	260	26	840	280	1	200	750	....	2	10
Black Rock	....	....	....	....	5	125	10	300	100	4	800	800	....	15	600
Canada Creek	....	....	....	..	2	40	4	170	40	...	....	....	....	....	100
Hall's Harbor	4	51	1200	16	15	300	30	3140	730	4	1000	14600	....	20	500
Harborville	4	45	1000	16	7	280	21	2160	540	7	900	700	....	....	1975
Kingsport	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	900	200	1	300	....	....	....	....
Long Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3035	350	2	550	....	....	....	....
Morden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	100	2	400	1600	....	5	505
Medford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	236	200	2	300	....	....	....	15
Pereaux	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	200	1	300	....	....	....	....
Starr's Flats	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7920	1980	5	2480	....	....	....	....
Scott's Bay	....	....	....	....	3	60	6	7612	1903	6	2600	120	....	12	125
Gaspereaux	....	....	....	....	12	200	15	2000	300	...	....	2000	....	....	....
Kentville	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Aylesford	....	....	....	....	7	140	....	..	260	...	....	1600	....	....	....
Totals	9	106	2500	36	64	1405	112	34223	8223	41	11230	22170	....	54	3850
Lunenburg.															
Chester	1	64	1800	9	57	1140	68	18000	4610	2	1400	14800	780	648	127
Martin's River	1	89	4000	16	38	865	49	9700	1810	...	....	6775	100	124	76
Fox Point	1	24	400	4	67	1445	147	49500	8400	...	....	955	....	1296	873
Mill Cove	1	21	400	3	71	1580	84	52300	5935	...	....	3180	....	695	490
Lodge	....	....	....	....	21	420	35	13800	1900	...	....	245	....	127	72
N.W. Cove	1	15	400	5	48	1680	55	36900	5110	...	....	1280	..	880	200
Aspotogen	1	14	400	4	21	570	30	10700	1960	...	....	280	150	554	40
Sandy Beach	....	....	....	....	37	990	45	31300	4230	...	....	1260	320	495	135
Blandford	2	79	1500	1	75	1710	70	58500	7470	...	....	530	20	1029	327
Little Tancock	....	....	....	....	42	1325	45	45200	6220	...	....	160	....	473	184
Big Tancook	1	16	500	4	172	8150	209	122300	14325	...	....	910	....	1982	1716
Deep Cove	....	....	....	....	23	450	27	18000	2065	1	600	415	70	234	53
Lunenburg to Cross Island	82	4050	287000	914	260	3500	535	12000	9000	...	....	800	600	5500	12000
Mahone Bay to Indian Pt. Isld.	28	1650	75200	320	200	2500	400	2800	1800	...	....	400	300	900	5000
LaHave River to Iron Bound Island	36	2170	97500	250	400	3500	500	8000	6000	...	....	650	350	2000	10800
LaHave Riv'r to New Dublin	40	2000	91800	44[illegible]	350	3500	560	12000	10000	...	....	500	250	3000	15000
Totals	9	10192	560900	1991	1881	33325	2862	501000	90835	3	2000	33150	2940	19927	46293

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				
	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Hake, cwt	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VALUE. $ cts.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	225 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	585 00
—	....	....	....	....	....	400	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	204 50
00	....	50	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	....	50	280	2,112 00
50	....	50	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	140	5,475 00
80	....	25	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	977 50
50	....	161	....	....	161	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1500	....	50	1050	9,698 00
0	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	450	11,477 50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	405 00
0	....	115	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	175	3,692 00
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	148 25
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	81 00
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	114	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,026 00
10	....	....	....	....	12	....	142	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	112	2,837 50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2000	....	7000	10	....	....	....	....	....	1,457 50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2000	....	....	....	....	....	....	120 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	370 00
18	....	461	....	....	333	400	418	2500	....	9000	10	....	1645	....	153	2267	40,826 75
00	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	720	41	690	13	202800	185	....	35	23	48,260 40
00	18	50	550	55	....	....	....	185	17	430	11	....	1600	....	65	7	14,918 80
64	....	....	13	2	200	30	....	....	27	....	1	....	555	....	58	....	22,037 00
92	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	104	16	250	4	....	270	....	10	....	13,143 90
00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	51	....	8	....	2,350 40
26	....	....	....	....	120	....	....	....	25	....	3	....	173	....	12	....	13,317 20
55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	53000	21	....	5	17	13,534 40
9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	6	....	....	....	72	....	10	10	7,319 30
89	7	8	250	4	200	2000	....	....	40	....	2	....	1131	....	52	....	23,172 90
87	....	100	....	....	86	100	....	....	12	....	....	....	295	....	17	36	8,665 50
84	....	....	100	3	550	50	....	....	41	....	....	53000	1108	....	110	....	48 475 70
45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	6	....	10	....	40	....	5	2	3,389 00
00	100	9000	350	35	26000	85000	....	2000	260	3500	100	20000	65000	100	1400	1050	778,515 00
00	20	2500	25	5	8000	30000	....	2000	....	2500	50	....	20000	32	400	300	169,320 00
00	40	4000	30	6	9500	36000	....	1400	100	1500	80	....	22000	50	650	500	240,094 00
00	35	5000	40	7	10000	45000	....	1800	150	4000	90	20000	50000	75	1100	900	357,088 00 *300 00
34	230	20858	1358	117	54686	198630	....	8444	749	12870	364	348800	162501	257	3937	2845	1,763 901 50

* 600 dozen scallops.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged

Districts.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Pictou.			$			$			$				
Picton Island	...	...	...	...	40	800	115	350	240	...	...	800	26
Chance Harbor	...	...	...	...	14	280	30	1600	1700	12000	...	...	85
Little Harber	...	...	...	...	11	220	25	1500	1500	14200	...	...	180
Big Island	...	...	...	...	20	400	40	2300	2000	28000	...	...	75
North Beach	...	...	...	...	4	80	8	650	600	8800	...	...	...
Ponds	...	...	...	...	12	200	20	1400	1400	17000	...	...	20
Lismore	...	...	...	...	10	200	22	600	1200	19500	...	...	28
Merigonish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Pictou	8	102	2200	12	90	4000	180	16000	1800	2000	...	...	170
Totals	8	102	2200	12	201	6180	440	25000	10440	101500	...	800	584
Queen's.													
Liverpool	7	338	25410	79	26	367	31	2000	844	4150	...	...	17
Port Mouton	4	120	1200	13	170	4500	212	8500	4250	...	...	...	30
Brooklyn	2	187	7000	36	48	1127	30	1340	306	2560	...	...	...
Port Joli	...	...	...	...	28	520	40	300	150	...	...	...	...
Port Lebert	3	57	600	6	8	60	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerville	...	...	...	...	11	110	12	200	100	...	...	...	...
Hunt's Point	...	...	...	...	12	360	24	960	480	...	...	...	10
White Point	...	...	...	...	8	160	16	1100	590	...	...	...	55
Beach Meadows	...	...	...	...	5	69	6	176	64	...	...	...	1
Coffin Island	...	...	...	...	19	300	21	870	334	81	...	...	9
Eagle Head	...	...	...	...	6	150	6	400	160	700	...	...	...
West Berlin	...	...	...	...	20	400	21	1160	406	280	...	...	18
East Berlin	...	...	...	...	18	240	23	1380	690	1100	...	...	10
West Head	...	...	...	...	25	261	29	1700	517	...	...	...	40
Moose Harbor	...	...	...	...	9	139	10	435	180	20	...	...	5
Black Point	...	...	...	...	14	174	14	520	220	70	...	...	16
Milton	...	...	...	...	4	40	15	150	60	2500	...	...	...
Gull Island	...	...	...	...	7	140	7	240	136	...	...	...	10
East Head	...	...	...	...	7	120	6	320	127	200	...	...	2
Mill Village	...	...	...	...	57	420	55	1930	700	3734	800	...	...
Port Medway	6	571	28000	103	90	1425	95	8650	1820	16700	325	...	836
Ponhook	...	...	...	...	10	100	30	225	115	2550	250	...	...
Totals	22	1273	62210	239	602	11182	712	33556	12239	34645	1375	...	1059

heries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$	cts.
300	...	..	117	97	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	170500	70	800	200	25,713	50
350	...	...	130	40	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	75	...	...	8,110	00
300	...	...	160	160	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	120	...	...	11,348	00
130	...	...	170	170	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	21600	65	300	100	11,730	50
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,820	00
86	...	...	140	140	...	...	...	...	1900	85	...	...	27	...	...	6,230	30
93	...	...	175	175	...	...	...	...	3500	5	...	...	40	...	...	5,858	00
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10900	360	...	...	...	...	...	4.354	00
200	...	...	125	114	...	...	...	...	11360	35	10	400000	250	300	4500	58,244	60
1499	...	...	1017	896	14	...	...	...	27660	555	10	592100	647	1400	4800	133,408	90
8560	...	...	...	...	12	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	1017	25	20	36,283	30
2474	6	...	...	...	110	600	1000	40	...	10	...	70464	1756	190	1650	24,751	58
3489	...	..	...	...	45	2025	...	...	...	...	...	...	173[illegible]	70	...	15,891	70
210	...	...	...	...	...	...	1100	...	1700	40	...	...	180	...	...	1,636	50
67	...	...	...	...	10	...	500	...	300	50	...	...	50	...	...	918	50
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	186	50
310	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	240	...	...	1,666	00
150	...	...	...	...	15	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	1,977	00
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	220	30
122	...	1	...	...	24	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	41	12	1,634	70
14	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	318	00
65	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	10	...	1,060	70
68	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	31	...	977	30
335	5	...	...	...	118	1200	...	5	...	...	...	...	235	30	190	3,274	00
33	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	3	13	421	30
60	...	1	...	...	41	...	...	1	...	...	...	35000	70	107	900	5,767	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	778	50
40	...	...	...	...	6	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	14	80	485	00
92	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1275	...	18300	15	...	...	...	...	...	11,192	30
14191	21	...	...	...	...	14625	...	...	3200	17	...	57600	4726	...	...	87,373	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1340	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3,508	00
																*6,000	00
																†3,325	00
30340	32	3	...	...	432	19245	5565	51	23500	146	...	163064	10491	524	2865	210,231	58

* Live Lobsters shipped to United States, 150,000, at 4cts. each.

† Clams, 475 barrels, at $7.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.		
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.
Richmond.			$			$			$	
Arichat..	2	80	1200	20	60	800	120	40000	5000	......
Arichat, West	2	80	1200	20	80	1000	140	30000	4000	......
Petit de Grat	.....	....	....	......	90	950	180	70000	8000	......
Cape Au Guet	.....	....	....	......	50	700	100	40000	6000	......
Port Royal	1	20	600	6	12	400	24	20000	3000	......
D'Escousse..	17	700	17000	200	30	150	60	50000	7000	......
Polimand..	3	120	3730	30	10	100	20	1000	5600	......
Port Richmond	4	160	3800	40	5	100	10	900	400	......
Cape Le Rond..	.....	....	....	......	20	300	40	4000	2000	......
Rocky Bay.	.....	....	....	......	40	600	80	8000	4000	......
Little Anse	.....	....	....	......	50	800	100	8000	4000	......
Gros Nez.	.....	....	....	......	60	900	100	8000	4000	......
River Inhabitants	3	120	1900	18	10	200	20	9000	5000	......
Black River	.....	....	....	......	10	200	20	900	400	......
Lower d'Escousse	3	120	1900	18	40	200	80	1000	500	......
Martinique and Lennox Passage	.....	....	....	......	12	400	24	1000	500	......
Fourchu	2	42	1500	8	35	1225	87	5600	1400	......
Framboise	.....	....	....	......	5	175	12	1000	250	......
St. Esprit	.....	....	....	......	10	250	22	3000	1970	......
L'Archevêque	.....	....	....	......	11	330	24	3080	770	......
Grand River.	.....	....	....	......	33	990	66	10560	2640	......
Point Michaud..	.....	....	....	......	18	360	42	3600	800	......
L'Ardoise	.....	....	....	......	200	3800	405	26300	10980	......
St. Peter's Island	.....	....	....	......	49	784	98	6200	3780	......
St. Peter's	3	70	1000	17	40	600	80	7500	1400	......
River Bourgeois	24	600	12000	170	20	240	30	2450	940	......
Totals	64	2112	45830	547	1000	16554	1984	361090	82830	......

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.
Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Haddock, cwt.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
......	3000	2000	100	500	10	1000	......	......	200000	50	......	......	......	75,570 00
......	300	500	50	500	10	500	500	10	20000	50	......	......	......	12,725 00
000	3000	100	15	500	10	500	......	......	120000	50	......	......	......	55,317 50
......	750	250	10	500	10	1000	......	......	......	50	......	......	......	16,290 00
......	75	200	20	500	10	500	1000	......	......	50	......	......	......	6,070 08
......	150	100	......	25000	50	100	......	......	......	1000	......	......	......	103,550 00
......	......	50	......	3000	30	......	......	......	......	500	......	......	......	12,725 00
......	......	20	20	500	10	......	......	20	......	50	......	......	......	2,500 00
......	375	500	10	200	10	100	......	50	60000	50	......	......	......	15,815 00
......	450	100	......	50	5	50	......	......	......	50	......	......	......	6,320 00
......	600	100	......	500	10	500	......	......	120000	50	......	......	......	26,170 00
......	450	200	......	100	5	100	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	7,158 00
......	......	200	40	50	......	......	......	20	......	20	......	......	......	1,488 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......	......	360 00
......	300	100	20	1000	20	50	......	......	20000	10	......	......	......	10,944 00
......	......	10	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	90 00
......	315	280	......	2100	......	......	......	......	129600	1050	......	......	......	29,412 00
......	60	90	......	75	......	......	......	......	......	36	......	......	......	1,439 40
......	200	180	......	150	......	......	......	......	......	70	......	......	......	3,838 00
......	176	77	......	66	......	......	......	......	52800	66	......	......	......	9,084 90
......	693	396	......	165	......	......	......	......	......	85	......	......	......	10,792 00
......	180	120	12	260	......	75	......	......	......	150	......	......	......	4,186 00
......	2000	2200	110	3700	......	3800	......	......	......	2100	......	......	......	65,715 00
......	490	980	40	490	......	250	......	4	110400	370	......	......	5	26,873 50
......	200	200	......	900	......	......	......	......	......	420	......	......	......	7,100 00
......	20	60	6	8500	......	70	......	20	......	4300	......	......	......	36,737 00
000	13784	9013	463	49306	190	8595	1500	144	832800	10647	......	......	5	548,270 30

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		
	No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.
Shelburne.			$			$			$		$	
Barrington	5	283	13800	58	32	600	31	4670	816	......	....	...
Wood's Harbor	3	72	1250	26	90	1500	125	18480	1232	2	3500	...
Shag Harbor	4	200	8700	32	19	783	32	5340	1200	1	900	...
Beer Point	...	......	....	......	24	750	19	4500	900	......	....	...
Cape Island	4	349	13000	74	230	5000	352	29560	4350	7	13000	...
Port Latour and Baccaro	2	100	2900	24	160	3000	129	14000	3500	......	....	...
Upper Port Latour	1	42	1000	8	20	235	40	4500	575	.....	....	...
Cape Negro and Blanche	1	14	625	4	66	1400	72	3720	934	.....	....	...
Cape Negro Island	...	......	....	.....	40	750	44	4200	1000	1	1000	...
Port Clyde	...	.....	....	......	7	136	12	910	240	......	....	...
N.E. Harbor and East Clyde	...	......	....	.....	18	720	25	6300	900	......	....	...
Black Point and Red Head	...	.....	....	......	30	2500	50	19250	1425	.....	....	...
Roseway and McNutt's Island	...	......	....	......	40	2500	75	15750	1600	.....	....	...
Birchtown	...	......	....	....	33	1450	58	5000	500	.....	....	...
Shelburne and Sandy Point	7	634	25500	132	40	800	60	18750	2000	.....	....	1
Jordan Ferry	1	86	4000	18	25	800	35	5000	500	......	....	...
Jordan Bay	1	86	3000	18	16	800	25	7500	700	.....	....	...
Lockeport	25	1894	98000	380	40	2100	70	8000	1000	......	....	...
Totals	54	3760	171675	774	930	25823	1254	175410	23372	11	18400	1

Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Con.*

Kinds of Fish.										Fish Products.		Value.	
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$	cts.
171	380	6208	200	250	16500	....	....	60	....	2520	1947	36,038	00
1200	......	150	15	25	....	....	....	......	152640	75	2916	30,860	80
451	......	4464	100	250	3000	....	....	......	....	1345	884	25,957	50
393	......	309	68	100	300	....	....	......	130824	206	169	19,889	28
2825	......	16747	127	2191	6400	....	....	......	....	6000	5000	108,728	50
790	26	6050	2125	1900	7500	....	....	......	27600	4830	3495	61,568	50
165	.....	1275	180	350	3000	....	....	55	....	860	370	9,831	50
487	10	1960	120	730	3000	....	....	39	....	925	550	16,453	50
800	.....	2650	120	800	3000	....	....	......	23040	1500	500	24,094	80
......	128	18	50	8	....	....	....	......	....	10	15	1,520	90
6	25	120	....	25	....	....	....	5	....	60	....	893	50
570	....	1035	75	560	....	....	....	......	....	1190	....	10,417	00
240	20	1083	50	350	....	....	....	......	20640	1200	....	10,358	80
300	25	700	....	300	....	....	....	......	....	400	....	5,794	50
1175	15	11670	....	650	....	5000	....	......	....	2000	50	56,633	00
20	......	2162	....	100	....	....	12000	......	24480	500	....	13,169	60
105	...	2781	....	459	....	....	....	......	....	982	....	14,545	30
550	40	45248	25	500	50000	1000	....	.....	43488	12000	....	211,857	56
											....	* 73,701	24
											....	† 17,880	00
10248	669	104570	3250	9548	92700	6000	12000	159	422712	36603	15896	750,193	78

* Live lobsters shipped to United States and sold to American smacks. 1,842,531, at 4c. each.

† Mackerel sold fresh.. 357,600 lbs., at 5c.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged i

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in can.
			$			$			$		$				
Victoria.															
New Campbelton	...	....	.....	...	40	600	60	2000	800	...	......	......	....	20	.....
Great Bras d'Or	...	......	...	...	25	375	50	1200	500	...	......	.....	.....	30	.....
Boularderie Island	...	......	......	...	2	30	4	50	45	...	.....	8	.....	10	......
Grand Narrows	...	....	....	...	34	500	90	900	400	...	......	......	...	10	......
Washabuck	...	....	......	...	7	100	14	250	100	...	......	....	......	......	.....
North Gut	...	......	....	...	16	340	32	700	300	...	......	15	......	10	....
Baddeck	...	......	......	..	8	60	3	160	90	...	......	10	......	.	....
Englishtown	1	14	500	4	52	1040	104	3310	1308	...	.....	50	.....	200	......
Black Head	...	......	.....	...	7	105	14	936	304	...	.....	10	.....	104	......
Bird Island	...	.....	.....	...	110	5500	330	18480	7700	...	.....	....	.....	120	....
Barachois	...	.....	......	...	10	120	20	720	300	...	.....	......	......	75	.....
Indian Brook	...	.....	......	...	20	240	40	1920	800	...	......	...	.....	120	......
Little River	...	......	.....	...	6	54	12	720	288	...	.....	..	......	24	......
Breeding Cove	...	......	....	...	5	50	10	480	200	..	......	....	......	30	......
French River	...	....	....	...	20	800	40	2880	1200	...	...	.....	......	110	......
Wreck Cove	...	....	......	...	6	96	12	576	192	...	.....	....	....	35	......
Path End	...	.....	..	.	7	140	14	632	344	...	......	12	......	50	......
South Bay, Ingonish	5	201	5600	25	32	640	64	4900	1584	...	....	....	......	1005	......
North Bay, Ingonish	...	......	...	...	32	800	64	1824	912	...	......	......	....	170	......
Ingonish Island	...	.....	....	...	7	175	14	360	180	...	......	......	......	65	......
Meat Cove and Bay St Lawrence Pond	...	......	....	...	19	380	39	836	456	...	....	9	....	29	7227
Bay St. Lawrence	...	.....	......	...	33	660	70	1452	792	...	.....	.....	......	94	...
North Harbor	...	....	......	...	7	168	16	462	252	...	....	9	.....	55	......
White Point	...	.....		...	40	960	85	2640	1410	...	......	4	.....	301	......
New Haven	..	......	....	...	25	600	54	1650	900	...	......	......	......	45	......
Neil's Harbor	...	......	......	...	30	900	64	1320	720	...	......	......	192	60	....
Green Cove	...	....	.....	...	14	420	32	1232	672	...	......	10	......	35	......
Totals	6	215	6100	29	609	15853	1351	52590	22815	...	.....	137	192	2807	7227

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.		
Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake and Pollock, cwt	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	VALUE.
													$ cts.
600	....	....	50	100	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	100	200	5,005 00
350	....	30	15	65	600	....	....	.....	.....	....	100	125	3,342 50
30	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	863 00
700	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	15	100	....	300	200	6,535 00
130	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1000	4	100	....	8	5	1,830 70
280	....	....	.....	35	....	100	....	10	.....	....	50	60	4,480 00
10	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	10	....	100	....	315 00
996	....	....	100	60	....	5000	....	.....	.....	19200	445	804	34,002 00
180	....	....	.....	20	....	50	....	.....	.....	....	80	12	3,155 50
2240	....	....	.....	134	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1000	50	12,986 00
60	....	....	.....	10	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	29	8	1,473 60
80	....	....	.....	13	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	35	10	2,557 00
224	....	....	.....	10	....	....	....	.....	.....	28800	100	12	5,368 00
60	....	....	.....	14	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	26	6	900 40
571	....	....	.....	75	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	254	25	4,943 10
72	....	....	.....	39	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	32	7	1,094 30
67	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	30	6	1,283 50
7392	....	....	.....	336	....	....	....	.....	.....	38400	3300	180	51,487 50
3191	....	....	.....	345	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1425	75	17,140 50
448	....	....	.....	84	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	200	10	3,093 00
											370	152	9,559 74
740	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	38400			
1400	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	700	264	7,723 50
250	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	22224	122	56	4,603 68
2200	....	....	.....	....	....	105	....	.....	.....	5568	1000	320	14,444 16
3240	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1400	250	14,727 50
3400	20	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	26400	1700	270	19,454 30
1150	....	....	.....	80	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	540	140	6,173 50
				2,200 gallons seal oil, at 30c., in Bay St. Lawrence......									660 00
				640 do Cod Liver Oil, at $1, in Neil's Harbor....									640 00
30062	20	30	165	1419	600	5155	1000	29	210	178992	13446	3217	239,841 98

Return showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Vessels.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
Yarmouth.			$			$			$		$				
Arcadia and Little River	...	......	....	......	100	3000	160	5000	1200	...	....	....	60	290	......
Tusket Wedge	11	754	22500	184	30	1500	80	15000	7500	*1	2000	350	550	850	......
Salmon River	...	......	....	......	60	600	75	12000	4000	...	....	5200	......	....	......
Tusket	2	47	1800	12	180	3500	200	24000	7500	...	....	10100	150	280	......
East River	...	......	....	......	70	650	80	9000	2500	...	....	3350	......	....	......
Eel Lake and Brook	2	29	1200	16	50	500	75	1600	1200	...	....	....	270	450	......
Argyle	1	116	6000	20	25	300	60	4000	1450	...	....	....	80	150	......
Argyle Sound	...	......	....	......	50	1200	100	8000	4000	...	....	....	400	950	......
East and West Pubnico	27	1896	122000	508	40	2500	80	12000	5500	*1	2000	....	780	1245	......
Yarmouth	27	1740	64140	302	30	900	40	2000	600	5	17000	3000	1724	4950	120
Maitland	12	190	7325	58	12	240	24	1760	440	1	3000	1000	100	1000	......
Sandford	2	32	1280	12	28	336	56	2000	1000	6	20000	4800	3900	2900	......
Totals	84	4804	226245	1112	675	15226	1030	96360	36890	14	44000	27800	8014	13065	120

* Trap.

eries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—**Nova Scotia**—*Con.*

	Kinds of Fish.											Fish Products.				Value.
	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
30	3	10	......	.....	76	6500	...	.....	800	12	172000	60	......	....	2000	25,868 50
00	22	835	......	......	965	17500	..	......	....	......	....	5830	......	......	....	81,422 00
..	.....	....	.....	......	....	....	...	400	15000	14	....	....	......	.....	.....	7,880 00
50	4	140	.....	......	90	....	...	1400	25000	45	....	300	....	....	.....	17,474 00
...	......	.....	.....	......	....	....	..	850	....	10	....	....	......	.....	.....	3,375 00
40	4	60	......	.....	60	....	...	......	12000	320	....	180	.....	.....	.....	14,177 00
00	3	....	......	...	......	2500	..	.....	....	25	90000	600	......	.....	1500	27,660 00
...	......	.....	......	......	....	......	...	.....	....	....	....	....	......	....	.....	9,165 00
30	54	630	....	....	1885	6000	4	.....	....	20	74400	11360	.....	....	1200	175,593 00
10	10	640	125	100	2310	139180	...	......	....	......	80000	9500	.....	300	.....	272,971 00
00	5	.....	.....	....	100	10000	5	.....	....	......	......	1000	100	100	..	16,845 00
00	......	1000	....	.....	2000	10000	...	......	....	....	....	80	50	75	......	89,339 50
.																†128,744 00
60	105	3315	125	100	7486	191680	15	2650	52800	446	416400	28910	150	475	4700	870,514 00

† Finnan Haddies, 29,600, at 4c	$ 1,160 00
Boneless Cod, 50,000 at 4c	2,000 00
Smoked Alewives, 120,000, at 80c. per 100	960 00
Whitefish, 400, at 6c	24 00
Live Lobsters, shipped to U.S., 3,115,000, at 4c. each	124,600 00
	$128,744 00

Recapitulation of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the To'al Number of Men Employed, in **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1887.

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans	Herring, brls.	Herring, smoked in boxes.	Alewives, brls.
			$			$			$		$									
Annapolis......	16	128	3800	31	225	3095	367	12430	6070	16	1650	....	6700	....	....	18	....	5092	49135	25
Antigonish......	......	....	....	....	228	4800	467	48400	41500	....	....	.....	91000	....	....	1960	....	965	....	520
Cape Breton....	12	220	3350	77	721	24774	1659	58450	25541	....	....	58	6930	100	13200	3278	1200	7824	100	305
Colchester	......	....	....	....	72	1773	145	13330	3026	24	5850	.....	8950	....	....	5	....	50	1440	10
Cumberland.....	2	72	2200	11	103	2195	188	2549	1895	7	200	6	6000	....	....	25	....	1135	30	713
Digby.	58	1290	43400	460	359	14859	902	47090	31040	21	2700	....	1750	....	....	1300	....	6555	25000	....
Guysborough...	35	1589	62700	297	1774	45407	2790	994780	128775	14	5900	1185	23000	3000	4444	10639	20640	20272	....	2051
Halifax	83	2065	65500	502	2909	74241	2839	976160	83526	505	103550	2070	69283	6122	4130	12618	17200	36944	....	831
Hants	....	....	....	....	160	3168	193	21615	4031	8	1200	15	8730	....	....	....	....	185	....	1189
Inverness	17	511	17200	131	878	21890	2437	100550	45700	68	680	141	46725	....	12000	11959	10896	10527	. ...	745
King's	9	106	2500	36	64	1405	112	34221	8223	41	11280	.....	22170	....	....	54	....	3850	10085	75
Lunenburg	195	10192	560900	1981	1881	34325	2862	501000	90835	8	2000	.....	33150	2940	....	19977	....	46293	... ..	484
Pictou	3	102	2200	12	201	5180	440	25000	10440	....	....	....	101500	....	800	584	1000	2601	....	20
Queen's	22	1273	62210	239	602	11182	712	32556	12237	....	....	..	34615	1375	....	1659	.. ..	1743	....	4043
Richmond.	61	2112	45830	547	1000	16554	1984	361090	82830	....	...	49	1000	......	....	13784	....	9013	....	463
Shelburne.......	54	3760	171675	774	930	26823	1254	165410	23372	11	18400	1	6017	....	....	3117	....	10248	....	669
Victoria.	6	215	6100	29	609	15853	1351	52590	21815	....	....	137	....	....	192	2807	7227	4781	....	10
Yarmouth	84	4804	226245	1112	675	15226	1030	96360	36890	14	44000	...	27800	....	....	8014	......	13065	120	4130
Totals.	660	28439	1275890	6259	13391	322750	21732	3543581	657736	732	197360	3662	495350	13837	34766	91348	58163	181146	85910	16290

DISTRICTS.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	VALUE.
																				$ cts.
Annapolis	2857	13	548	2276	2345	2712	39667	5	3400	400						2894		2404	2358	83,111 55
Antigonish	815			3800	3990	1500			6800	9300		41000	440	240	108000	2170		1600		101.998 50
Cape Breton	28140		35			2093	60078	36		11370	25	21300	244	46	464299	11949	102	2864		280,237 78
Colchester	172			75				335		3250		28985						50		9,074 10
Cumberland	465		205	10	150	470	3400	131		1000		125257	10	120	395000	180		890		73,097 92
Digby	75810	70	42975	6565	11080	89285	315110	15		500		1000	50		64460	110475		19610	8735	1,039,981 20
Guysborough	45439	9				11288	21500		100	31240	2005	28300	238		1181704	16213	20	4096		657,166 08
Halifax	60690	664		6038	6042	3807	232928			29680	21000	26480	209		1320844	52382		4896		967,907 68
Hants	92					65	550	277	4765			3000				18				11,818 10
Inverness	44140	65	810		17500	4294	7800	15		43570	1235	48020	696	1090	199748	22195	50	2967		485,937 98
King's	1418		461			333	400	418		2500		9000	10			1645		153	2267	40,826 75
Lunenburg	212934	230	20858	117	1358	54686	193630			8444	749	12870	364		348800	162501	257	3937	2845	1,763,601 50
Pictou	1499			1017	896	14						27660	555	10	592100	647		1400	4800	133,408 90
Queen's	30340	32	3			437	19245			5565	51	23500	146		163064	10491		524	2865	200,906 58
Richmond	49306	190				8595						1500	144		832800	10647		5		548,270 30
Shelburne	104570		3250			9548	92700			6000		11000	159		422712	36603		15896		658,612 54
Victoria	30062	20	30		165	1419	600				5255	1000	29	210	178992	13446		3247		238,541 98
Yarmouth	105560	105	3315	125	100	7486	191680	15		2650		52800	446		416400	28910	150	475	4700	741,770 00
Totals	794309	1398	72490	20023	43626	198027	1184288	1300	15065	155469	30310	163672	3740	1716	6689923	483366	579	65014	28570	

Annapolis	Lobsters shipped fresh to United States, 527 tons, at $35	18,445 00
Cumberland	do per County Returns	350 00
Digby	Live Lobsters, Finnan Haddies and Fresh Haddock, per Return	46,350 00
Halifax	Amount sold in Halifax Fish Market and Live Lobsters shipped to United States, as per County Return	47,120 0
Lunenburg	Scallops, as per County Return	300 00
Queen's	Live Lobsters shipped, and Clams, as per County Return	9,325 00
Shelburne	do to United States and sold to American smacks, and Fresh Mackerel, as per Return	91,581 24
Victoria	Seal and Cod Liver Oil, as per County Return	1,300 00
Yarmouth	Miscellaneous fish not included above, as per County Return	128,744 00
	Total Value	8,379,783 68

RECAPITULATION OF THE YIELD OF FISHERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1867.

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	3,662 brls.	16 00	58,592 00	
do fresh	495,350 lbs.	0 20	99,070 00	
do smoked	13,837 lbs.	0 20	2,767 40	
do preserved in cans	34,766 cans.	0 15	5,214 90	165,644 30
Mackerel, pickled	91,348 brls.	12 00	1,096,176 00	
do preserved in cans	58,163 cans.	0 12	6,979 56	
do shipped fresh	357,600 lbs.	0 05	17,880 00	1,121,035 56
Herring, pickled	181,146 brls.	4 50	815,157 00	
do smoked	85,910 boxes.	0 25	21,477 50	836,634 50
Alewives, pickled	16,290 brls.	4 50	73,305 00	
do smoked	120,000 doz.	80c. per 100.	960 00	74,265 00
Cod, dried	794,309 cwt.	4 00	3,177,236 00	
do boneless	50,000 lbs.	0 04	2,000 00	
do tongues and sounds	1,398 brls.	10 00	13,980 00	3,193,216 00
Pollock, dried	72,490 cwt.	4 00		289,960 00
Hake, dried	20,023 cwt.	4 00	80,092 00	
do sounds	43,626 lbs.	1 00	43,626 00	123,718 00
Haddock, dried	198,027 cwt.	4 00	792,108 00	
do fresh	198,000 lbs.	0 04	7,920 00	
Finnan Haddies	127,000 lbs.	0 04	5,080 00	805,108 00
Halibut	1,184,288 lbs.	0 10		118,428 80
Shad	1,300 brls.	9 00		11,700 00
Bass	15,065 lbs.	0 06		903 90
Trout	155,469 lbs.	0 10		15,546 90
Squid	30,320 brls.	4 00		121,280 00
Smelt	463,672 lbs.	0 06		27,820 32

				1,064,997 00
Fish Oil	483,366 galls.	0 40		193,346 40
do Guano	579 tons.	25 00		14,475 00
do used as bait	65,014 brls.	1 50		97,521 00
do do manure	28,570 brls.	0 50		14,285 00
Amount sold in Halifax markets				42,400 00
Miscellaneous not included in columns. *See* County Returns				4,949 00
Total				8,879,782 68

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Value of Fisheries in each County in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Years 1886 and 1887.

Counties.	1886.	1887.	Decrease.	Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis	107,334 00	101,556 55	5,777 45	
Antigonish	111,193 00	101,998 50	9,194 50	
*Cape Breton	356,325 35	280,237 78	76,087 57	
Colchester	13,961 50	9,072 10	4,889 40	
Cumberland	93,758 80	78,447 92	20,310 88	
Digby	881,196 70	1,086,331 20		205 134 50
Guysboro'	812,957 50	657,166 08	155,791 42	
Halifax	904,301 23	1,015,027 68		110,726 45
Hants	23,926 25	11,818 10	12,108 15	
*Inverness	471.629 85	485,937 98		14,308 13
King's	32,136 50	40,826 75		8,690 25
Lunenburg	1,698,597 21	1,763,901 50		65,304 29
Pictou	160,471 75	133,408 90	27,062 85	
Queen's	252,607 65	210,231 58	42,376 07	
*Richmond	566,039 00	548,270 30	17,768 70	
Shelburne	908,025 70	750,193 78	157,831 92	
*Victoria	167,660 65	239,841 98		72,181 33
Yarmouth	853,238 81	870,514 00		17,275 19
Totals	8,415,361 45	8,379,782 68	529,198 91	493,620 14
Decrease			35,578 77	

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* NOTE.—The four Counties in Cape Breton Island, viz.: Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond and Victoria give a total value of fish caught of $1,554,288.04 against $1,561,654.85 in 1886; a decrease of $7,366.81.

The value of fish caught in the other fourteen counties of Nova Scotia proper is given at $6,825,494.64 against $6,853,706.60; a decrease of $28,211.96.

PARATIVE STATEMENT of the Increase and Decrease of the Several Productions of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, for the Years 1886 and 1887.

Articles.		Increase.	Decrease.
non, pickled	brls.	1,078	
lo fresh, in ice	lbs.	98,967	
lo smoked	lbs.	5,687	
lo preserved.	cans.	19,785	
kerel, pickled	brls.		10,321
do preserved	cans.	35,283	
lo shipped fresh	lbs.	297,660	
ring, pickled	brls.	27,121	
lo smoked	boxes.	49,149	
wives, pickled	brls	288	
lo smoked	doz.	20,000	
, dried	cwt.		29,175
boneless	lbs.	16,000	
tongues and sounds	brls.		168
lock and Hake, dried	cwt.	11,702	
e Sounds	lbs.		13,927
ldock, dried	lbs.	8,992	
do fresh	lbs.		302,000
nan Haddies	lbs.	5,486	
ibut	lbs.		168,451
d	brls.		903
s	lbs.		5,985
ut	lbs.		23,907
id	brls.	25,926	
elt	lbs.		138,471
s	brls.	238	
ters	brls.	319	
sters	cans.		517,426
lo shipped fresh	tons.	664	
h Oil	galls.		8,159
Guano	tons.		9
used as bait	brls.	7,882	
do manure	brls.	2,431	

TABLE showing the Value of the Fisheries of **Nova Scotia**, for the Eighteen Years from 1870 to 1887, inclusive.

Year.	Value. $ cts.
1870	4,019,424 07
1871	5,161,030 90
1872	6,016,835 00
1873	6,577,086 51
1874	6,652,301 55
1875	5,573,851 58
1876	6,029,049 94
1877	5,527,858 37
1878	6,131,599 64
1879	5,752,936 20
1880	6,291,061 46
1881	6,214,781 50
1882	7,131,418 36
1883	7,689,374 75
1884	8,763,779 36
1885	8,283,922 87
1886	8,415,361 45
1887	8,379,782 68

TABLE showing the number and value of Vessels and Boats, Nets and Weirs engaged in the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, and approximate estimates of the value of other material not included in the returns.

—	$	$
660 vessels		1,275,890
13,191 boats		322,750
3,543,581 square fathoms of nets		657,736
732 weirs		197,360
		2,453,736
*Canning establishments	150,825	
Guano do	11,500	
Seines (not included in returns)	38,031	
Lobster traps, &c	66,957	
Hand lines, trawls, &c	69,159	
Steamers, smacks, punts, canoes, &c	38,573	
Fishing piers, houses and other sundries	111,280	
		486,325
Total		2,939,061

* NOTE.—The second part of the above table is exclusive of the four Counties of Cape Breton.

APPENDIX No. 4.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

AL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE YEAR 1887, BY MR. W. H. VENNING, INSPECTOR.

SAINT JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1887.

EORGE E. FOSTER,
nister of Marine and Fisheries.
Ottawa.

,—I have the honor to submit a report on the fisheries of New Brunswick
year 1887, with condensed reports from the local officers. The returns show,
to be expected, a great decrease in the aggregate catch, amounting in value
than half a million of dollars.

SALMON.

e catch of salmon shows a small increase over that of last year. This is pro-
ne of the "booms" we were told to expect from the operations of the hatch-
ses. But in 1874, the year these were started, the catch was 3,214,182
. This year it amounted to 1,356,307 pounds with more improved appliances
re men employed than in the former year. From this it will be seen that
ooms" have been the wrong way, and this will continue as long as the present
ve fishing is pursued in all our salmon rivers.

BASS.

is fishery in the northern part of the province where it was once extensive
uable, shows every year a smaller catch. I see no hope of its improvement
xisting circumstances. Every protective measure adopted has met with per-
opposition from both dealers and fishermen in the mistaken idea that the fish
ast their time. They still break the law whenever they can evade the
and railroads offer easy means of getting illegal fish to market. I look
improvement in this fishery until an enlightened public opinion regards
s and dishonest fish dealers as public enemies.

SHAD.

e catch exceeds that of last year by about 1,000 barrels, but falls short of
nearly 3,000 barrels. The season was favorable to fishing and there was no
f energy in its pursuit, as the demand was beyond the supply and prices were
onally good. If, as some theorists contend, all the Bay of Fundy shad are
American rivers and come into our waters only to feed, it devolves on them
ain why our stock decreases in spite of the large increase said to have re-
rom the hatching operations of the United States Commission.

ALEWIVES.

There has been no improvement in the catch of this fish, which is about the same as that of last year. As compared with 1885 the decrease is about 5,000 barrels. As the great bulk of the whole catch is made in St. John harbor and river there can be no hope of any improvement while the present destructive mode of fishing continues.

SMELTS.

The enormous drain made on the stock of this fish for the past five years is showing its natural results. With more nets and more men at work the catch is over a million pounds less than that of last year. Up to the present time the indications are that this winter's catch will not exceed half that of last winter. But while the supply is smaller the demand is better, and increased prices in all the markets which were formerly glutted, will leave more profit to those dealers who will conduct their business with common prudence.

FROSTFISH AND FLOUNDERS.

The demand for these fishes continues to increase. The catch of the former was less than last year, but that of the latter was more than double. Formerly these fish were used as manure; but since railroads have opened up distant markets and given facilities for transport, they have been profitably utilized as food.

PICKEREL AND PERCH.

The catch of pickerel is not so large as that of last year; but that of perch is much larger. In view of the growing importance of these fishes as an article of food and commerce, I would again urge a close time of three months to cover the spawning season. In the County of Sunbury and Queens the catch and export of these fish exceed those of all others combined, and the industry should be protected by preventing their catch out of season.

TROUT.

The catch of trout can only be approximated. The quantity exported and that which finds its way to our local markets form but a small portion of the catch by innumerable anglers and "pot-fishers" who frequent our streams and lakes during the whole season. The extension of the close time and the prohibition of fishing through the ice will have the best effects on the future supply.

HERRING.

The catch is less than that of last year. While there is an increase in fresh and smoked herring, there is a decrease in pickled and sardines. I have, in former reports, expressed my opinion of the objectionable mode of fishing called "driving" or "torching," and I have no doubt that the scarcity of herrings in Saint Andrew's Bay, during the early part of the season, was caused by the extensive torching which prevailed everywhere in the Bay during the previous fall. There was a great deal of torching done the past season, as long as herrings were in the Bay, and to this alone is the small catch of sardines to be attributed.

MACKEREL.

This fishery was a failure. From 17,868 barrels and 70,128 cans last year, the catch has fallen to 3,607 barrels and 44,278 cans this year. The movements of mackerel are too erratic and too little is known of them after they leave our shores able me to assign a cause for this scarcity of fish. But, as the same scarcity xperienced by fishermen all along the United States coast, there would seem to od reason for the belief that is growing stronger in the minds of careful obser- that the great destruction of young fish caused by the use of seines in mackerel g is causing this scarcity. As these seines are now being adopted by our fish- n, we may look for a still larger destruction of young fish in future. Mr. B. P. erick, of Bedford, Mass., an undoubted authority, says that "the taking of 00 barrels of good sized fish causes a total destruction of over 100,000,000 ls of young fish. * * * * I have known a single seine to destroy 150 ls of mackerel in a day, in the taking of 30 barrels of marketable fish. If eine does injury to this extent, in a single day, what must be the effect of the s of 400 vessels for 90 days?"

COD.

There has been an increased yield of this fish as compared with last year. y county except Westmoreland and Albert has contributed to this increase. In orthern Counties railroad facilities for transport ought to give a great impulse e sea fisheries, which of late years have been neglected for the more convenient, h less profitable pursuit of lobsters. As this lobster fishery is now so far isted that it has ceased to be profitable, it is very fortunate that the cod fishery ive ample occupation to all who, of late years, have been employed in catching rs for the canneries.

HALIBUT.

The returns show a small decrease in this year's catch. But it seems impossible t full returns. The vessels go direct from the fishing grounds to the United s markets, and there is no record to which I can apply for correct figures. ical fishermen are of opinion that the quantity caught is at least one-half more the returns show.

POLLOCK, HAKE AND HADDOCK.

The catch of pollock and hake largely exceeds that of last year, while that of ock is about the same. The increase is mostly in Charlotte County, where the ity of sardines has forced more attention to line fishing.

LOBSTERS.

The returns show a most alarming decrease. In fresh fish the falling off has 1,252 tons. In canned fish, 2,031,253 pounds, nearly half the catch of last year. decrease is caused entirely by scarcity of fish caused by over-fishing in the past. factories closed before the season was over, because they could not get fish gh to keep them running. I have so often foretold this result that I can now express my regret that the end of this great industry has come so much sooner even I expected.

OYSTERS.

The failing beds of Caraquet and Bay du Vin have furnished almost the whole of 23,196 barrels. All the oyster men formerly scattered over the beds of oque, Shediac, Cocagne, Buctouche and Richibucto now flock to the only beds will repay raking. How much longer they will do so under this excessive ing will very soon be decided. It is much to be hoped that the Commission inted last summer to enquire into and report on the lobster and oyster fisheries e Maritime Provinces will recommend some practical measure to save these valuable sources of profitable industry from final destruction.

FISHWAYS.

The unprecedented freshets last spring which did such widespread damage to bridges and dams and mills, did not spare the fish-ways at Saint George. Serious injury was done them, and they were useless to fish, as the season for their ascent had passed before the necessary repairs could be made. They are now, however, in good order, and if they escape next spring's freshet, I propose ascertaining, beyond doubt, whether fish ascend them. I now think that the fish seen above the falls and supposed to be alewives that had gone through the fish-ways were natives of the river, probably pickerel or perch. The Saint Croix fish-ways did not suffer much. They were promptly repaired, and fish ascended them freely as usual. That at Demy's stream and the one at Flume Ridge were not injured, and both were open and in good order all the season. The fish-way in Point Wolf River has been repaired; but I never had any hope of this stream ever being re-stocked with salmon.

CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCAL OFFICERS.

RISTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Overseer Verge, of the river division, says:—"The season was, on the whole, a very favorable one for fishing, a good pitch of water and no heavy gales; but the catch has been less than that of last year by 6,722 pounds. On the Quebec side the decrease is much greater, being 12,525 pounds. Mr. Verge thinks the damage done some stands by rafts and tug-boats may account for the decrease on the New Brunswick side of the river. The catch by rod and line was much smaller than the large scores reported last year."

Overseer McPherson, of the coast division, reports as follows:—"In comparing the quantity of fish taken with that of previous years, salmon shows a considerable decrease. The lobster fishery is steadily decreasing, as well in the average size of the fish, as in the numbers taken."

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Hickson reports a good catch of salmon in the upper part of the district; but a small catch at Salmon Beach and below. The run in the Nepissiguit was small. Mackerel fishing was a complete failure. A schooner fitted out at Bathurst with all modern appliances for seining cruised in the bay all summer without success. The lobster fishery continues to grow worse with every season. Each succeeding year finds the fish scarcer and the average size smaller. Cod and herrings gave about the usual catch.

Overseer Hashé, of Upper Caraquet, reports about the usual quantity of oysters. The catch of smelts was smaller than last year, as was also that of lobsters. Other fish gave about an average yield.

Overseer Cormier, of Lower Caraquet, reports a good catch of both spring and fall herrings. Codfish were plentiful and a fair catch was made; but mackerel fishing was a failure. Lobsters continue to grow scarcer and smaller, but one factory was in operation in the district, and 6½ lobsters were required to fill a can. Mr. Cormier is strongly of opinion that fishing should be allowed only from 15th August to 31st October in each year.

Overseer Poirier, of Grand Anse, reports a favorable fishing season, with the exception of one bad gale in July, which injured a number of salmon nets on the coast. Cod and herring were plentiful and average catches were made. Mackerel fishing here, as elsewhere, was a failure; as also was the lobster fishery. Mr. Poirier, who has had large experience in lobster fishing, says: "The only way of saving this that I can suggest, is either to stop fishing for three years, or to make the n such a way that small lobsters will not be taken. Officers should be autho- o inspect all traps before they are put out, and see that the slats are wide h apart to allow the small fish to escape."

verseer Aché, of Shippegan, reports a large decrease in the yield of the fisheries district as compared with last year. The catch of salmon was not more than wing, he thinks, to unfavorable winds. Cod were plentiful and large, but ness of the weather operated against a large catch. Herrings were plentiful od catches were made both spring and fall. Lobsters grow scarcer and smaller year.

verseer Boyd, of Miscou Harbor, reports a good catch of cod and herrings; but eased catch of lobsters. These continue to grow scarcer and smaller, and Mr. gain expresses his opinion that, without protection, the business will soon rom want of fish. Smelt fishing was good last winter, and as the railway is ithin a few miles, great preparations are being made for vigorous fishing this . Bass fishing was fairly good; the whole catch was made with hook and line.

verseer Sewell, of Pokemouche district, reports an increase in all kinds of fish mackerel, salmon and lobsters. The decrease in the latter shows that the ss had collapsed much sooner than was expected. Last year three factories n operation; this year two of them closed up, and the remaining one, having fish to itself, put up but 16,760 cans—less than was packed last year by cans.

verseer Mauzerolles, of Tracadie district, reports a good catch of cod, herrings, es, trout, smelt and eels; but salmon, mackerel and lobsters were failures. lobster factories were closed for want of fish, and the only one that continued rate did not pay working expenses. The canning business has ceased to be a industry on this part of the coast.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

verseer Noble, of Escuminac district, reports a total failure in the mackerel . The catch of salmon was about the same as last year, but with more d and better prices. Bass fishing has ceased to be a profitable business. fishing was pursued more vigorously than ever; but the catch was smaller st year, while glutted markets kept prices so low that fishermen made small The oyster beds continue to be raked excessively during the whole open , and now winter raking through the ice has been commenced on a large scale, will hasten the destruction of these, the only remaining beds in the Province e not practically exhausted.

verseer Williston, of Bay du Vin, reports that herring and mackerel were scarce; mon about the same as last year. Bass very scarce and did not repay the f setting nets. The catch of smelts in Bay du Vin was much larger than efore, and towards the close of the season brought good prices to those fisher- ho were not in the clutches of the dealers. Mr. Williston again urges imme- ction to save from total destruction those oyster beds which yet remain, but excessive raking is fast exhausting.

verseer Stymiest, of Tabusintac district, reports a smaller catch of salmon than ar. That of smelts was also smaller, and a large quantity was lost from soft r in the early part of the fishing. Mr. Stymast considers the new order, pro- g fishing until 1st December, the best protection this fishery can have. The factories closed for want of fish long before the season ended. Bass were than ever before, and the few caught with hook and line offer smaller induce- even to the Indians, by whom alone the the fishery is pursued in this district.

verseer Robichaud, of Neguac and Portage Island district, reports a good catch , herring and salmon. Only two lobster factories started this season, these osed and took their traps on shore for want of fish. Bass were scarcer than usual and few were caught. Smelt fishing was good, and as it did not commence here until after the ice was strong, none were lost from soft weather.

Overseer Wyse, of Chatham and Lower Newcastle district, reports as follows:—"The catch of smelts in this district fell off suddenly soon after the ice made. In all former seasons they continued in this part of the river until the end of December. I have still to report that large numbers of young bass continue to be killed in the bag nets ever since they were allowed above Middle Island. There can be no doubt that this destruction of young fish, year after year, is the cause of the rapid decrease which has marked this fishery for the last few years. The catch of salmon, though about the same in quantity, was much more profitable to fishermen in consequence of the higher prices obtained all through the season. Alewives were very plentiful in the Main River and all the branches below Chatham, but the "poor fishermen" were without nets to catch them, salt to cure them, or barrels to hold them; and yet most of these "poor fishermen" own farms, and have the advantage of the salmon and smelt fishery always, and of mackerel and herring when they strike in.

Overseer Hogan, of Newcastle and North Esk district, reports a small catch of salmon in that part of the river, which he attributes to excessive netting in the mouth of the river. The decrease in the catch of bass is very great, and the fishery now shows, beyond dispute, the effects of past over-fishing. The catch of smelts was not large in this district, and even of this small catch quantities were lost from soft weather. Mr. Hogan again calls attention to the mode of taking parent salmon for the hatching house, by sweeping them off the spawning grounds with nets. He says that under the new system of guardianship, poaching has been almost entirely stopped. If railroad officials and express agents were forbidden to receive illegal fish for transport, he thinks this expensive protection might be much reduced.

Overseer Sutherland, of Red Bank district, gives a detailed account of his work, which shows that he and his hired men have been actively employed, have taken a large number of illegal nets, and have almost entirely prevented poaching on the upper North-West and its branches. If the system is continued the destruction of spawning fish will be confined entirely to the officers and employees of the hatching house.

Overseer Parker, of the south-west district, which now includes Derby, Blackville and Blissfield, reports that he and his hired men took during the season, 103 illegal nets. Seventy-eight of these, having meshes of illegal size, and set for the express purpose of taking grilse, were destroyed as the surest way of preventing their future use. The remaining 25 being of legal mesh, will be sold next spring as the law directs. For the first time in the history of the river have the poachers who catch illegal fish and the dealers who buy them, realized that the law can and will be enforced. The legal catch of salmon was about the same as last year. The illegal catch was so small that the spawning grounds above must have been crowded with breeding fish.

Overseer Freeze, of Doaktown, reports that the protection of the river has been better than ever before in his recollection. In his own immediate district he reports but two cases of poaching—one with illegal net, which was taken and destroyed, and the other with torch and spear which were also captured and the canoe confiscated and sold.

Overseer Orr, of Boiestown and the upper district, reports that his hired men were constantly on the river, moving up and down in their canoes, under his personal supervision. His district included 35 miles below Boiestown, heretofore the worst part of the river and the most difficult to protect. But four attempts were made to fish illegally, and on each occasion the net was seized and destroyed. Two attempts were made to spear, but on each occasion the spears were taken and destroyed. The angling clubs on the upper part of the river did their share and employed four guardians to assist in the good work of protection; so that there were eight hired men distributed over the upper part of the river where formerly there were but two. It is impossible to overestimate the good effects of this system of protection, which, tinued, will do much to save this great salmon river from the depleting process have been so active for the last ten years.

KENT COUNTY.

)verseer *Guimond*, of St. Louis district, reports a greatly increased catch of sal- which he attributes to the very fine weather in May, about the last week of which sh struck the shore. Good fishing lasted until about the 15th June, when rough ner drove them off shore, on the way round Point Sapin. Herrings were plenti- usual, and about the ordinary catch was made; but mackerel were scarce and shery a failure. Cod was abundant and the catch exceeds that of last year. catch of smelt was not so large as last year; but prices were better and fisher- lid fairly well. Lobsters are getting scarcer and smaller. The catch falls that of last year by 100,000 pounds.

)verseer *Hannah*, of Richibucto district, reports a good catch of salmon, cod and Bass have become so scarce that the fishery is practically abandoned. The of smelt was large, though less than that of last year. Lobsters were s; the quantity canned falls much below that of last year, and some of the ries closed for want of fish before the end of the season.

Varden *Harnett*, of the Upper River district, reports the bass fishing a complete e. Gaspereau were plentiful; but unfavorable weather for fishing made the small. Smelt and frost-fish were plentiful all winter, and good catches of were made.

Overseer *Girouard*, of Buctouche district, reports a smaller catch of mackerel ngs and bass; but a larger catch of cod and lobsters. Smelt were plentiful all r and the catch was equal to that of any previous year. About the same quantity sters was canned; but oysters are getting scarcer every year.

Overseer *Cormier*, of Cocagne district, says:—"The catch of herrings this year ess than usual by nearly half. The fish did not strike inshore in the usual ers. Mackerel did not come in at all, and the quantity caught outside was very . Smelt were plentiful, though the catch was not so large as last year, owing wer men engaging in this fishery. Lobsters continue scarce and small and the tity canned was less than last year."

Overseer *LeBlanc*, of Legerville, at the head of Canaan River, has done good ce in protecting the fine trout streams in that neighborhood. The illegal net- which was fast depleting these waters has been prevented, and anglers who visited the streams here had good sport. The extension of the close season to pril will have a good effect in further protecting the fine trout with which streams abound.

WESTMORELAND AND ALBERT.

Overseer *Deacon* reports as follows:—"There were nineteen lobster factories in ation this year; nine of the old factories were closed during the whole season, lve new ones were operated. The returns show a decrease in the catch of 95,- pounds. Each year shows a reduced catch, notwithstanding the extra labor and ratus employed. Mackerel struck in shore about 10th July, and for a fortnight was good line fishing. After that they would not take bait, and though plenty sh were seen they did not school, so they could not be seined. Under these cir- stances the catch was small compared with that of last year. The catch of t was much larger than last year, as there were more nets and men fishing; but ize of the fish grows smaller. In consequence of the ice remaining so late on hores of the strait, herring were very late and the schools did not strike in shore ual. The fishery was a total failure on this coast."

Overseer *Goodwin*, of Bay Verte and Sackville district, reports a larger aggre- catch of fish; the increase being chiefly in smelts. Herring and mackerel gave t the usual catch, but shad shows a falling off. This steady decrease in the catch of shad has been attributed to sawdust and mill refuse. Mr. Goodwin says:— "I made a thorough examination of the water and the shores; but found nothing in the shape of mill refuse. Men who have fished shad for years told me they never saw anything in the water to complain of."

Overseer Cormier, of Dorchester district, reports a great decrease in the catch of shad, which he attributes to over-fishing and to sawdust. He again urges that fishing shall not commence until 20th June; that no boat shall fish more than 200 fathoms of net, and that a weekly close time be made, extending from Friday evening to Monday morning. As the fishermen themselves favor these changes, which will be for their own benefit, I again recommend that their wishes be complied with. As these changes can affect no one but the fishermen themselves, I can see no reason why their own suggestions for the preservation of the fishery should not be at once adopted and embodied in an Order in Council.

Overseer Stewart, of Albert County, report a poor catch of all kinds of fish. This arises not so much from scarcity as from a growing disinclination on the part of the people to keep up and renew the outfit necessary to pursue deep-sea fishing. The lakes and streams are now the principal resort of fishermen, and will repay those who find sport and profit in fishing.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Ryan reports a better state of things on the Tobique—the result of having special guardians to do the work that resident wardens have so long neglected. He says that very little spearing is now done, and that more salmon were seen in the river than in any previous year since his appointment. There were but two parties on the river for the express purpose of angling, and they took, in a few days, about forty salmon. Mr. Ryan expresses his belief that if the present mode of protection, by means of hired guardians moving up and down the river, is continued for a few years, illegal fishing will be almost entirely prevented.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Overseer Lindsay, of the upper division, reports a better state of things than he has seen since his appointment. The number of salmon on their spawning beds in the fall was equal to that of twenty years ago; and they were undisturbed by net or spear. He says there is no doubt that the system of protection now adopted will, if continued, restore the river to its former state.

Overseer Burtt, of the lower division, says:—"The runs of salmon and shad were better in this part of the river than I have known them for many years, and consequently both Indians and white men were always on the watch to evade the guardian stationed at the upper end of the district, whose assistance could not be dispensed with."

Warden Scott, at Eel River, reports salmon more than usually plentiful from the middle of May to the last of June. Nine nets were set in district, and as all complied with the regulations no seizures were made.

YORK COUNTY.

Overseer Orr reports as follows:—"The catch of salmon in the St. John, in York County, was better than that of last year. Shad and bass not so plentiful. There was very little illegal fishing, as Wardens Cronkhite and McHally arranged their work so that one or other was over the district every few days. The former reports but two nets that did not meet the requirements of the law there, and some disputes about stands were settled without difficulty. The number of salmon caught aggregated 6,282 pounds. Since the appointment of these excellent wardens illegal fishing is almost unknown in the district."

SUNBURY COUNTY.

rseer Hoben reports:—"There has been an increase in the catch of all fish had. Alewives were plentiful and the good catch would have been much id better preparations been made. Prices were better than last year, and ı was remunerative to those who fished. The catch of pickerel and perch er than last year, and a ready market was found for all." Mr. Hoben again ıt a close time of three months, May, June and July, be provided for pickerel h, so that they shall not be taken during the spawning season.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

rseer Hetherington reports about the same small catch of salmon, shad and as last year. Pickerel were not so plentiful, and Mr. Hetherington also urges ason to protect them when spawning. He also recommends a regulation e size of the mesh at three inches to prevent the killing of small fish. A one of the city papers having made some erroneous statements about this Hetherington makes the following remarks, based on a better knowledge of ct:—"I may state that the pickerel fishery of Queen's and Sunbury counties more to the inhabitants than any other fishery they possess. With respect to its, I further state, from the careful observation of many years, that in our ey feed principally on such worthless fish as yellow perch, chubb, suckers, , and are never or seldom seen in waters frequented by young shad, bass, or ."

KING'S COUNTY.

seer Belyea, of Westfield and Belleisle district, reports a poor catch of all fish. As there was no sturgeon license issued this year, the returns are uced in value. The high freshets in the spring were no doubt the cause or catch as it was late before fishermen could set their nets.

seer Gosline, of Kennebecasis and tributaries, reports a good catch of ale- l shad, which were more abundant in the river than for many years. The or in the river no doubt caused this increased run of fish. Both pickerel and increasing, or rather these fish are more sought after since a market is r them, and they are now systematically fished.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

eer O'Brien reports as follows:—"The catch of salmon was better than last t of alewives was also better and prices higher. The herring fishery gave same results as last year. The great bulk of the lobsters caught was sent nited States markets. On the whole the past season has been satisfactory en and dealers, in fair catches and good prices."

eer Rourke, of St. Martin's, reports an average catch of fish; herrings and s usual, being the principal items in the returns.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

eer Todd, of St. Croix district, reports about the same catch of fish as last pt sardine herrings which was smaller. Salmon were more numerous, er number was caught. The fishways were in good repair and all were and effective during the season. The night watchman he employed in th the watchman on the American side of the river, prevented all illegal d not a drift net was seen in the district where formerly they were used t. The Maine Commissioner placed 250,000 young salmon in the St. Mr. Todd expresses great regret that his request for a like number was ed with.

Overseer Campbell, of St. Andrew's Bay, reports as follows:—"While the catch of fish has not been so large as that of 1886, prices have been better. Line fishing was not carried on to any great extent, the whole attention of fishermen having been confined to weir fishing. More fish have been taken by our local fishermen and fewer by outsiders. Even the sardine boats are now run by natives of the county. The winter fishing was not so good as usual; fewer vessels were engaged in it than in 1886, but more of our own boats were employed and prices were good. The lobster catch was somewhat larger than last year, but smaller compared with what it formerly was in this district. The American legal size being 10½ inches and ours but 9 inches, has the effect of depleting our waters and protecting theirs. To give our lobsters an equal chance for protection our standard should not be less than that across the border. Torching was done to a large extent, especially before the steamer "Dream" was placed in the bay. Where this practice prevails weirs are generally unsuccessful."

Overseer Ash, of Beaver Harbor, reports that the season's fishing has given an increased catch of all kinds of fish. Sardines were not quite so plentiful as last year Some weirs did well, while others caught very few, but prices were good, and on the whole more money was made. Very few herrings were smoked as the price was too low for profit. Line fishing was good, but few fishermen pursued this branch of business, confining their attention more to weir fishing. Lobsters were not so plentiful but a fair catch was made and sent fresh to Eastport. There was less torching than last year, but boats were out whenever the absence of the cruiser lessened the dange of seizure.

Overseer Lord, of Deer Island and Latéte District, says:—"The year now ending shows an increase in the catch of some kinds of fish, while there is a large falling o in some other kinds. The catch of herrings in the early part of the summer was th worst known for many years and accounts for the small quantity of smoked fish i this district. Although some weirs have done fairly in the autumn and fall it is du more to the increased price of sardines, caused by the scarcity, than to the quantit taken. The whole catch of the season is not more than two-thirds of last year catch. The prospect for winter herrings is cheering, but the catch last winter wa small. Cod, haddock and hake gave an average catch, while that of pollock wa double the usual quantity."

Overseer Brown, of Campo Bello, reports an increased catch of all kinds of fis that of pollock being largely in excess of former years. Mr. Brown attributes this the absence of American fishermen in our waters. The fish formerly caught by the have fallen to our own fishermen. The catch of sardines was not so large as la year, but the advance in price more than made up the deficit. A much larg quantity has been smoked, and a recent rise in price has been a boon to those w stuck to the old traditions and practice.

Overseer McLaughlin, of Grand Manan, reports as follows:—"The year is closi with an increased catch of all kinds of fish in my district. The increase in line fi in these waters is marvellous, and this fishery has been vigorously pursued by o fishermen in boat and vessel. Many vessels from Nova Scotia have found excelle fishing inside the three-mile limit, and have found a ready market for their fares Grand Manan at better prices than were formerly obtained in the free markets of t United States. We attribute this increased catch to the absence of foreigners fr our waters—a state of affairs which the majority of our fishermen would like to continued."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, New Brunswick.

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1887.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.													
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.						
			$			$			$		$		$		$						
Ristigouche.																					
From Tide Head to Dalhousie..	....	.....	....	....	34	340	34	6665	6665	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	71730	.....	....	....	....	...
From Dalhousie to Belle Iune ...	.....	.....	....	....	100	1200	145	20550	9000	.....	....	5	125	2910	1470	200000	1085	....	....	24	....
Totals........	....	.....	....	....	134	1540	179	27215	15665	.....	.....	5	125	2940	1470	271730	1085	....	....	24	....
Gloucester.																					
Petit Rocher......	.....	.....	....	.....	110	3300	220	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	90000	.....	150	....	1500	....
Bathurst	1	74	3000	14	50	150	100	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	100000	......	50	....	800	....
New Bandon	....	.....	....	....	150	4500	300	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	......	150000	....	150	....	2000	....
Upper Caraquet	7	82	2000	23	130	25700	380	5360	6270	. ..	....	12	420	2000	2000	....	.....	50	..	2000	...
Lower Caraquet	6	77	2000	23	135	3500	405	6000	2675	....	....	15	506	3000	3000	....	....	10	....	7000	...
Grand Anse	2	40	600	5	90	3600	250	3000	1000	3	12000	...	....	4300	4200	17000	400	250	14400	200	120
Shippegan	11	139	38000	36	210	15400	467	8130	615	....	....	20	600	13050	13150	4500	....	57	1750	1400	....
Miscou Island	1	17	500	4	67	2946	139	600	300	.....	... .	4	140	9000	5400	....	......	....	....	1000	......
Pokemouche	..	....	....	....	39	1056	84	3190	807	.....	....	27	490	500	575	14700	....	70	5700	2125	178
Tracadie	2	28	500	6	84	2000	160	5150	900	....	.. ..	76	1520	3200	3.00	7995	1100	74	1200	1200	77
Totals........	30	457	46900	119	1065	62146	1505	31430	18102	3	12000	154	3670	35050	315.5	384195	1500	861	23050	19225	375

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—**New Brunswick**—*Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels	Oysters, barrels	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels	
																					$ cts.
Ristigouche.																					
From Tide Head to Dalhousie..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	14,346 00
From Dalhousie to Belledune...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8200	....	....	3	57432	....	...	570	300	48,749 59
Totals..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8200	....	....	3	57432	....	...	570	300	63,095 59
Gloucester.																					
Petit Rocher	1000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	175200	....	...	1000	....	53 074 09
Bathurst	170	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2500	....	....	200000	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	37.130 00
New Bandon..	3500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125250	....	...	850	....	71,105 09
Upper Caraquet	17000	20	1000	2850	500	700	....	....	200	....	....	20000	5	6500	29	18000	17000	...	225	1600	118,157 50
Lower Caraquet	23500	....	100	600	100	600	...	....	6000	20	....	3600	20	5000	8	16000	23500	...	4000	500	160,886 00
Grand Anse	2500	....	200	900	....	....	10	....	1000	300	....	....	....	....	....	69600	2600	..	500	400	33,460 00
Shippegan	14000	....	890	2115	600	....	....	..	....	....	....	78145	50	....	....	312000	8300	...	2700	3000	123,367 70
Miscou Island	1400	....	60	106	....	....	....	6000	....	....	....	9600	36	....	175	225000	460	...	5000	500	51,884 00
Pokemouche	613	....	8	26	24	.	75	550	5340	....	....	163000	90	....	....	16760	326	...	215	340	31,988 60
Tracadie	1706	....	220	485	....	1200		500	3600	....	15000	304000	75	8	...	75150	1080	1	....	2500	48,480 50
Totals	65389	20	2578	7075	1224	2500	85	7050	17610	320	15000	772745	276	11508	212	1032960	53266	1	14490	8240	729,533 30

Districts.	AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
Northumberland.			$			$			$		$		$									
Point Escuminac to Bay du Vin	...	...	...	...	42	800	84	4000	2000	50	1000	7000	7000	...	90000	...	...	...	5000	310	...	844
Tabusintac to Grandes Dunes	1	14	2:0	2	105	2100	215	11234	3370	56	1500	1000	1000	...	74040	...	...	100	...	1600	...	925
Tabusintac River and Bay	...	...	...	...	19	570	38	150	150	118	2360	4000	4000	...	1284	...	...	25	4000	...	110	...
Hardwicke to Glenelg	2	95	4000	20	90	1800	300	9300	2375	119	2380	...	...	...	35400	...	...	120	...	20	100	...
Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island	3	120	5000	36	100	2000	100	9000	900	288	5760	...	...	...	63150	1000	...	235	...	...	450	...
Newcastle and North Esk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1900	2625	38	950	...	...	...	30421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	7800	...	...	...	...	...	3000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2770	831	...	...	...	...	50	38500	3500	...	...	...	...	200	...
Blackville																						
Blissfield																						
Doaktown to Boiestown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	220	...	...	...	...	...	2440	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Boiestown to Head Waters	...	.	...	...	25	240	30	300	1500	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Totals	6	229	9200	58	381	7510	767	39449	29871	669	13950	12000	12000	50	340235	4500	...	480	9000	1930	912	1769
Kent.																						
Eel River to Kouchibouquacis	...	...	...	...	170	5000	400	7000	6000	105	3675	11000	11000	...	45900	...	1000	250	10500	3000	160	200
Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish Riv.	8	315	9400	85	176	5280	528	6300	4600	223	7805	12000	12000	...	15500	...	...	458	...	3.00	190	2800
Richibucto River and Branches	...	...	...	...	80	800	160	2000	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Buctouche River and Bay	...	.	...	...	118	2758	237	7591	2267	120	4014	3800	3800	16	...	...	12	194	384	710	76	126
Cocagne River and Bay	...	...	...	...	275	5500	550	16000	8000	45	900	5575	5575	...	...	...	...	200	...	2000	100	20
Totals	8	315	9400	85	819	19338	1875	38891	21467	493	16424	32375	32375	16	61400	...	1012	1102	10884	8910	1050	3146

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—**New Brunswick**—*Con.*

Districts.	Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.				Value.
	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, hhds.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
Northumberland.																						$ cts
Point Escuminac to Bay du Vin	....	155	200	...	....	...	1600	600	....	...	....	84000	....	....	....	2500	158335	....	85	2000	500	61,262 20
Tabusintac to Grandes Dunes	....	150	200	...	600	...	10000	1000	....	...	....	98843	....	40	....	....	1000	500	...	1800	200	37,918 58
Tabusintac River and Bay	....	.	...	...	....	...	3000	2000	....	...	2500	144038	....	120	....	435	45000	....	...	700	....	19,769 08
Hardwicke to Glenelg	....	....	....	...	....	80	846	....	59500	...	6000	328850	....	10	...	5000		....	...	5	595	47,351 78
Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island	....	....	....	...	....	...	5000	1200	400000	...	6000	1000000	....	18	450	1000	....	...	...	....	1000	98,875 00
Newcastle and North Esk	....	....	....	...	....	...	21175	....	....	...	....	43600	....	21	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	10,180 70
Red Bank	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	600 00
Derby																						
Blackville	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	1000	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	10,200 00
Blissfield																						
Doaktown to Boiestown	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	497 00
Boiestown to Head Waters	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	2000	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	825 00
Totals	....	305	400	...	600	80	41621	7800	459500	...	14500	1699331	....	209	450	8935	204335	500	85	4505	2295	287,469 32
Kent.																						
Eel River to Kouchibouguacis	....	700	700	...	....	16	5000	....	....	...	2000	281100	8000	115	....	300	200000	300	...	4000	....	82,165 00
Kouchibouguacis to Chockfish Riv.	42	3000	4500	25	3000	25	500	4000	15000	...	7000	760000	5000	200	...	400	465000	1700	...	3200	210	164,511 00
Richibucto River and Branches	....	....	....	...		...	500	650	33000	...	900	96000	4000	1000	....	219	....	....	...	....	....	20,112 00
Buctouche River and Bay	....	374	791	30	134	40	212	1050	30980	4	58370	784321	400	27	50	679	17184	477	...	1609	..	70,899 84
Cocagne River and Bay	....	55	....	10	...	...	500	275	4000	...	....	225000	....	45	....	1000	175856	45	...	2300	100	54,068 22
Totals	42	4129	5091	95	3134	81	6742	5975	82980	4	68270	2146421	17400	1387	50	2648	858040	2522	...	11109	310	391,746 06

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Con.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
Westmoreland.			$			$			$		$		$		$						
Shediac to Botsford	2	103	1300	23	700	10500	1400	10000	10000	....	....	200	4000	16000	16000	...	500	964	1200	1000	1200
Dover and Gautreau	....	....	....	....	24	1440	48	6000	1200	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Pré d'en Haut and Belliveau	....	....	....	....	18	1080	36	4500	900	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Dorchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	300	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Rockport and Wood Point	....	....	....	....	16	900	32	4750	910	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Baie Verte and Sackville	....	....	....	....	32	1050	60	5050	1325	....	....	23	475	30	30	...	850	65	144	3405	746
Totals	2	103	1300	23	790	14970	1582	30600	14455	....	....	223	4475	16030	16030	...	1350	1029	1344	4405	1946
Albert.																					
Hopewell to Point Wolf	....	....	....	....	10	500	22	2750	1000	1	35	....	....	....	....	74	....	....	....	400	50
Victoria.																					
St. John River Tobique Aroostook	....	....	....	....	10	100	20	300	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton.																					
Carleton Co. Line to York Co. Line	....	....	....	....	40	800	80	800	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	30000	....	....	....	..
Head Waters of Miramichi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6000	....	....		.
Totals	....	....	....	....	40	800	80	800	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	36000	....	....	.	...

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—**New Brunswick**—*Con.*

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS			VALUE
	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost fish, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
Westmoreland.																			$ cts.
Shediac to Botsford	....	20	....	....	20	7000	4000	6000	2500	678070	....	150	100	120	477792	....	4635	4000	130,493 74
Dover and Gautreau	....	....	....	....	434	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,883 00
Pré d'en Haut and Belliveau	....	....	....	....	270	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,430 00
Dorchester	....	....		....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	270 00
Rockport and Wood Point	..	....	....	....	284	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,556 00
Baie Verte and Sackville	250	..	....	....	440	800	850	7500	....	53554	....	25	5	12	....	....	1000	800	27,657 52
Totals	250	20	....	....	1476	7800	4850	13500	2500	731624	....	175	105	132	477792	....	5635	4800	167,295 26
Albert.																			
Hopewell to Point Wolf	....	300	200	100	1350	....	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	..	17,596 10
Victoria.																			
St. John River Tobique Aroostook	...	....	....	....	20	....	5000	....	....	....	200	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	896 00
Carleton.																			
Carleton Co. Line to York Co. Line	....	....	....	....	140	....	10000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,260 00
Head Waters of Miramichi	....	....	....	....	....	....	12000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,400 00
Totals	....	....	....	....	140	....	22000	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,660 00

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
York.			$			$			$		$		$		$
York County Line to Sunbury County Line	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sunbury.															
River St. John	......	......	......	......	10	100	20	400	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Otnabog Lake	......	......	......	......	5	50	10	200	50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gagetown	......	......	......	......	20	200	40	800	300	......	......	......	......	......	......
Uppper Gagetown	......	......	......	......	15	150	30	600	300	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hart's Lake	......	......	......	......	10	100	30	600	300	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lakeville and Sheffield	......	......	......	......	20	200	40	1000	500	......	......	......	......	......	......
Upper Sheffield	......	......	......	......	2	20	4	100	50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Maugerville	......	......	......	......	10	100	20	200	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oromocto Mouth	......	......	......	......	10	100	20	200	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oromocto French Lake	......	......	......	......	20	150	40	400	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oromocto Branches	......	......	......	......	10	50	20	200	50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Burton	......	......	......	......	5	25	10	100	250	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	......	......	......	......	137	1245	284	4800	2200	......	......	......	......	......	......
Queen's.															
Washademoak Lake	......	......	......	......	40	80	80	6000	1200	......	......	......	......	......	......
Canaan River	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	......	......	......	......	40	80	80	6000	1200	......	......	......	......	......	......

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Pollock.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	
York.														$ cts.
York County Line to Sunbury County Line	14448	......	......	......	50	5130	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,647 40
Sunbury.														
River St. John	......	......	25	......	10	4000	......	30000	......	20	......	......	......	2,442 5
Otnabog Lake	......	......	25	......	5	200	......	1000	......	......	......	......	......	229 50
Gagetown	1200	......	30	......	10	2000	......	2000	......	......	......	......	......	705 00
Upper Gagetown	100	......	10	......	15	1000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	260 00
Hart's Lake	......	......	20	......	10	......	......	2000	......	......	......	......	......	300 00
Lakeville and Sheffield	......	......	250	......	5	2000	......	6000	......	70	......	......	......	3,430 00
Upper Sheffield	200	......	50	......	......	200	......	400	100	4	......	......	......	344 0
Maugerville	200	......	20	......	2	200	......	2000	......	2	......	......	......	300 00
Oromocto Mouth	100	......	25	......	5	200	......	2500	......	......	......	......	......	339 5
Oromocto and French Lake	......	......	100	......	......	500	......	4500	......	......	......	......	......	750 00
Oromocto Branches	......	......	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	225 00
Burton	......	......	10	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	90 00
Totals	1800	......	615	......	67	28300	......	50400	100	96	......	......	......	9,415 50
Queens.														
Washademoak Lake	......	......	450	......	300	400	......	45000	4000	45	......	......	......	8,019 00
Canaan River	500	......	50	......	30	......	......	500	600	......	......	......	......	643 00
Totals	500	......	500	......	330	400	......	45500	4600	45	......	......	......	8,662 00

nage and Value of Boats engaged

Continued.

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						Kinds of Fish.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Lobster Nets.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, number.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
			$			$			$		$		$								
King's.																					
Westfield	...	...	...	...	18	180	18	600	400	...	...	...	...	14952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerepis	...	...	...	...	20	200	20	1300	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	...
Kennebecassis and Tributaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	38	380	38	1900	920	...	...	...	...	14952	...	...	...	...	...	658	...
St. John.																					
Quaco Head to Lepreaux including St. John Harbor	27	451	9000	96	255	6000	480	83000	59000	24	9000	4200	4200	180000	4800	...	25000	4500000	18000	10860	800
St. John Harbor to Goose River	34	600	15000	150	300	7250	600	87400	65700	..	...	300	300	...	...	...	1800	...	...	...	2000
Totals	61	1051	24000	246	555	13250	1080	170400	124700	24	9000	4500	4500	180000	4800	..	26800	4500000	18000	10860	2800
Charlotte.																					
St. Croix	...	...	...	...	30	1950	90	150	90	10	2000	...	...	6000	...	60	150	...	...	650	50
St. Andrew's Bay	6	98	2900	24	90	4600	180	7000	3500	58	21750	1115	1115	...	...	73	...	3100000	...	...	50
La Tête to Beaver Harbor	22	330	6600	110	110	3100	275	31650	10395	76	7600	3000	3000	...	...	...	300	6000000	7000	...	1000
Deer Island	19	325	10500	100	250	17500	375	13500	6750	63	37800	2500	1875	...	...	...	200	2500000	2000	...	800
Campo Bello	17	302	10450	74	136	5850	178	9597	6298	27	12500	505	219	...	...	...	475	586700	450000	...	2200
Grnad Manan	12	196	12000	50	450	40000	490	20000	10000	30	30000	8000	8000	...	...	...	20000	5000000	1000000	...	16000
Totals	76	1249	42450	358	1066	73100	1588	84897	37033	264	111650	15120	14209	6000	...	135	21125	17486700	1459000	650	20100

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—**New Brunswick**—*Continued.*

Districts.	Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.				Value.
	Cod Tongues and Sounds.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, hhds	Lobsters, tons.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
King's.																						
Westfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,628 56
Nerepis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,836 00
Kennebecassis and Tributaries	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105 00
Totals	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	76	2736	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5500	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,569 56
St. John.																						
Quaco Head to Lepreaux including St. John Harbor.	.....	300	.....	400	2000	.....	1610	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	250	90	600	.....	300	200	259,310 00
St. John Harbor to Goose River	.....	1700	400	.....	550	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	200	.....	.....	.....	48,830 00
Totals	.....	2000	400	400	2550	3000	3110	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	250	365	800	.....	300	200	308,140 00
Charlotte.																						
St. Croix	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	5000	1000	.....	.....	8000	4000	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	8,320 00
St. Andrew's Bay	.....	100	50	.....	75	3000	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	8400	108	700	50	100	500	110,720 00
La Tête to Beaver Harbor.	.....	2000	1000	1000	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	600	.....	.....	.....	40000	143	3000	.....	500	.....	460,080 00
Deer Island	.....	4000	200	250	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	150	5000	.....	.....	.....	60,850 00
Campo Bello	.....	6312	2375	2421	2562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	137	2557	.....	360	.....	189,840 80
Grand Manan	14	16000	20000	20000	5000	38000	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	1000	3400	50000	.....	1500	5000	723,970 00

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$		$
Ristigouche	....	....	....	....	134	1540	179	27210	15665	....	....	5	125	2940	1470
Gloucester	30	457	46900	119	1065	62146	2605	31430	18102	3	12000	151	3670	35030	31525
Northumberland	6	229	9200	58	381	7510	767	39449	29871	....	....	669	13950	12000	12000
Kent	8	315	9400	85	819	19338	1875	38894	21467	....	....	493	16424	32375	32375
Westmoreland	2	103	1300	23	790	14970	1582	30600	14455	....	....	223	4475	16030	16030
Albert	....	....	....	....	10	500	24	2750	1000	1	35	....	....	....	....
Victoria	....	....	....	....	10	100	20	300	200	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton	....	....	....	....	40	800	80	800	400	....	....	....	....	....	....
York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sunbury	....	....	....	....	137	1245	281	4800	2200	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queen's	....	....	....	....	40	80	80	6000	1200	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kings's	....	....	....	....	38	380	38	1900	970	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. John	61	1051	24000	246	555	13250	1080	170400	124700	24	9000	....	....	4500	4500
Charlotte	76	1249	42450	356	1066	73100	1588	84897	37033	261	111650	....	....	15220	14209
Totals	183	3404	133250	887	5085	194959	10200	439430	267213	294	132685	1541	38644	118115	112109

RECAPITULATION showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.—**New Brunswick**—*Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																		
	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, number.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.
Ristigouche	.....	271730	.....	1085	.....	....	24	....	....	.....	....	.....	......	....	....	....	....	.....	....
Gloucester	.....	384195	.....	1500	861	23050	19225	....	....	376	65389	20	....	2578	7075	1224	2500	85	7050
Northumberland	50	340235	4500	.....	480	9000	1930	....	....	912	1769	....	....	305	400	.....	600	80	41621
Kent	16	61400	.....	1012	1102	10884	8910	....	....	1056	3146	42	....	4129	5991	95	3134	81	6742
Westmoreland	.....	1350	..	.....	1029	1344	4405	....	1946	250	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	1476	7800
Albert	74	....	.....	....	.....	....	400	....	50	....	300	.....	......	200	....	100	....	1350	....
Victoria	10	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....
Carleton	.....	36000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	140	....
York	.....	14448	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	50	5130
Sunbury	.....	1800	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	616	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	67	28300
Queen's	.....	500	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	380	400
King's	.....	14952	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....	658	....	.....	....	40	....	....	....	76	2736
St. John	.....	180000	4800	.....	.....	....	26800	4500000	18000	10360	2800	.....	2000	400	400	2550	3000	3110	5000
Charlotte	.....	6000	..	.....	135	....	21125	17486700	1459000	650	20100	14	28412	23625	23671	8737	41000	.....	....
Totals	150	1312610	9300	3597	3607	44278	82819	21986700	1478996	15876	93524	76	30412	31277	37537	12706	50234	6865	104779

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.
	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, hhds.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
Ristigouche	....	....	.....	....	8200	....	....	....	....	....	3	57433	....	.....	570	300	63,095 59
Gloucester	17640	....	320	15000	772745	....	....	276	....	11508	212	1032960	53206	1	14190	8240	729,533 30
Northumberland	7800	459500	......	14500	1699831	....	....	209	450	8935	....	204336	500	85	4505	2295	287,469 32
Kent	5975	82980	4	68270	2146421	....	17400	1387	50	2648	....	858040	2522	....	11109	310	391,746 06
Westmoreland	4850	13500	....	2500	731624	....	....	175	....	105	132	477794	....	....	5635	4800	167,295 26
Albert	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	.....	....	....	17,596 10
Victoria	5000	....	....	....	....	....	200	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	896 00
Carleton	22000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,660 00
York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	3,647 40
Sunbury	....	....	....	....	....	50400	100	96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,415 50
Queen's	....	....	....	....	....	45500	4600	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,662 00
King's	600	....	....	....	....	5500	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,569 56
St John	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	250	....	365	....	800	.....	300	200	308,140 00
Charlotte	7500	5000	380	22200	8000	4000	....	....	52314	....	2938	....	61757	50	2160	6000	1,553,780 80
Totals	71765	560980	704	122170	5366311	105400	22300	2255	53094	23196	3650	2630559	118369	136	39069	22145	3,559,506 89

Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of **Brunswick,** during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Prices.	Valu
			$ cts.	$
Salmon	brls.	150	16 00	2,40
do fresh, in ice	lbs.	1,312,610	0 20	262,52
do smoked	lbs.	9,200	0 20	1,8
do in cans	lbs.	3,597	0 15	5
Mackerel	brls.	3,607	12 00	43,2
do in cans	lbs.	44,278	0 12	5,3
Herring	brls.	82,819	4 50	372,6
do frozen	per 100.	21,986,700	0 50	109,9
do smoked	boxes.	1,478,996	0 25	369,7
Alewives	brls.	15,876	4 50	71,4
Cod	cwt.	93,524	4 00	374,0
do Tongues and Sounds	brls.	76	10 00	7
Pollock	cwt.	30,412	4 00	121,6
Hake	cwt.	31,277	4 00	125,1
do sounds	lbs.	37,537	1 00	37,5
Haddock	cwt.	12,706	4 00	50,8
Halibut	lbs.	50,234	0 10	5,0
Shad	brls.	6,865	9 00	61,7
Bass	lbs.	104,779	0 06	6,2
Trout	lbs.	71,765	0 10	7,1
Frost Fish	lbs.	560,980	0 03	16,8
Squid	brls.	704	4 00	2,8
Flounders	lbs.	122,470	0 10	12,2
Smelt	lbs.	5,366,321	0 06	321,9
Pickerel	lbs.	105,400	0 06	6,3
Perch	lbs.	22,300	0 03	6
Eels	brls.	2,255	10 00	22,5
Sardines	hog'ds.	53,094	10 00	530,9
Oysters	brls.	23,196	3 00	69,5
Lobsters	tons.	3,650	30 00	109,5
do	cans.	2,630,559	0 12	315,6
Fish Oil	galls.	118,369	0 40	47,3
do Guano	tons.	136	25 00	3,4
do used as bait	brls.	39,069	1 50	58,6
do do manure	brls.	22,145	0 50	11,0
Total, 1887				3,559,5
do 1886				4,180,2
Decrease				620,7

and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of the Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1887.

——	Value.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
essels, 3,404 tons	133,250 00	
shing boats	194,959 00	
,430 fathoms	267,213 00	
eirs	132,685 00	
melt nets	38,644 00	
obster traps	112,109 00	
ackerel traps	5,550 00	
		884,410 00
almon and mackerel canneries	800 00	
obster factories	111.200 00	
ardine factory	1,200 00	
reezers	46,350 00	
ce houses	17,430 00	
ertilizer factory	40,000 00	
moke houses and fixtures	204,083 00	
il presses, with furnaces and boilers	5,700 00	
		426,763 00
Total		1,311,173 00

APPENDIX No. 5.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAN FOR THE YEAR 1887, BY MR. J. HUNTER DUVAR, INSPECTOR.

ALBERTON, P.E.I., 31st December, 1887.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward tabulated statement of the product of t fishing industries of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1887, no closed, together with remarks on the various fisheries.

SUMMARY.

Although the figures are in some instances smaller than shown in previo reports, it may be called a good year, and the fishermen are satisfied, excepting lobsters, which have fallen off one-half, or more than a million and a half of ca short of preceding years, showing unmistakably that the fishery is exhausted a should be put under the most stringent regulation.

This year shows a decrease in value on the whole fishery, as compared wi previous year, of $104,565.40, of which the deficit on lobsters, at official rates, w $192,920.76, but the difference was partially made up on other articles. The ite which show an increase are salmon, cod (more than double the catch of precedi year), haddock, smelts and eels, fish oil, fish guano and unmanufactured fish manu And the following show a decrease: Mackerel, 3,507 barrels less; canned macker very largely less; herring, 4,330 barrels less; sounds, hake, 1,297 cwt. less; lobste 1,607,673 cans less.

The capital, dead and floating, invested in lobster preserving has decreased an additional year's tear and wear, say $30,000, while the capital employed in s fishing has increased. This year, over last, there is an increase of 8,800 fathoms nets, 7,195 fathoms of seine, being double the stretch of previous year, besides a to of 140,000 fathoms of trawl (set lines). Number of vessels and tonnage about t same as last year, but with stronger crews.

The present value of the plant in the fisheries of Prince Edward Island may set down as: Lobster fishery (at the highest full price estimate), $240,000; sea a fresh water fisheries, $229,075; oyster fishery, $10,000; employing altogether, duri the respective fishing seasons, 56 vessels of 2,349 tons, 1,139 sea boats, 650 smal boats, 4,059 men and 700 women, besides about 850 fishers of oysters. Total va of plant, $479,000.

Bait was rather scarce this year. In the early part of the season whales, b fish and other fish of prey were more than usually numerous, harassing the herri and making the mackerel wild. To this I partly attribute the alleged fact t when the first mackerel were about to enter the Gulf large bodies broke off to t southward and did not stop till they struck the New England shore. In estimati the total take of mackerel this year 500 or 600 barrels of small, that were cut up leep sea bait, must be added. With the short season for lobster fishing in 1888 less bait will be required for traps, and probably an ample supply of herring bait will be btained on our own shore without having, as usual, to import from the Magdalen Islands and elsewhere. The catch of mackerel in 1886 was 27,534, besides 5,000 barrels canned, and this year 24,027 barrels, exclusive of 365 canned; deficit, 3,872 barrels, but amply made up by the superior quality of the fish this season.

Of the 38,874 barrels of herring taken only 3,790 were utilized as food,—but shing bounty will be claimed on the gross amount. Good catches of superior uality were taken in various localities in fall.

The large catch of cod may, in part, be attributed to the small catch of lobsters vhich closed many of the factories before the usual time and liberated the men for ther work. This fact should be a sufficient answer to those who assert that the shermen would be driven away were the lobster factories closed.

Returns from the various oyster districts show a total catch of 36,448 barrels, eing an excess of 3,323 barrels over last year. Prices ruled low, consequently wer men fished. Reports from the fishery wardens mention noticeably large uantities of young oysters on the bed. Regulation of the fishery is much wanted, s set forth under the heading of "oysters" in this report. Numerous enquiries re made as to the terms on which areas might be leased for oyster culture.

The streams are in good condition, abounding in trout. I am of opinion that e month of December should be added to the close season for trout in Prince dward Island. It leads to netting in sluggish water. Fishing should not begin nominally,) till 1st day of January, which would practically mean no fishing, of nsequence, till the streams thaw in spring. In the estuaries there has been a rge increase in the quantity of smelts and eels, a market having been opened for ickled eels.

I have every reason to believe that salmon abound all along the coast of this rovince, making their way from the sea to the splendid salmon rivers of New runswick. They do not seek the Prince Edward Island streams (excepting in one r two "salmon holes,") for the reason that they find our shallow summer water 0° to 60° temperature, whereas they cannot enjoy themselves in a water atmosphere ver 42° to 45°. But they are along our coast. Annually about two tons are taken shore nets set ostensibly for other fish, and I would respecfully request to be thorized to issue some form of permit that would cover the setting of anchored ets of six inch mesh, put out nominally for other fish but in reality for salmon, pecially off St. Peter's Bay. There are no regulations quite applicable to salmon Prince Edward Island.

Other points relating to the year's fisheries are embraced in the body of this port.

DEEP-SEA FISHERIES A MAIN NATIONAL RESOURCE.

The shortening of the lobster fishing season, together with the probability that total closure of that fishery may become necessary for a term of years, necessarily rns attention to the other branches of fishing industry in which the fishermen berated from lobster fishing may profitably employ themselves. The opportunities iven me, as a member of the Shell-fisheries Commission, of hearing evidence all ong the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, confirmed my previous view that very few -perhaps none—of the closed-out Canadian lobster fishers would seek employment in e United States. Almost all of our people own a portion of the soil, whereon they ave their homes. The total average wages per annum earned by lobster fishers is bout $90 for three months' labor. It takes a great wrench to root up a home, and ere is no probability that homes would be so rooted up for the want of $90 a year wages, and the less so that it would give the fisherman full three months addi-onal time to try his luck in other fisheries. It may be a bold expression of opinion, t I regard the lobster fishery of Canada during all these years as having been a lamity rather than an advantage. Prior to the absorption of so many fishermen the lobster industry every man owned an outfit of lines, hooks, trawls and such like gear for sea-fishing. Since the men have depended so largely on monthly wages this outfit has been disposed of or allowed to go to wreck. Few, if any, have the means to replace it. Moreover, as a universal custom, the fishermen have lived up to their monthly wages, and have saved nothing. Formerly, before lobster fishing was known, when they commenced sea-fishing in early spring it absorbed their whole time; they had a running account with the merchant who supplied them, and on settling at fall there was generally a balance in their favor to carry them through the winter. It is different with a man drawing wages. When the packer pays him his wages he has done with him. The only thing the lobster fisherman can do is to make the best bargain he can with somebody for the catch of sea-fish he makes between 20th August and the fall. Necessarily, that catch is small. There is no other way of developing the deep-sea fish industry excepting by encouraging fishermen to increase the catch. And this can be done only in one of two directions, firstly, by granting increased fishing bounties, and, secondly, by regulating the existing fishing bounty so as to increase the catch.

Firstly – Almost every man who fishes in salt water in Prince Edward Island own a portion of the soil, from which he makes his living. Fishing when not farming is merely an auxiliary occupation, which contributes a share towards his subsistence. Consequently, sea-fishing is pursued in a perfunctory way and not as a main industry. To draw monthly wages from the lobster factory nearest to the farm did very well while it lasted. These wages were easily earned and kept fishermen in cash at the end of every month, but with nothing to fall back upon when the lobster fishing was over. Hence, I have always regarded lobster fishing as a disadvantage rather than an advantage to the fishing population.

Secondly.—The present regulation requires that each fisherman claiming bounty should fish three months and catch 2,500 pounds weight of green fish. This is an absurdly small amount for such waters as those around Prince Edward Island. The actually fishing time required, leaving out Sundays, is 80 days, and the quantity 2,500 pounds weight, or equal to 31 pounds weight of fish per day—a preposterously low estimate. About 12½ barrels of herring would cover the whole season, as would 12 barrels of mackerel, containing say 3,000 fish, equal to 38 mackerel per day, yet anybody acquainted with fishing knows that when mackerel do bite one man's catch is more likely to be 200 or 300 fish rather than 38. This refers to hook and line. With seines the disproportion is greater. In like manner 4 or 5 green cod or hake per day would make up the required 2,500 pounds. Nor is this all. The object of a fishing bounty is to encourage and increase the supply in the markets of food fish. Yet a very large proportion of the fishing bounties that are paid to Canadian fishermen are based altogether or mainly on herring that never come into market at all, but are cut up as bait for lobster traps for other fish. Thus, bounty is paid twice over, once on the bait and again on the fish taken by that bait. It could surely never be intended by the Government to offer a bounty premium for supplying bait to lobster traps. Take this year for instance, 38,874 barrels of herring were taken, of which 35,084 barrels went for lobster and other bait. Government, therefore, will this year most unnecessarily, and apparently unawares, pay in Prince Edward Island alone, $8,418 as bounty on bait for lobster traps.

A remedy is not far to seek, one that would at once do away with the present unsatisfactory state of things and at the same time largely increase the catch from the deep sea. It is this: Amend the existing regulations so that the bounty be paid only on edible fish put on the market or used in actual food consumption. It may be difficult to come at the net quantity actually absorbed in local consumption, but there can be no difficulty whatever, in closely following the quantity legitimately placed on the market. A glance at the "account sales" would put the matter beyond dispute, and an order should be made that these account sales be exhibited to the fishery officer when he is asked to certify the claim. There would be no trouble in this, and it would have the effect of striking off a large number of claims, that year after year are habitually spurious. To sum up the points I would respectfully bring to your notice are: 1. That to increase the bounty with a view to rease the product of the deep sea fisheries would merely be to increase fraud; That the present required quantity of 2,500 pounds weight of green fish for 80 clear 's' fishing is absurdly small; 3. That the regulations should be amended so as to d "preserved deep sea fish put as food on the market;" 4. That all boats or ves- intending to engage in the sea fisheries be required to take out a registration ket from the nearest fishery warden at the beginning of the season. This last ulation would have a great tendency to check spurious claims.

One thing is certain; the deep sea fisheries are a main national resource, and nitely more to be depended on than any temporary advantage that could ever be out of shore lobsters.

PRODUCTS OF THE SEA.

The following shows the fluctuations in the Prince Edward Island catch of kerel, by counties, for the past five years.

Year.	Prince.	Queen's.	King's.	Add Canned.	Total, Prince Edward Island.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
	9,573	8,900	10,873	None.	29,349
	8,197	4,214	4,578	100	17,089
	10.977	6,174	8,584	2,950	28,685
	10,626	5,040	14,134	5,097	33,897
	6,843	4,773	12,411	365	24,392

Although the figures this year are somewhat smaller than last, the mackerel ery may be called satisfactory. A fair proportion of the fish were of extra erior quality. Some specimens were reported 17 and 18 inches long, weighing 4 pounds. Large catches were taken by hook and line in the first half of October. ing was over by about the 15th October. Last year considerably over half a mil- one-pound tins of mackerel, equal to 5,000 barrels, were canned, but this year 48,600 cans, or about 365 barrels.

Some of the incidents of the fishery deserve to be mentioned. This year, as last, fish seemed to strike in along the coast of King's County but failed to spread ndantly along Queen's and Prince. Many surmises are made as to the reason of partial distribution but the causes are obscure. Fishing off East Point, King's nty, was exceptionally good, both as to size and quality. About 18th September e was a big strike between East Point and Port Hood when the Canadian and erican sieners made large hauls, one vessel taking 400 barrels. Off North Lake he first week of October, boats took from 400 or 500 to 1,300 fish each. About October, the Souris schooner "Maggie Alice" took 162 headed barrels, while boats well, one boat taking 18 barrels with hook-and-line. Both north and west of g's County fishing was successful. Island fishermen continued fishing after the ericans had left the bay, nearly every boat making a fair catch. Fish were tiful till late in the season but there was difficulty in inducing them to bite, yet quality continued extra good. It is understood that the Americans returned ne with not more than half fares.

Enquiry all along the coast of the Province shows that, excepting a few nionated individuals, fishermen highly approve of the protective measures of last r in which the cruisers did good service, and they would like to see the same tective system continued. The only exception is with reference to the Port of ris, the headquarters of the American fleet, and in a lesser degree, Georgetown, ere they say they would prefer a return to the terms of the Washington Treaty. ir reason is evident. The annual expenditure of the whole American fleet for repairs, supplies, &c., may reach $20,000 or $30,000 annually, the Straits of Canso a the above named ports would like to secure a share of this expenditure. The pers verance of the cruiser "Critic," Captain McLaren, deserves to be especially well spoke of. In a report made to me by Fishery Warden Allan McDonald, the following occu

"I cannot tell you the quantity of mackerel that the Americans or Canadia seined inside the limit. There was plenty of mackerel showing up on both sid of the island here, all the first part of the season and no vessels. The vessels we to the north and left the fish behind. When the fleet came back the Canadians d well for a week. There was no fish showing outside of the limit till after the 15th August. For the week that the Canadians did well there were no cruisers arou here but the "Critic," and she was the hardest worked vessel I ever saw. There was fleet of about one hundred and fifty vessels between St. Peter's and East Point a when she went west the Americans came inshore east, with their names cover over with canvas, and when she came east it was the same west. If one of the stea cruisers had come around the East Point one of those days she would have no troub in taking some prizes. It is admitted by every one that the "Critic" did good wo this season."

The experience of the past season has revived a question that periodically cro up, namely, could mackerel fishing be carried on equally profitably if seining we prohibited. Seines deal only with large bodies, and are, no doubt very destructi when the fish are schooling, or massed into almost solid blocks. But at a given d tance, below the surface, the water is alive with single fish at play or rushing abo in search of food. A few handsful of toll-bait (that is to say, herring or other fi cut up and ground in a handmill), if dropped overboard would gather these vagra fish around the fisherman's boat as surely as a handful of grain collects chickens in farm yard. An instance occurred this season while the men of the seiner "Samu Drake" were fishing with hook and line, when a school hove up, on which the cre took to the seine-boat but missed the mackerel, while one man, left on board t schooner as ship-keeper, kept on fishing and by time his comrades returned h caught a full barrel of No. 1, worth $20 by hook and line. There has been a go deal of talk this year among hook and line fishermen about the possibility and adv ability of prohibiting seining. The question is complicated. One thing is certai namely, that so long as foreign fishermen use skilful appliances for catching fish quantity on the very edge of our waters, so long will Canadians, in self-defence, ha to use the same appliances or be crowded out of their share of the harvest of the se

I cannot pass over this astounding spread-eagleism of the United States fishe men who, according to the *Gloucester Advertiser*, at a meeting of their "Fishe Union" held a few days since, actually passed and put on record the followi resolution among others: "Resolved, that we neither use nor desire to use Canadi waters for practical fishing." If this be the case what were the 200 sail of Americ seiners doing dodging around the Island coast all last mackerel season and only ke from casting their seines within the three-mile limit by the presence of Canadi cruisers?

Codfishing this year has been good, the quantity taken, namely, 26,422 cwts., bei double that of previous year. This may have wholly arisen from fortuitous circu stances, but I cannot help attributing it in part to the number of fishermen liberated f mackerel and codfishing by many of the lobster factories having had to shut in Ju for want of lobsters. From some parts of the coast cod were reported small, fro other parts large and fine, the difference in size being no doubt ascribable to t depth of water in which they were taken. The fact is that our island fishermen not follow codfishing as they ought to do, neither can they with the inferior class boats which they generally use. They have an example before their eyes in t strongly framed, well-equipped fishing boats of New Brunswick, built to keep t sea, and of which 200 or upwards fished along the island coast this year and to away large supplies. Hopes may be entertained that if it is found necessary to d finitely close lobster fishing for a term of years and thus throw the lobster fishers

e resources of the deep sea, better equipment, and consequently greater success,
ll be the result.

The fishery wardens' reports indicate that tongues and sounds were not saved
is year in the quantities they should have been; the same with fish oil, though the
ures show an increase of 2,828 gallons over last year, yet a total of 17,829 gallons
not by any means so large a yield of oil as ought to be from 34,705 cwts. of cod
d hake. Fish guano is set down at 530 tons, but the partially prepared fish
anure made on this island can scarcely be called "guano" according to the for-
ula. The use of unmanufactured fish manure, that is to say, lobster shells and
dies, varies much according to the wants of the farmers. This year they do not
em to have been industrious in hauling away this fertilizing debris of the factories.
turns show only 2,370 tons. I should estimate it much higher.

I know of no establishment in this Province for the freezing of herring and
her bait. A question has arisen as to whether salt bait is equally killing with
esh bait. As an amateur sea-fisherman, I distinctly say that salted bait, say her-
ng, is nothing to compare with fresh. Every other amateur fisher of blue water
ll agree with me that it is pretty hard to catch the first fish with a bait of salt
rk, salt herring, or so on, but when the first fish is caught all the rest is easy. Cut
into strips resembling little fish, and its deluded compatriots jump at it. This
counts for Americans running in for fresh herring as bait that they have failed to
y at Magdalen Islands, Bay Fortune, or elsewhere in Newfoundland.

Actual proof has this year been obtained of the corectness of an impression
hich I frequently expressed in reports and otherwise, that the coasts of Prince
lward Island might be made the seat of an extensive fall herring fishery. Along
e north coast, especially off King's County, herrings were seen this fall, and some
ndreds of barrels have been taken equal to Labrador. According to appearance,
is fishery has only to be pursued with energy to attain large proportions. It is a
t that in many Canadian farmhouses a barrel of sound salt herring is more appre-
ated than a barrel of mackerel, notwithstanding the large difference in price. And
ally, a few barrels of sound herring is by no means a bad winter stand by to a
rmer. With the present facilities of transport there can be no doubt that the
siness might be pushed in the Upper Provinces and gradually urged westward
re the enterprise gone into with energy. This is apart from the probable develop-
nt of the West Indies and South American markets. In fact there seems no
ason why even the Home and Mediterranean demand might not, sooner or later,
tapped for herring in Canadian bottoms. Pickled mackerel are not a favorite
ticle with the masses in Britain; herring are. With abundance of cheap material
d the brief sea transit, there seems no reason why there should not be a large
velopment of this new industry. Were the fishery fairly established, its ramifica-
ns would extend far. Fishermen would have employment after mackerel had left.
e hands now engaged in lobster packing would find equally profitable employment
the various processes of the herring fishery, as is the case on the coasts of Scotland
amsters and persons on shore would find no falling off in their employment, while
opers, &c., would see their business largely increased. With an increase of energy
is industry would organize itself. "Curers," or middlemen who purchase for
dy money the raw fish from actual fishermen and cure them at large establishments
uld bring capital into the business and give employment to many persons on shore,
d it would be to the interest of curers to find out markets. I am very sanguine as
the success of the fall herring fishery after a beginning has been made, and in
nversation with several firms interested in the fisheries there seems to be a grow-
g belief that the herring fishery will, some day, be of much more importance than
bster fishing ever was. The difficulty is who will first have sufficient enterprise to
into this new branch of fishing? One thing is certain; no success will attend it
gone into in the clumsy and indolent way in which the 38,874 barrels of herring
self a large catch) were this year taken, namely, by a few fathoms of stretched net
chored a gunshot or so off the front of farms. To properly pursue the herring
hery, drift nets and a better class of boats are necessary. These boats would

answer a double purpose,—they would not only be indispensable in herring fishing but would be much more suitable for the cod fishery. I recommend the formation of a small syndicate of fishermen to carry out the views offered in this report, and would be glad to lend any assistance in procuring from Scotland plans of boats and nets and other information. Were a permanent herring fishery developed it would be mainly a Canadian industry, with little to fear from competition from the fishermen in the United States.

Although I have no great faith in the principle of fishing bounties, it might be worthy of consideration whether a special bounty might not be offered, for a limited term, for the development of the fall herring fishery in the Gulf.

LOBSTERS.

Keeping to the fishing features of my own Province only, I would say that, setting apart all local side issues, lobster canning along the whole 400 miles of island coast is completely exhausted. About this there can be no cavil. It is an uncontrovertible and patent fact. Many of the factories had to shut down in July for lack of fish, and not a few of the canners have drifted into bankruptcy. The size of the lobsters has become deplorably small, it taking 7½, 8, and, in one former good location, 9 to fill a one-pound can. I am credibly informed that, owing to the poor quality of the goods, most of the London, Great Britain, greengrocers have agreed among themselves not to deal in Prince Edward Island canned lobsters.

In 1885	there were	canned	4,389,189	cans.
1886	do	do	3,616,780	do
1887	do	do	2,003,107	do

thus rapidly sinking from the mere absence of fish. According to all indications the lobsters now taken are the young or fry, not old enough to continue their species.

Having had the honor to be a member of the Government Commission to enquire into and report upon the shell fisheries of the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, I am precluded from surmising what course it may be deemed proper to pursue in regard to the future of these fisheries, and it is unnecessary here to define the importance of that commission, tending, as it may be, towards a cessation of lobster fishing for a sufficient length of time to bring back the supply of fish to its former abundance. The places of meeting of the commission in Prince Edward Island were advertised in public prints, the sittings were open to all, and anyone interested in the matter was invited to communicate freely with the commissioners. Of the considerable number of representative men who tendered evidence it is noticeable that a large majority confessed they could see no other way to preserve the fishery from total extinction than by definitely closing down all lobster factories for such a term of years as would enable the fish to recuperate in size and numbers.

The public mind, as expressed in conversation and through the press, seemed generally to favor a temporary total closure. At the same time it was urged that to close down suddenly for a term of years, without giving at least one year's notice, would be productive of much injury, both to the fishermen who depended on a continuance of their monthly wages and to the packers who had capital invested in the industry. It was therefore felt that it would be but an act of justice to grant one more year's fishing to work off stock before the introduction of more stringent measures, should such be deemed necessary.

Since then, the Order in Council, of date 17th December instant, has granted that privilege.

An experimental short fishing season will go a certain distance towards solving the question whether the fishery can be recuperated without total closure. The objection of some of the smaller packers to any closure is that during the lapse of packing the factories, traps and boats would rot, and thereby "inherent and vested rights" would be infringed. I cannot recognize this. Nobody possesses an inherent right to wipe out a fishery from over-greed, and vested rights cannot exist except as right cially recognized, and lobster fishing localities are not officially recognized as fish-es (*pecheries*). In like manner there can be no claim for "compensation." I am ppy to say that not one packer put forth any claim before the commissioners, ming compensation for having ruined the fishery by over-fishing. It is an impos-ility to frame any general regulation that will press equally on all localities. I ght incidentally mention that packers on the south side of this province claim that m the different dates at which lobsters strike the north and south shores of the nd, they are at a disadvantage as compared with packers on the north. They l probably bring this matter to your notice. Until the main problem of the ster fishery is experimentally worked out, the side issues of leasing of areas and er questions must necessarily be left in abeyance. Certain persons state that the sing of the lobster factories will infer a large deprivation of interests on shore I nk not. It is quite possible to over-estimate the injury that would be done on re. The cutting and supply of fuel for lobster furnaces is no great affair. To p a lobster factory running with fuel is not much more than would be required to ply a schoolhouse log fire. When a factory is once supplied the only shore work o repair damaged traps or to replace the few that may be missing. Were deep-products to be largely increased, as they ought to be, truckmen, railway and sea ight would not suffer. Saw-mills might cut fewer shooks for packing cases, but pers would make it up by the greater number of barrels. In fact there is no son why the collateral branches of shore industry should suffer from lobster ing.

A short season in 1888 under the regulation of an Order in Council might give ne indication whether a continuance of similar short fishing seasons would afford icient protection to the fishery. As, however, this is not likely to be the case, l as this report when laid before Parliament will be read by island packers, I ald venture to suggest that it might be wise to prepare for yet more restrictive asures.

OYSTERS.

Prices for oysters ruled low throughout the season, yet the catch was 3,323 rels over last year, namely 36,448 barrels as against 33,125 in previous year.

Existing regulations as to oyster fishing are unsatisfactory.

The only regulation in this Province is a close season from 1st June to 15th ptember inclusive, thus, not preventing winter fishing through the ice, by which t quantities of young oysters are frozen and perish. Nothing prevents the fishing, l loading of unmarketable oysters two or three inches in length. Vast quantities these, the future brood, are brought up by the fishing tongs and go to swell the sance heaps in the yards of packers. Such reckless waste by fishermen should punished by fine. I have reason to know that the principal shippers are agreed t a restriction should be put on such waste. A fishery warden with a boat was ced on Richmond Bay last year with good effect during the close season. Another rden, also with a boat, is urgently needed on the other side of the bay to co-operate h Warden Ramsay. The Richmond Bay, the principal seat of the fishery, paved h oyster beds, is six or seven miles in length and cannot be effectually watched by warden.

Oyster fishing in Prince Edward Island is of two kinds, bay fishing and fishing creeks and estuaries. These require to be differently dealt with, but in both the nciple is the same, namely, to protect the young and to see that the close season trictly observed.

In view of the report of the commissioners on shell fisheries it would be out of place e to discuss the abstract question of oyster fishing. The points that are at present ringly wanted are to define the limits of beds reserved for the public, to specify der what regulations they shall be fished, to prevent the destruction of small sters, to prohibit winter fishing and to open a liberal system of encouragement private oyster culture. All of which amendments may be hoped for in the future.

STREAMS.

Our rivers—or rather our clear gravelly bottomed streams, for we have f that can claim the name of rivers—are abundantly stocked with trout and attract number of anglers from the United States and elsewhere. Although sawdust is st an unmitigated nuisance, poaching has been reduced to its lowest range, and the were only one or two instances discovered and dealt with. An assault on a ward in the discharge of his duty on the Morell River is still outstanding. The hi temperature and shallow nature of streams preclude the presence of adult salmon f angling purposes, but an unusual abundance of young salmon from six to ten inch in length was this year especially noticeable. To a certain extent this must be co sidered as attributable to the salmon hatchery.

The following has been received from the Superintendent of the hatchery:

"DUNK RIVER HATCHERY, 7th December, 1887.

"J. H. DUVAR, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries:

"SIR,—We have just closed the spawning season for this year, and only s ceeded in getting 1,000,000 salmon eggs, owing to the lowness of the water and th being so many spawning beds below the hatchery they will not come in, and i impossible to drive them up on account of the many sticks in the bed of the riv We will have to remove the gravel or else make a trap at the bridge next year. have had a hard time watching the river this year; they have been hooking fish the bridge; the notorious Schurman has left the island on account of being cau hooking at the bridge. The dam is all right and everything is working splendid I believe as many fish spawned in the river as came into the house; they were nea all small fish that came in, scarcely any very large. I think the large ones we caught with nets outside. I saw Warden Howatt, of Tryon, the other day. He sa there were quite a large number of salmon in that river this season; as also in Cr and, which will go to show that the salmon must be increasing when they come i those rivers so plentifully. I think we will have to make traps and prepare to g some of the other rivers for a supply next season, if we do not have some better v of securing them here. I noticed some sawdust in the river lately; Mr. Wall is not v particular about his sawdust. I think it would be well to bring to the notice of Minister the necessity of prohibiting any person from fishing or spearing eels fr 1st October to 1st December, as there were several salmon caught while speari eels, the water being so low the fish could not escape when they came on them.

"HENRY CLARK,
"*Overseer.*"

OTHER FISH.

Alewives, of which the total catch this year was only 367 barrels, have ce to be of importance. Although they come up all our estuaries they are sought home use in only two or three localities by farmers living on the banks of creek ponds. Herring have quite superceded them as bait.

In several previous annual reports I pointed out that a good export ma could be found for eels. This year a beginning has been made by sending pick eels to the American market with profitable result, and the business bids fai time to attain considerable proportions. I fully approve of the recommendat made in Overseer Clarke's letter, above quoted, that the taking of eels shoul prohibited in salmon rivers from 1st October to 1st December inclusive.

There is no immediate chance of the export of frozen smelts to any la extent, and therefore the recent Order in Council relating thereto does not at pres require to be extended to this Province.

I have to report that the owner of the steam tug "Batts" and Mr. Wa Matheson, of Charlottetown, being desirous of prosecuting the deep sea fisher ted English trawls such as take by far the largest proportion of all kinds of the British seas. The word "trawl" in Canadian waters means a long cable ome hundred baited hooks attached. The English trawl or "beam trawl" is e bag-net framed with iron and towed by steam or sailing vessel in the direc- f the tide, thus scooping up all kinds of fish that come in the way. The trawls l by the gentlemen above named are intended to be used chiefly in the Gulf off rth of the island where the bottom is smooth and suitable. One or both of imported trawls will be used next season. Great success attended the trial od, haddock, herring and several kinds of flat fish almost filling the trawl. It is lar that a prejudice exists in the Province against the use of flat fish as food, udice that the catch of these trawls will go far to dispel. Elsewhere several of flat fish are considered a luxury. An extensive fresh fish market is, how- a necessity to the full profit of the trawl.

have to thank the respective fishery wardens for their attention to their duties g my protracted absences from the island,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER DUVAR,
Inspector of Fisheries, P.E.I.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged
and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the Count

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Prince.			$			$			$		$			
Cascumpeque Bay to Kildare Cape........	5	400	8600	65	22	700	65	600	300	1400	2000	300	2530	1968
Kildare to Sea Cow Head, including Tignish	5	220	5300	75	30	900	90	1600	250	1100	2800	......	500	5000
Sea Cow Head to Skinner's Pond....	...	.....	....	......	80	2200	300	3000	1500	400	1200	.....	500	....
Skinners to Black Pond.........	...	......	....	......	40	1000	120	700	400	850	2000	....	804	....
Black Pond to Big Miminigash.....	3	75	1500	36	70	2500	280	2160	960	1920	4500	....	1350	22056
Little Miminigash to Seal Point, Lot 7, including Campbellton.	4	127	2800	56	25	500	75	300	150	1200	2800	.....	145	1900
From Seal Point, whole of Lot 8......	...	......	....	......	12	240	36	1000	500	300	700	100	200	10000
From East Line of Lot 8 to Egmont Bay.....	...	....	....	.....	12	240	36	600	300	170	250	.....	110	56
Egmont Bay to Lot 15, Point.............	...	......	....	......	16	480	36	3600	1800	250	350	.....	204	....
Richmond Bay, *via* Summerside	...	......	....	......	.....	....	......	....	.....	......	....	......	.....	....
Indian River, including Malpeque......	...	......	....	......	12	340	36	300	150	......	....	.....	200	....
Lot 12, shore.	...	......	....	......	9	270	27	450	225	......	....	.....	100	....
Grand River, Lot 13.	...	......	....	......	4	120	16	120	60	.....	....	......	10	....
Graham Head, Lot 26, to Cape Traverse......	...	......	....	.....	20	500	50	120	60	.....	....	.....	100	....
Cape Traverse to Queen's County Line..........	1	26	600	3	4	200	9	160	80	......	....	.....	90	1500
Rivers and Estuaries, viz.: Dunk, Tyne, Ten, Enmore, Percival, the two PierreJacques, and others..	...	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	......	....	....	.....	....
Totals	18	848	18800	235	356	10190	1176	14116	6735	7590	16660	400	6843	4250

isheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish,
ice, Province of **Prince Edward Island,** for the Year 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	
													$ cts.
10	600	1500	30	....	.....	400	10000	2000	200	170880	300	65	70,711 76
...	1000	.....	100	10000	2000	....	....	1000	....	148576	800	....	32,549 12
20	350	2000	410	4500	2000	500	....	2500	....	155780	1800	175	57,548 60
5	500	800	600	700	500	....	1600	500	....	102416	700	....	37,443 42
...	200	300	150	5000	1500	1000	....	3000	....	54768	200	....	33,603 88
...	110	312	141	....	.....	500	600	500	....	12000	190	....	7,359 50
...	50	200	100	....	.....	100	500	2000	....	92688	20	....	15,600 56
10	....	....	....	....	.....	2600	....	800	.....	57840	....	....	10,452 52
...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	234760	....	....	43,309 20
...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	23514	....	....	....	70,542 00
...	3000	.....	400	....	.....	1800	3000	5000	2511	73286	300	....	35,782 32
...	1157	.....	150	....	.....	....	....	2500	1384	....	....	....	12,630 00
...	100	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	5000	3470	....	....	....	12,330 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2000	3000	2000	....	60853	.....	....	10,882 36
10	10	.....	15	....	.....	5000	2000	2000	....	42720	20	....	7,674 40
100	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	20000	18000	28000	....	....	.....	....	6,330 00
155	7077	5112	2096	20200	6000	33900	38100	56800	31079	1206567	4330	240	464,749 64

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels en

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans
Queen's.			$			$			$		$		
East Line of Prince County to New London	1	54	1200	13	16	600	48	800	400	680	1800	300	...
New London to Cavendish	1	52	1200	13	20	850	60	750	370	680	1800	360	24
Clifton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rustico District	6	300	8000	60	48	1240	250	2000	1000	3000	6000	2930	...
New Glasgow District	...	...	...	...	10	300	30	200	100	...	...	180	...
Wheatley River to Rustico Island	...	...	...	...	5	200	20	30	15	...	...	20	...
Covehead and Tracadie, including Ponds, to N.E. County Line	...	...	...	...	48	2000	144	2730	1365	600	1800	828	...
S.W. Line of King's to Point Prim	8	200	2800	20	22	700	44	1800	760	175	400	25	5
Pownal Bay and Seal River	...	...	...	...	4	160	11	70	35	...	...	30	...
Orwell and Newton	...	...	...	...	2	80	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillsborough Bay and Charlottetown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyle Shore	...	...	...	...	4	150	8	500	250	...	...	50	...
De Sable to Prince County, S.E. Line	3	160	4000	12	8	240	14	100	50	115	300	50	2
Rivers and Estuaries, viz.:—North, East, West, Johnston's, Trout Hope, Winter, Vernon and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	19	766	17200	118	187	6520	635	8980	4335	5250	12100	4773	31

the Fisheries, &c.—**Prince Edward Island**—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.										Fish Products.			Value.
Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Unmanufactured Fish Manure, tons.	
													$ cts.
600	.....	.....	....	......	....	....	....	.....	114240	150	.....	.....	22,918 80
525	20	25	....	......	....	....	....	.....	....	450	.....	.....	7,979 00
......	.....	.....	....	.....	500	400	4000	170	....	.....	.....	.....	984 00
5000	.....	.....	....	.....	500	1500	5000	.....	15000	400	50	.....	68,010 00
110	.....	....	....	250	1000	3000	5000	.....	....	60	.....	.....	3,991 50
200	.....	.....	400	.....	250	600	1200	.....	....	200	.....	.....	1,677 00
964	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2000	6000	.....	15000	600	.....	.....	19,355 50
50	400	225	700	.....	400	4000	200	14	112608	370	10	.....	17,160 96
......	.....	.....	....	.....	300	....	....	1000	....	.....	.....	.....	3,390 00
20	....	.....	....	.....	100	100	....	1000	....	.....	.....	.....	3,141 00
5	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	860	10000	.....	.....	.....	3,867 50
......	.....	.....	....	.....	800	1000	500	.....	80000	.....	.....	100	14,090 00
......	.....	.....	....	....	1000	1000	1500	.....	38448	.....	30	.....	7,085 26
......	.....	.....	....	.....	8350	15400	28200	2300	....	.....	.....	.....	11,479 00
7474	420	250	1100	250	13200	29000	51600	5344	385296	2230	90	100	185,129 52

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.		
King's.			$			$			$		$		
Queen's County, N.E. Line to Morell, including St. Peter's Bay	...	......	....	......	14	600	69	1600	585	......	......	960	
Morell to Cable Head	...	......	....	......	46	1300	132	1000	500	200	400	1500	
Schooner Pond to Naufrage	2	140	2400	26	58	1740	174	2500	800	350	900	1200	
Lots 46 and 47, and North and South Lakes.	...	.....	... .	......	145	4500	433	6960	2000	......	......	.....	2
To Red Head, including Souris	5	250	10000	70	80	2000	160	6000	2000	2000	5000	.....	2
Rollo, Fortune and Howe Bays	...	......	....	......	28	850	81	1000	500	280	400	......	
Boughton Bay and Island	...	......	... .	......	100	3000	300	6600	3000	175	300	......	5
Cardigan Bay	1	50	1500	6	25	750	75	250	120	160	300	.....	
Georgetown to Cape Sharp	1	45	1500	9	50	2000	150	2500	1000	160	300	......	
To Queen's County, S. E. Line and Murray Harbor	10	250	5000	60	50	2600	150	2000	1000	180	350	......	
Rivers and Estuaries, viz.: Morell, Midgell, Marie, Montague, Cardigan, Brundenel and others	...	......	....	......	......	....	......	....	....	.....	......	....	...
Totals	19	735	20400	171	596	18740	1724	30410	11505	3505	7950	3660	12

d in the Fisheries, &c.—**Prince Edward Island**—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS			
lewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Boneless Cod, lbs	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Manufactured Fish Manure, tons	VALUE.
															$ cts.
86	673	....	......	10	1500	900	2000	2000	5250	25	10000	305	......	270	11,211 00
50	600	......	......	20	2000	500	500	....	2000	...	16680	150	200	......	16,146 60
26	300	.....	.....	15	....	.....	1500	3000	300	...	18000	60	.....	.....	13,611 00
50	3900	700	......	700	3000	2000	5600	....	3000	...	111488	4000	......	......	76,668 56
...	1200	......	2500	1500	....	.....	....	....	....	...	38400	2500	......	.....	46,318 00
...	73	......	.....	22	......	......	700	125	1500	...	15000	....	......	......	5,563 50
...	600	600	......	600	....	......	800	6000	50000	...	15600	600	......	2000	111,582 00
...	25	.....	......	20	500	......	500	1200	1000	...	15000	....	......	......	6,347 00
...	500	.....	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	...	9000	150	......	......	17,630 00
...	4000	5500	......	3000	50000	......	500	6000	20000	...	168076	3500	......	......	63,479 12
...	....	......	......	......	....	......	16000	4000	21500	...	....	....	......	......	3,990 00
12	11871	6800	2500	5887	57000	3400	28100	22325	104550	25	417244	11265	200	2270	372,546 78

Recapitulation showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1887.

Counties.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels
			$			$			$		$						
Prince	18	840	18,800	235	356	10,190	1,176	14,110	6,735	7,590	16,600	400	6,843	42,500	18,060	70	155
Queen's	19	766	17,200	118	187	6,520	635	8,980	4,335	5,250	12,100	....	4,773	3,100	5,058	20	....
King's	19	735	20,400	171	596	18,740	1,724	30,410	11,505	3,505	7,950	3.660	12,411	3,000	15,756	....	212
Totals	56	2,349	56,400	524	1,139	35,450	3,535	53,500	22,575	16,345	36,650	4,060	24,027	48,600	38,874	90	347

Counties.	Kinds of Fish.											Fish Products.			Value.
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Boneless Cod, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Unmanufactured Fish Manure, tons.	
Prince	7,077	5,112	....	2,096	20,200	6,000	33,900	38,100	56,800	31,079	1,206,567	4,330	240	......	464,749 61
Queen's	7,474	420	....	250	1,100	250	13,200	29,000	51,600	5,344	385,296	2,230	90	100	185,179 52
King's	11,871	6,800	2,500	5,887	57,000	3,400	28,100	22,325	104,550	25	417,244	11,265	200	2,270	372,546 73
Totals	26,422	12,332	2,500	8,233	78,300	9,650	75,200	89,425	212,950	36,448	2,009,107	17,825	530	2,370	1,022,425 94

RECAPITULATION.

LD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Price.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Quantity.	Quantity.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		
on, fresh	Lbs.	0 20	4,060	812 00	1,660	....
erel	Brls.	12 00	24,027	288,324 00	....	3,507
canned	Lbs.	0 12	48,600	5,832 00	....	630,984
ng	Brls.	4 50	38,874	174,933 00	....	4,830
smoked	Boxes.	0 25	90	22 50	90	....
ives	Brls.	4 50	367	1,651 50	....	333
	Cwt.	4 00	26,422	105,688 00	13,572	....
boneless	Lbs.	0 06	2,500	150 00	....	33,290
and Hake Sounds	Lbs.	0 05	12,332	616 60	....	8,248
	Cwt.	4 00	8,233	32,932 00	....	1,297
ock.	Lbs.	0 04	78,300	3,132 00	6,750	....
ut	Lbs.	0 10	9,650	965 00	....	30
	Lbs.	0 06	....	....	....	750
ed Bass	Lbs.	0 06	....	....	....	200
	Lbs.	0 10	75,200	7,520 00	5	....
	Lbs.	0 06	89,425	5,365 50	25,325	....
	Lbs.	0 10	212,950	21,295 00	62,300	....
rs	Brls.	3 00	36,448	109,344 00	3,323	....
ters, canned	Lbs.	0 12	2,009,107	241,092 84	....	1,607,673
Oil	Galls.	0 40	17,825	7,130 00	2,828	....
Guano	Tons.	25 00	530	13,250 00	580	....
anufactured Fish Manure	Tons.	1 00	2,370	2,370 00	....	845
				1,022,425 94		
Fish for home consumption, 15,000 amilies		....	....	15,000 00		
Total Value of the Products of the P.E.I. Fisheries, 1887.				1,037,425 84		
do do do 1886..				1,141,991 40		
Decrease in 1887				104,565 46		

ESTIMATE

Of Capital invested in Plant of the Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island, in the Year 1887.

—	Value.	Total.
Sea Fisheries.	$	$
56 vessels, aggregate tonnage, 2,349	56,400	
1,180 sea boats	35,450	
650 small boats	3,000	
53,900 fathoms of nets	22,575	
16,335 do seines	36,650	
140,000 do trawls	25,000	
Say 350 stages, curing houses, presses, &c	50,000	
		229,075
Lobster Fishery.		
180 factories, working and not working. Estimate about the same as last year, less tear and wear; with all their gear, including buildings, stages, traps, movable outfit, cables, anchors, boilers, canning tools, &c.		240,000
Oyster Fishery.		
850 oyster boats		10,000
Total		479,075

J. HUNTER DUVAR,
Inspector of Fisheries, P.E.I.

APPENDIX No. 6.

QUEBEC.

'ORT OF THE FISHERY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT VESSEL "LA CANADIENNE," ENGAGED IN THE PROTECTION OF THE GULF FISHERIES, FOR THE YEAR 1887.

GASPÉ, QUE., 31st December, 1887.

. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the fisheries of the Gulf
sion of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1887, together with synopses of the
rts of the various local overseers, and the returns of the catch for the counties
ing this division. These show a slight increase over the catch of last year,
had it not been for the unprecedented roughness of the fall season, which mate-
y interfered with the prosecution of the cod and herring fisheries in October
November, this increase would have been greater.

SALMON.

The salmon fishery shows a decided improvement over the catch of the previous
on. The returns are as follows:—

—		1886.	1887.	Increase.
on, salted, in barrels	Brls.	647	770½	123
» fresh, in ice	Lbs.	364,957	475,873	110,916
» canned	"	2,255	8,448	6,193

total increase of 142,896 lbs. The increase was general, but greater on the
h coast, in the County of Saguenay, than on the south shore in Gaspé and Bona-
ure. This, I think, must be attributed to the fine season we had, as no heavy
hets or stormy weather interfered with the regular fishing of the nets. The fol-
ing table shows the annual catch of salmon for the last ten years in this
sion:—

—	Salted, brls.	Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Canned, lbs.
	2,729	489,786	139,574
	1,002	684,651	17,605
	814½	306,340	....
	568	247,273	3,192
	1,022	248,307	....
	731½	340,142	3,633
	1,122½	327,743	4,715
	739	501,384	2,914
	647	364,957	2,255
	770½	475,873	8,448
	10,146	3,986,456	182,336

These figures show that the average annual catch of the past ten years has been 680,675 lbs. The total catch for the current year being 634,651, it follows that the yield was fully up to the average. The run of fish was large and the average weight high. As far as I was able to gather from reports of fishery overseers, and enquiries from private guardians of lessees, as well as from my own observations, the rivers are well stocked with parent fish. Though the catch was good, the fishing season with nets was a short one, owing to the rapid falling of the rivers, consequent upon the unusual dryness of the spring and summer. The fish did not remain long in the estuaries and lower reaches of rivers, but proceeded at once to the upper pools. Fly fishing was poor, and the scores small. There were no rains in June and July; the water kept clear and low, and the fish would not rise.

COD.

Cod-fishing began late, it being the 10th of June before the fish struck in. The yield was about the same as in 1886, with a difference of 3,050 cwts. in favor of this season. The catch was large about the end of June and beginning of July, and everyone loooked forward to an unusually successful fishery, but during August and September bait became uncertain, and in October and November the weather was so rough that it became impossible to carry on the fishery. When the weather was fine, and the boats could go out, fish were found abundantly everywhere. It was noticed this year that cod went higher up Bay des Chaleurs and in greater quantities than for many years past. The same fact was noticed on the north shore; for many years, say fifteen at least, no cod has been taken above Point des Monts; this season fish were abundant right up to Manicouagan. It is generally conceded that cod were never more abundant in shore than they were this year. On the upper part of the south shore, from Cape Magdalen to Cape Chatte, cod-fishing was again spoiled by the appearance of white porpoises, which came down the river during the summer months and drove the cod from that part of the coast. These porpoises are very shy and difficult to kill, and I consider it would be advisable to offer a bounty for their capture. There is no doubt they are ruining the cod-fishery in the river, and to a certain extent also injure the salmon fishery, as on every occasion they appeared in the Bay des Chaleurs, the salmon fishery failed, and quantities of these fish were taken, or found, severely torn and gashed by some predatory fish, supposed to be porpoises.

The catch of cod on the coast of Labrador was again small, only 22,717 cwts. having been taken below Natashquan. The fish kept in deep water off shore, and were all caught with hook and line, nothing being done with "twine," which is the expression used by Newfoundlanders and north shore fishermen to indicate the fishery carried on with seines, traps and gill nets. As a rule, north shore fishermen are not fitted for deep-sea fishing. Their boats are nearly all small, fished close in shore, and often by one man alone; they are easily handled, one man rowing them cross-handed. If fish bite freely, they are soon loaded, and it may be necessary to make several trips backwards and forwards from the stage or vessel to the fishing grounds. In ordinary seasons fish are taken with what is called "float lines"—that is to say, not at the bottom, but nearer the surface, with a short line, a small hook, and a light sinker. It follows that, when fish are in deep water, at the bottom, and off shore, the majority of north shore fishermen are really not fitted out with suitable boats and gear to take them, no matter how plentiful the fish may be. On the upper north shore, from Mingan to Point des Monts, the summer fishery was fair, the large rooms at St. John's, Magpie and Sheldrake making better returns than for some years past.

The price of dry cod shows an upward tendency, both in America and Europe, and it is to be hoped that this advance will be permanent, as our fishing industry has been seriously crippled for some years back by the low prices of fish.

The attention of your Department will probably be called to the fact that French bankers from St. Pierre Miquelon, being deprived by the Newfoundland Bait Bill of one of their principal supplies of fresh bait, are making arrangements to get fresh ait either at Magdalen Islands or Cape Breton. As the French Government puts a rohibitive duty on foreign fish and gives an enormous bounty to its fishermen, mounting to half the value of the fish, which permits French fish to undersell ours the European markets, it will become a question how far we should allow them to t this bait free of duty.

LOBSTERS.

The catch of lobsters amounts to 857,098 lbs., as compared with the season of 86, when the yield was 949,482 lbs., or a falling off this year of 92,384 lbs. The llowing tables show the annual catch since 1887 for the counties of Bonaventure d Gaspé with mainland and Magdalen Islands respectively.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

77	98,565 lbs.	1883	43,710 lbs.
78	149,112 "	1884	157,644 "
79	97,404 "	1885	178,616 "
80	210,553 "	1886	143,312 "
81	131,696 "	1887	78,111 "
82	99,000 "		

COUNTY OF GASPÉ (MAINLAND).

77	73,000 lbs.	1883	9[illegible],000 lbs.
78	240,960 "	1884	110,650 "
79	315,184 "	1885	103,593 "
80	238,046 "	1886	257,810 "
81	255,656 "	1887	311,023 "
82	147,430 "		

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

77	277,104 lbs.	1883	470,444 lbs.
78	390,048 "	1884	519,984 "
79	376,641 "	1885	590,048 "
80	227,952 "	1886	510,360 "
81	473,564 "	1887	458,964 "
82	476,528 "		

In 1877 there were four canneries in operation at the Magdalen Islands ; this ason twenty-one. On the mainland of Gaspé there were in 1877 four canneries; is season eighteen at work. In the County of Bonaventure three canneries did the ork in 1877 ; this year we had six. These statements show that while in 1877, hen the industry was yet in its infancy, 448,669 lbs. of lobsters were put up by even canners, forty-five canneries with a larger number of traps and better appliaces only succeeded in 1887 in taking 857,098 lbs. and the article of poor quality, owing to the small size of lobsters now generally taken, much of the meat obtained inferior, being soft and watery. It is absolutely necessary that steps be taken to rtail this over-fishing and this can only be done either by closing down altogether r a term of years or by shortening the fishing season and increasing the gauge hich should be no less than ten or ten and one-half inches. At Magdalen Islands d elsewhere, lagoon fishing should be prohibited, as there is no question that the oal warm waters of these lagoons are the natural breeding ground of the lobster.

SEALS.

Seal hunting on the ice in March and April gave but poor returns, most of the vessels got jammed and did not succeed in getting near the seals until the young ones were too old. Two vessels belonging to the Magdalen Islands were nipped off the coast of Cape Breton, and abandoned; the crews were saved. The sedentary seal fishing on the Labrador was also below the average. The increase in the value of skins, or pelts, makes up in some measure for the poor catch and the low price of the oil.

HERRING.

Spring herrings were abundant, but the catch was small, the fish being now of so little commercial value that they are only taken for lobster bait and manure. The question has been raised as to whether the practice of taking these fish for manure is not a wrong one. I enquired carefully into the matter, and from all the information that I have been able to gather I do not feel inclined to report against the practice. Were it possible to export these herring at a profit they would be taken in much larger quantities than at present. They enter the bays in the spring in such enormous masses that many are literally blocked with them, and after all the quantity taken in gill nets is quite insignificant. The fall herring fishery along the south shore was poor, but this was due to constant rough weather which drove the fish off shore. On the coast of Labrador, and at Anticosti, the catch was good. All the vessels from Esquimaux Point made full fares on their first trip, several of them making a second voyage with equal success.

MACKEREL.

Mackerel were scarce all over this division, although a few of very fine quality, were caught at Magdalen Islands. The bulk of mackerel schools kept about Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, never coming northward across the gulf.

HALIBUT.

The catch of halibut has increased considerably during the last few years, and cod-fishermen report them as becoming more plenty everywhere. This fishery never was prosecuted as a separate industry by our fishermen, all the halibut caught being taken by cod-fishermen, accidentally, while fishing for cod. In view of the increase in the halibut, and the facilities afforded both on the north and south shores for sending these fish to market fresh in ice, several fishermen propose to fit out next season exclusively for this fishery. In the vicinity of Point des Monts and Trinity Bay several fish were taken of a large size. This part of the Gulf division has always been the favorite halibut grounds, and in former years when Americans carried on the halibut fishery in our inshore waters, most of these fish were taken along that part of the north coast between Point des Monts and Mingan.

BAIT.

Capelin stuck abundantly in the spring, some time before the appearance of the cod. While not disposed, as already stated, to advise the Department to prohibit the taking of herring for manure, I am inclined to believe that it would be a wise thing to prohibit the seining of capelin for this purpose. Capelin do not occur on the south shore, and especially in Baie des Chaleurs in the same enormous quantities as the herring, neither are they so generally distributed. They are taken for manure at two points, Paspebiac and Newport, and I think it would be well to put a stop to the practice.

Herring were plentiful in the spring and through the summer season, but became scarce towards the fall. Squid struck early, and were very abundant. Launce were scarcer than usual.

On the 12th of August I had the pleasure of boarding, at Mingan, on the north shore, the United States Fishery Commission schooner "Grampus," Captain Collins. This gentleman, who is an assistant of the United States Fish Commission, and Curator of Naval Architecture of the National Museum, Washington, was accompanied by Messrs. Fred. A. Lucas and Dr. Palmer, naturalists, also of the National Museum. They were just arrived from Funk Islands, off the east coast of Newfoundland, where they had been in search of the bones of the now extinct great auk. They had been fortunate in having fine weather at the islands, made several landings, and secured good specimens of the bones of the auk. They came to the gulf by the Straits of Belle Isle, and were here looking for specimens of the horsehead or grey seal. Captain Collins also intended taking a few halibut home with him alive in the tank with which the "Grampus" is provided. I offered to assist Captain Collins in any way that lay in my power, but the weather coming stormy, it was impossible to get the specimens required, and the time of the expedition being limited, Captain Collins decided to return home without them. As I am frequently at Mingan, and will have opportunities of procuring specimens of the horsehead seal, through the kindness of Mr. Mathewson, the Hudson Bay Company's agent at that post, I promised Captain Collins to do so, and have them forwarded to him.

I beg to append synopses of the reports of the local overseers, with the usual statistics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WAKEHAM.

SYNOPSES OF REPORTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.

RISTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer J. A. Verge reports the catch of salmon by nets in the estuary of the Ristigouche as being 12,525 lbs. less than in 1886. The season was a favorable one, as far as the weather was concerned, and no doubt the greatly increase catch on the coast outside the estuary had something to do with this shortage. The Sunday clause was strictly observed.

NEW RICHMOND SUBDIVISION.

Overseer John Cullen reports a considerable increase in the catch of salmon. In 1886 his returns gave 75,067 lbs., this season the yield was 112,310 lbs; an increase of 37,243 lbs., the prices obtained were good. The cod-fishery was poor, being 525 cwts. below that of last year. The people, however, are not devoting so much of their time to fishing. The branch line of the Intercolonial to Dalhousie, and the prospects of an early opening of the Bay des Chaleurs Railway, has created outlets for farm produce; several fishermen found employment on the railway, so altogether the number engaged at the cod-fishery was less than usual. The lobster fishery shows a steady decline, there being only three small factories now running in this subdivision. Mr. Cullen is in favor of a total prohibition for a few years. Spring herrings were abundant and any amount might have been taken and cured, had there been any chance of selling them. A large quantity was taken for manure. The mackerel fishery amounted to very little. Capelin did not strike this part of the coast. No contravention of the Fisheries Act or regulations came under Mr. Cullen's notice.

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION.

Overseer John Phelan reports that the salmon fishing began on the 30th May and yielded the largest catch made since 1878. Cod-fishing was poor in June and July, but improved during August, and as squid and herring were plenty, the catch was abundant. It was noticed by fishermen that a greater body of fish were found on the inshore grounds than usual, fish being caught wherever a line was sunk. Fall fishing was a failure, not through any scarcity of fish or bait, but on account of high winds, and continuous rough weather. Lobster fishing began on the 14th May. The factory at Port Daniel closed on the 13th June. This early closing was not due altogether to a scarcity of lobsters, but because fishermen found more profitable employment in procuring ballast for the Government wharf which is being built in the bay. The Nouvelle factory closed on the 28th of July. At L'Anse à Gascon the failure was complete, and it is not likely that this factory will be reopened. It is Mr. Phelan's opinion that lobsters are nearly as plenty as ever, but that they are never allowed to reach a full growth, the shortness in catch being due to the decrease in size. As soon as a lobster reaches nine inches he is landed, and occasionally sooner. He sees no other means of recruiting the fishery than by closing down for a few years. Fishermen in general, he says, are in favor of such a measure, as the fishery is ceasing to be remunerative. Packers, of course, complain that owing to the capital invested in the business such a step would be ruinous to them. Mackerel were scarce; herring abundant in the spring and summer but scarce in the fall, barely enough being taken for local consumption through the winter. This scarcity has, however, been compensated for by a very abundant crop of grain and potatoes. Mr. Phelan has no contravention of the Fisheries Act to report.

GASPÈ SUBDIVISION.

Overseer P. Vibert reports that salmon nets were set on the 16th of May, and the first fish taken on the 21st. The fishery was good; the average weight of the salmon high.

	Pounds.
Total catch by nets	103,307
do anglers	3,370
	106,677

an increase of 17,761 lbs. over last year.

Cod struck at Percé on the 2nd June, and on the 4th capelin were abundant. Squid came in early, being taken at Grand River on the 21st July. In September fishing became poor, the weather being rough on the banks, and bait scarce on shore; many boats were broken and damaged during September and October. That fish was plentiful inshore is shown by the fact that one man in a flat at Cape Despair took 90 cwts. alone this season. During a heavy gale on the 22nd October the Jersey brigantine "St. Brelade" was stranded at Grand River, and became a total wreck. The season was a disastrous one for fishermen, many boats being broken, and four of our well-known fish carriers being lost. The "G. D. T.," "Hebe" and "St. Brelade" (chartered) belonging to Messrs. Le Boutillier Bros., and the J. L. B. belonging to the firm of John L. Boutillier & Co., of Gaspé. The whaler "Admiration," Capt. Tripp, of Gaspé, made her whaling voyage in the Straits

Belle Isle, and killed seven whales, yielding 5,000 gallons of oil. Very few kerel entered Gaspé Bay and only a few dozen were caught. The American kerelors "Orient" and "Jennie Seaverns," of Gloucester, called at Gaspé, and rted no great body of mackerel in the Gulf. Lobsters were far from being plen-, and generally of a small size. Three fines were imposed on canners for having ersized lobsters in their possession. Eight smelt fishing licenses were issued; 36lbs. of smelt were taken. The water was too low and clear in all the rivers good angling—192 Salmon were taken in the river of the division, averaging bs.

ST. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Jos. J. Letourneau reports only one small stand of salmon nets as being d in his division, all the others in and about St. Ann's having been bought out he gentleman who owns the fly fishing privileges of the river. Considering the ness of the water, owing to an early spring and dry season, salmon angling was l, 159 fish being taken, averaging 17 lbs. A few trout were taken with hook line, none of those who hold trout net licenses having fished their stations. Cod ng was poor, there being very few people left who devote their time to this fish- As has been the case for past seasons, white porpoises abounded during the mer and completely drove the cod off the coast. During the fall the cod returned were plentiful, but owing to the small number of fishermen and the roughness of weather, the catch was small. Fall herring were scarce, and only a sufficient ntity was taken to fill the local demand. No mackerel were seen.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Ant. Chevrier reports a considerable increase in the catch of cod at the nds. The bankers belonging to the Islands did not as heretofore go down to the t of Labrador, but confined their operations to the banks about the Islands. y were wise in so doing, as they made fair trips, while the fishery on the coast abrador was a failure. Most of the cod taken by the Island people was sold in ifax, the prices obtained being higher than for many seasons past. The lobster ry shows a great decrease, both in number and in size. The seal fishery also vs a falling off, as compared with the previous year of 4,850 skins and 25,725 ons of oil. The vessels were late in getting clear of the ice, only those from se Harbor making paying voyages. Two schooners were crushed and abandoned ne ice; the crews were fortunately saved. Spring herring were plenty, but the demand for these fish being for lobster bait, the quantity taken was small. kerel were scarce; the few that were taken, however, were of fine quality, and ned good prices.

GODBOUT SUBDIVISION.

Overseer N. A. Comeau reports that salmon net fishing yielded a good average, fish taken were large, averaging a little over 15 lbs. The fly fishing season was t, owing to low water, but the sport was fair. Trout were abundant; great bers being caught by anglers, the resident Indians and others. Small schools of kerel were seen in Godbout Bay about the end of July. On August the 8th, the ted States mackerel schooner "Emma W. Brown," of Gloucester, called at God- looking for mackerel. Mackerel sharks (tunny) were very abundant. Cod e caught this year as far up as St. Nicholas, they were also plentiful at Godbout ; had fishermen been prepared for them a good catch might have been made, a g quite unknown for years in this division, it being unusual to meet with cod to west of Cariboo Island. Halibut have greatly increased both in numbers and in . There is no doubt that this is due to the exclusion of United States halibut lers. Herring were abundant all through the season from May till November. ite porpoises were seen in great numbers in June and July, but after that became ce. Black porpoises or "puffing pig" were also scarce, only a few having been killed by the local hunters. Seals show a decrease, harbor seals generally abundant about Manicouagan, were scarce this season, most likely being shied off by the work and commotion of the Canadian Fish Oil and Guano Company at Manicouagan. No difficulties occurred with the fishermen, all having cheerfully complied with the requirements of the fishery regulations.

TRINITY SUBDIVISION.

Overseer J. A. Bélanger reports salmon net fishing good, the yield being nearly double that of 1886 Fly fishing in Trinity River was poor, owing to the lowness of the water; the river is, however, well stocked with fish. Trout fishing was about an average. Cod-fishing poor. It began late, and fish were scarce all through the season. They became more abundant in the fall, but owing to rough weather and heavy losses of boats and gear during one of the gales, the catch was almost nil. Herring were abundant. Halibut plentiful; a few fishermen who set trawls did well, as these fish are evidently on the increase, and the regular trips of the mail steamer "Otter" offers great facility for sending them fresh to market. It is the intention of fishermen to devote themselves to the prosecution of this fishery. Mackerel were scarce, only a few being taken.

MOISIE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer T. Mignault reports a grand catch of salmon in his subdivision. Net fishing began on the 21st May; the fishing was at its height by the 6th June; continued good until the 9th July, when it slackened off; all the nets were up by the 23rd. The total catch of the Moisie subdivision is 107,140 lbs., as compared with 68,548 lbs. in 1886. Fly fishermen were late in getting to the river; they, however, took 57 fish, giving the high average of 26 lbs.; the largest fish weighed 39½ lbs. Cod struck on the 14th June, the best fishing being between 15th July and the end of August. On the whole the fishery was poor, nothing whatever being done after August. Herring were abundant. Mackerel scarce.

MINGAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer G. L. Duguay reports salmon net fishing better than in 1886. Fly fishing was poor, owing to low, clear water. 43 fish were taken on the Romaine, 38 on the Mingan and only 9 on the St. John's. On this latter stream anglers could not stand the flies. Summer cod-fishing, though late in beginning, was fair; the fall fishery was a failure. The Esquimaux Point fleet of 20 vessels only took 500 cwts. of cod on the coast of Labrador; they, however, went down fitted for herring as well, and when cod failed them they were fortunate enough to fill up with prime Labrador herring. The spring seal fishery with vessels in the ice was poor, the twenty vessels having only taken 6,550 seals.

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Wm. McLeod reports that salmon net fishing began on the 13th June, and was over by the 15th of July; the fishery, though below the average, was somewhat better than last year. Cod-fishing proved a complete failure, there being neither fish nor bait. The take of seals on the ice was better than in 1886. Herring were not so plentiful as usual.

WASHEECOOTAI SUBDIVISION.

Overseer G. Mathurin reports a falling off in all the fisheries of his subdivision. This is due to there being very few fishermen left, those who lived at Kegashka and Washeecootai Bay having removed from the coast. Salmon fishing lasted only eighteen days, the fish going right up the rivers and not remaining any time in the estuaries. Cod never came into shoal water, and the few fishermen left, not being fitted for deep sea fishing, did little or nothing. Two schooners, one from the Magdalen Islands and the other from Esquimaux Point, carried on lobster fishing and canning in Coocoochoo Bay, and did fairly well. Herring were scarce.

ST AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer John Legouvé reports salmon net fishing as slightly better than in 1886. The weather was favorable, but the season short; the water being low and capelin scarce, the fish did not remain long in salt water. Cod-fishing gave better returns than for the two previous years, though the catch was not by any means a good one. Capelin kept off shore, the cod, consequently, remained in deep water. At Mutton Bay and Harrington, where the fishermen are better fitted with boats and gear for deep water fishing, and are really more pushing than the general run of fishermen on this coast, a fairly good catch was made. The sedentary seal fishery which occurs in December was poor, the seals keeping more off shore, on their way to the westward, than usual. There are a few families at St. Augustin who are poorly off for the winter, but there will be no general distress in this division.

BONNE ESPERANCE.

Overseer W. H. Whitely reports cod-fishing much better than last year; the prospects by the end of June were excellent, but the very smooth, fine weather kept the bait and fish off shore, too far for seines and traps to do anything, and likewise prevented the fish from taking the hook freely. A certain amount of wind and ripple is required for good fishing; when the weather is clear and calm fish are shy, and refuse to bite. Cod were plentiful, and there is no doubt but that had the weather been more favorable large returns would have been made. The catch of salmon was an average one; the fish came in abundance at first, but the run was soon over; the extremely calm weather did not suit for net fishing. The sedentary seal fishery was a failure, owing to the northern ice coming up through the straits in May and June, and jamming against the coast. Many nets were carried away. Capelin were abundant for the first six weeks of the season. Launce, the usual bait when the capelin has disappeared, failed, and large quantities of fish were lost in August and September from this cause.

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the **County of**
the Province of Quebec,

RISTIGOUCHE SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Smelt Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$
Twenty salmon stations..	..	....	....	......	20	200	20	3615	3615	.....	.....	3	75

NEW RICHMOND SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Maguasha	...	......	......	....	18	300	40	1350	1110	.....	......	......	......
Nouvelle..	...	....	....	......	40	600	80	1650	1400		...	.....	.....
Carleton	...	.....	....	.....	75	1150	110	5000	3500	200	200	.....	......
Maria.	...	...	....	.....	110	1500	160	8500	7000	40	40	......	......
New Richmond and Black Cape...	...	....	....	......	55	750	65	3225	2267	....	.....	......	.....
Capelin	...	..	....	......	80	1400	106	3500	1100	140	140	.....	......
Big and Little Bonaventure	...	......	....	......	165	5650	270	4400	2500	500	500	......	......
New Carlisle	..	...	....	......	25	500	60	1400	700	160	160	......	......
Paspebiac.	31	3200	170160	186	150	3800	270	3000	1960	340	340	.....	......
Total	31	3200	170160	186	718	15650	1155	32025	21537	1380	1380	.....	......

PORT DANIEL SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Paspebiac Portage	...		....	.....	30	1400	60	1060	400	250	360	......	......
Nouvelle and Shegawack	..	....	....	.....	55	2000	110	2200	900	200	260	......	......
Point Loup-Marin	...	....		.....	40	500	45	1200	400	60	75	.....	......
Port Daniel Bay	...	....	....	......	35	1400	70	1680	550	130	150	....	......
L'Anse à la Barbe........	...	....	....	......	15	600	40	600	300	60	90	....	....
L'Anse au Gascon	..	......	....	....	60	3000	120	2400	1200	200	300	......	......
Total........	...	....	....	....	235	8900	445	9040	3750	900	1235	......	......

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Ristigouche Sub-division	...	.....	...	....	20	200	20	3615	3615	.....	.....	3	75
New Richmond do	31	3200	170160	186	718	15650	1155	32025	21537	1380	1380	....	.....
Port Daniel do	...	.....	....	......	235	8900	445	9040	3750	900	1235	......	.....
Grand Total	31	3200	170160	186	973	24750	1620	44680	28902	2280	2615	3	75

Bonaventure, extending from Head of Tide, Ristigouche, to Point Maquereau, in for the Year 1887.

(Head of Tide to Maguasha).

Kinds of Fish.											Fish Products.				
Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt	Smelt, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption.	Value.
															$ cts.
51765	....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10,473 00

(Maguasha Head to Paspebiac Point).

Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt	Smelt, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption.	Value.
13053	....	....	......	100	400	5	10	....	....	75	....	10	2500	320	
8500	....	.....	......	150	600	6	8	....	....	100	....	10	3500	350	
15462	25	.....	......	200	2000	8	4	....	....	200	10	20	10320	320	
44889	30	.....	.....	225	1500	10	50	....	....	150	15	20	11000	800	
27811	....	.....	......	100	950	5	5	....	....	140	...	20	7000	450	
....	300	40	......	200	1100	7	......	15	6000	250	220	140	7500	700	
595	1090	100	....	400	1200	11	9	30	7000	300	840	450	11500	1500	
....	200	50	......	100	500	5	.....	10	30 0	150	170	220	4600	380	
2000	1100	200	....	150	600	14	18	60	....	290	940	800	8000	390	
112310	2745	390	.....	1625	9050	71	104	115	16000	1655	2195	1690	65500	5210	111,507 00

(Paspebiac to Point Maquereau).

Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt	Smelt, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption.	Value.
....	1200	.....	......	100	.....	....	....	....	....	....	900	200	200	250	
375	1000	.....	......	70	.....	.....	.....	....	33500	....	750	250	1100	400	
....	400	......	......	50	......	......	.....	....	...	....	300	75	600	100	
34198	600	.....	....	40	......	......	......	5	26811	10	450	100	800	250	
4100	900	.....	......	50	.....	......	.....	......	......	....	700	150	500	100	
1024	3500	.....	.....	140	......	....	......	10	3800	10	3000	400	800	280	
39697	7600	....	......	450	......	....	.....	15	62111	20	6100	1175	4000	1380	59,750 22

OF BONAVENTURE.

Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt	Smelt, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption.	Value.
51765	....	....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	10,473 00
112310	2745	390	.....	1625	9050	71	104	115	16000	1655	2195	1690	65500	5210	111,507 00
39697	7600	.....	.....	450	......	.....	.....	15	62111	20	6100	1175	4000	1380	59,750 22
203772	10345	390	4000	2075	9050	71	104	130	78111	1675	8295	2865	69500	6590	181,730 22

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County
Magdalen Islands), in the Province

GASPÉ SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.			
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.	
	No	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.
			$			$			$		$
Black Point	...	...	...	...	18	330	27	308	150	60	110
Newport Islands	...	...	...	...	26	894	45	716	400	120	132
Newport	...	...	...	...	18	750	34	705	344	20	10
Anse à Blondel	...	...	...	...	9	650	21	610	430	30	50
Newport Point	...	...	...	...	35	1850	81	1580	800	...	...
Anse aux Canards	...	...	...	...	8	310	17	280	90	20	10
Grand Pabos	...	...	...	...	22	1020	54	546	524	60	65
Grand Ruisseau	...	...	...	...	6	210	12	180	85	...	...
Anse aux Basques	...	...	...	...	17	1010	38	650	361	30	40
St. Adelaide de Pabos	...	...	...	...	9	287	17	266	112	25	30
Little Pabos	...	...	...	...	24	1360	49	1510	980	50	80
Little River, West.	...	...	...	...	19	1500	39	726	425	50	20
Grand River	...	...	...	...	77	4610	167	2600	1700	300	170
Little River, East	...	...	...	...	43	1975	82	1740	916	87	105
Cape Despair	...	...	...	...	24	490	33	700	299	...	...
Cape Cove (Anse du Cap)	...	...	...	...	48	3180	92	1960	962	96	80
Anse au Beaufils	...	...	...	...	36	1460	66	1320	618	160	97
Bonaventure Island	...	...	...	...	67	1376	123	2491	1260	25	10
Percé	...	...	...	...	149	6215	289	5232	2976	215	170
Corner of Beach (Coin du Banc)	2	114	2200	9	16	795	32	750	486	286	462
Barachois	...	...	...	...	43	2150	86	1642	1080	250	200
Belle Anse	...	...	...	...	12	480	24	970	560	25	15
Malbaie	...	...	...	...	36	1600	72	1440	805	25	20
Point St. Peter	2	116	1600	9	67	3230	133	2710	1360	150	220
Chien Blanc	...	...	...	...	19	1525	38	800	460	80	75
Bois Brulé and Red Head	...	...	...	...	30	1900	60	1150	630	25	20
Seal Cove and Anse au Brilliant	...	...	...	...	15	550	30	505	250	...	...
Douglastown	2	143	3000	11	18	540	36	1025	635	60	60
Sandy Beach	3	172	6000	15	20	452	33	2256	1667	25	20
Gaspé, North and South	2	125	2800	21	71	1080	88	4270	2125	50	40
Peninsula and Cap aux Os	1	40	300	4	10	85	15	1263	1198	...	...
Little Gaspé and Seal Rock.	...	...	...	...	31	374	45	1111	653	...	...
Grand Grève and St. George's Cove	2	145	2000	12	17	365	32	578	495	140	140
Indian Cape and Ship Head	...	...	...	...	33	835	53	1348	915	22	40
Totals	14	855	17900	81	1093	45468	2063	45938	26751	2486	2491

of Gaspé, extending from Point Maquereau to Cape Chatte (and including the of Quebec, for the Year 1887.

(Point Maquereau to Cape Gaspé Head).

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.						VALUE.
Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	
																			$ cts.
......	......	561	2	267	26	...	...	...	...	3	....	...	......	......	420	67	420	60	
......	......	1300	3	850	95	...	...	...	...	6	20000	...	......	......	1200	200	1600	85	
......	......	1090	3	735	30	...	...	...	...	4	14160	...	......	......	1020	190	206	60	
......	......	785	2	430	66	...	...	...	...	2	....	...	......	......	700	150	45	35	
2460	......	4900	1	250	30	...	...	...	...	40	....	...	......	......	4000	900	50	101	
300	......	345	2	2300	150	...	...	...	...	2	....	...	......	......	290	40	25	30	
1000	......	2088	5	1850	70	...	...	5	3	21	29424	...	......	......	1950	380	600	84	
......	......	366	1	......	25	60	...	...	...	6	....	...	......	......	300	30	80	20	
......	......	2200	2	......	50	...		...	...	10	....	...	......	......	2100	135	150	60	
......	......	1180	2	750	60	...	...	...	...	18	....	...	......	......	1080	90	60	30	
5500	......	2950	3	500	130	...	...	3	1	......	7450	...	......	......	2600	160	270	50	
......	......	1800	...	200	195	...	...	...	...	......	45000	...	......	......	1500	1370	135	49	
4400	......	8410	.	......	655	...	70	...	...	9	....	...	......	......	5330	1235	241	341	
......	......	4248	...	......	43	2	...	...	...	12	4800	...	......	......	4040	940	...	184	
......	......	1135	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	70000	...	......	......	885	240	96	118	
......	......	4107	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	2	4800	...	......	......	3590	1270	125	295	
......	......	2165	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	....	...	......	......	1840	460	110	190	
......	......	3669	...	......	33	...	...	...	...	3	6450	...	......	......	2410	707	3	29	
25	......	9380	...	......	475	...	...	...	...	2	16750	...	......	......	5185	3350	10	147	
1600	......	910	...	......	11	...	...	...	...	......	23040	...	......	......	872	107	......	28	
10000	......	3000	...	......	30	...	...	4	3	......	....	...	......	......	2500	800	......	80	
2250	8448	600	...	......	5	...	...	...	...	......	19088	...	......	......	300	100	20	35	
900	......	2080	...	350	15	...	...	...	...	......	....	...	......	......	2080	750	20	30	
......	......	4240	...	......	30	...	...	...	...	......	....	...	......	......	4170	1305	......	24	
......	......	950	...	......	20	...	...	...	...	5	12480	...	......	......	1450	95	5	75	
......	......	1400	...	......	20	...	...	5	...	3	11721	...	......	......	1900	175	5	125	
1550	......	450	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	9000	...	......	......	450	75	......	85	
5220	......	540	...	......	20	...	...	...	...	......	....	...	......	......	500	100	......	100	
12075	......	237	...	......	76	...	...	...	...	......	....	...	......	......	107	58	......	85	
25900	......	325	...	......	53	...	...	4	4	......	....	4	10	5000	165	250	......	80	
12550	......	285	...	......	62	...	...	3	5	......	....	...	......	......	200	72	......	120	
10350	......	160	...	......	30	...	...	...	...	......	16860	...	......	......	100	187	......	45	
2025	......	631	...	......	29	...	...	...	...	......	....	...	......	......	550	170	......	45	
3802	......	1564	...	......	24	...	...	...	...	......	....	...	......	......	1200	255	......	28	
102907	8448	70072	26	8482	2556	62	70	24	16	147	311023	4	10	5000	57004	16413	4375	2953	418,068 16

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

MAGDALEN RIVER SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.
						$			$		$		
Cape des Rosiers	......	......	......	......	95	1020	125	1400	950	100	45	......	......
L'Anse à Louise	......	......	......	......	60	840	80	1200	600	25	20	......	......
Jersey Cove	......	......	......	......	29	362	59	840	420	......	......	......	......
Three Brooks	......	......	......	......	41	222	54	580	290	......	......	......	......
Griffin Cove	......	......	......	......	64	1024	69	1440	768	100	120	......	......
Fern Cove	......	......	......	......	10	105	14	160	80	......	......	......	......
Fox River	......	......	......	......	136	1540	186	3200	2100	325	250	......	......
Little River	......	......	......	......	24	324	34	480	288	20	20	......	......
Little Cape	......	......	......	......	30	331	50	600	300	......	......	......	......
Grande Anse	......	......	......	......	14	161	21	120	48	......	......	......	......
Echourie	......	......	......	......	6	48	9	240	120	......	......	......	......
Pointe Jaune	......	......	......	......	13	136	18	240	120	......	......	......	......
L'Anse à Valeau	......	......	......	......	16	224	22	320	192	60	20	......	......
Grand Etang	......	......	......	......	6	130	10	250	100	......	......	......	......
Pointe Sèche	......	......	......	......	15	410	22	380	175	......	......	......	......
Big Chlorydorme	......	......	......	......	24	680	21	380	175	60	60	......	......
Little Chlorydorme	......	......	......	......	14	250	19	400	200	60	60	......	......
Little Anse	......	......	......	......	14	250	15	300	120	......	......	......	......
Frigate Point	......	......	......	......	15	260	17	400	200	......	......	......	......
Little Vallée	......	......	......	......	18	300	20	420	200	......	......	......	......
Anse à Colin	......	......	......	......	13	200	9	350	150	......	......	......	......
Anse à Mercier	......	......	......	......	10	150	9	350	150	......	......	......	......
Grande Vallée	......	......	......	......	29	280	31	750	400	......	......	3	......
Grande Anse	......	......	......	......	12	148	11	200	100	......	......	......	......
Cap à l'Ours	......	......	......	......	30	525	33	600	400	......	......	10	......
Little Magdalen	......	......	......	......	12	120	15	200	100	......	......	......	......
Manche D'Epée	......	......	......	......	8	100	9	180	90	......	......	......	......
Gros Mâle	......	......	......	......	10	150	14	300	150	......	......	5	......
Ruisseau des Olives	......	......	......	......	8	120	8	200	120	......	......	5	......
Anse Pleureuse	......	......	......	......	7	110	10	250	150	......	......	6	......
Mont Louis	......	......	......	......	74	2000	98	1600	1000	250	100	6	900
Rivière à Pierre	......	......	......	......	10	200	12	250	120	......	......	......	......
Claude River	......	......	......	......	21	400	40	300	200	50	50	4	......
Totals	......	......	......	......	888	13120	1164	18780	10576	1050	745	39	900

and Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Continued.*

(Cape Gaspé Head to Claude River.)

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.						
Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.
																	$ cts.
1390	......	......	70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	650	440	100	130	
1100	......	......	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	550	370	......	100	
465	......	......	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	230	185	......	90	
500	......	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	250	210	......	100	
730	......	600	38	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	365	310	100	110	
80	......	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	14	......	25	
2900	......	1000	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1500	795	175	350	
300	......	......	21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150	50	......	30	
390	......	......	53	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200	175	......	65	
100	......	......	15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	24	......	12	
260	......	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	175	40	......	20	
240	......	......	14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	120	50	......	24	
400	......	525	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200	65	50	20	
200	......	......	10	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	40	25	15	
700	......	......	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	350	140	......	22	
400	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200	80	......	21	
480	......	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200	80	......	29	
120	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	25	......	20	
200	......	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	40	......	18	
300	......	625	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150	60	......	28	
100	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	20	......	31	
100	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	20	......	10	
525	......	500	27	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	268	110	25	10	
50	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	10	......	60	
750	......	750	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	380	150	10	25	
75	......	700	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40	15	......	100	
50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	10	......	17	
125	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	65	25	......	8	
50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30	10	......	15	
50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	10	......	10	
900	......	1200	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	500	180	25	119	
25	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	10	......	60	
75	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40	15	......	55	
14050	......	5900	526	......	13	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7158	3793	510	1759	75,919 70

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

STE. ANNE DES MONTS

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.						
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.
			$			$			$		$					
Marsouis	...	......	......	....	5	200	10	150	123	......	......	...	....	......	100	....
Martin River	...	......	......	....	8	320	16	225	175	......	......	3	....	......	400	....
St. Ann's	2	159	10000	10	54	2360	109	1120	975	216	165	4	2677	......	1141	....
Cape Chatte	3	96	2600	10	27	1080	54	796	520	106	60	...	....	......	410	....
Totals	5	255	12600	20	94	3960	189	2291	1793	322	225	7	2677	......	2051	....

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Amherst Island	5	160	3400	32	106	3585	263	19000	12900	1330	1310	...	....	......	8046	138
Grindstone do	9	350	16000	95	64	5010	192	1500	1110	1000	710	...	....	......	6500	600
Allright do	11	420	15400	118	3	75	8	320	150	1000	250	...	....	......	3245	58
Bryon do	...	......	......	....	25	625	50	......	......	......	......	...	....	......	1050	11
Entry do	...	......	......	....	4	100	9	......	......	......	......	...	....	......	80	4
Grosse Isle and Grand Entry Island	1	40	2000	4	17	440	36	36	32	2170	1400	...	......	......	530	10
Totals	26	970	36800	249	219	9835	558	20856	14192	5500	3670	...	....	..	19451	821

TOTAL FOR THE

Gaspé Sub-division	14	855	17900	81	1083	45458	2063	45938	26751	2486	2491	...	102907	8448	70072	26
Magdalen River do	...	......	.. ...	....	888	13120	1164	18780	10576	1050	745	39	900	......	14050	....
Ste. Anne's do	5	256	12600	20	94	3960	189	2291	1793	322	225	7	2677	......	2051	....
Magdalen Isl'ds do	26	970	36800	249	219	9835	558	20856	14192	5500	3670	...	....	......	19451	821
Totals	45	2080	67300	350	2284	72373	3974	87556	53067	9358	7131	46	106484	8448	105634	847

Fishing Material, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Continued.*

(Claude River to Cape Chatte.)

Kinds of Fish.									Fish Products.							
Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Seal Skins, Number.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Value.
																$ cts.
....	22	...	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	.....	.....	45	28	42	20	
....	16	...	......	6	.....	......	....	....	....	.....	.....	200	100	20	25	
....	184	...	......	20	......	......	....	....	....	100	.....	500	189	220	390	
....	144	...	......	6	......	......	....	....	....	125	.....	200	130	150	310	
....	366	...	......	32	......	......	....	....	....	225	.....	945	437	432	745	15,137 90

SUB-DIVISION.

....	342	...	317	......	......	12	66816	5070	15610	.....	......	6500	460	1010	1045	
....	.....	...	10	......	.....	8	101040	3700	7860	......	......	4000	460	400	1500	
....	653	...	35	.....	......	......	37440	2000	6000	...	......	2530	802	575	450	
....	.....	...	80	......	.....	......	57600	60	200	......	.....	950	150	.....	60	
....	......	...	1	....	.....	......	12096	25	75	.....	......	50	25	......	30	
....	.....	...	26	.....	.....	......	183972	370	1130	......	.....	395	1900	.....	330	
....	995	...	469	.....	......	20	458964	11225	30875	....	.....	14425	3797	1935	3415	418,068 16

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

8482	2556	62	70	24	16	147	311023	4	10	.....	5000	57004	16413	4376	2953	418,068 16
5900	526	...	---	13	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	7158	3783	510	1759	75,919 70
....	366	...	......	32	......	....	....	....	....	225	.....	945	437	432	745	15,137 90
....	995	...	469	......	.....	20	458964	11225	30875	... ..	......	14425	3797	1985	3415	196,162 18
14382	4443	62	539	69	16	167	769987	11229	30885	225	5000	79532	24430	7303	8872	705,287 94

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County
Quebec, for

GODBOUT SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets		Seines.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.
			$			$			$		$		
Manicouagan	1	15	300	3	3	90	3	50	50	1763	2150	....	250
Point aux Outardes	....	....	....	....	3	53	5	75	65	....	....	....	....
Mistassini	....	....	....	....	3	40	2	90	90	....	....	....	800
Godbout	....	....	....	....	13	288	10	645	612	270	322	....	7273
Point des Monts	....	....	....	....	5	85	4	315	305	60	40	....	5000
Totals	1	15	300	3	27	556	24	1175	1122	2093	2513	....	13323

TRINITY SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.
Point des Monts	....	....	....	....	5	156	8	156	59	240	156	....	....
Trinity Bay	....	....	....	....	8	330	6	695	340	....	....	....	9431
Little Mai	1	13	400	2	17	532	14	387	177	....	....	....	1100
Cariboo Islets	3	51	1500	7	17	358	21	962	371	....	....	....	14587
Egg Island	1	31	400	3	3	46	6	170	83	....	....	....	....
English Bay	....	....	....	....	37	541	43	710	258	....	....	8	....
Penticost	3	107	2700	7	17	367	15	115	51	120	47	....	....
Cailles Rouges	....	....	....	....	11	284	11	120	45	50	22	....	....
Cawees	....	....	....	....	2	56	3	25	10	....	....	....	....
Totals	8	202	5000	19	117	2670	127	3340	1394	410	225	8	25118

MOISIE SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.
Jambons	3	49	1250	9	17	496	30	1591	608	270	500	....	....
River St. Marguerite	....	....	....	....	2	100	4	690	855	40	25	1	9500
Seven Islands	2	35	1150	8	20	845	39	2705	2321	96	94	....	8228
Moisie	1	54	500	4	24	1745	89	4350	3745	175	120	8	89412
Pigou	....	....	....	....	4	200	9	200	150	70	50	....	....
Totals	6	138	2900	21	67	3386	171	9536	7679	651	789	9	107140

of **Saguenay**, extending from Manicouagan to Blanc Sablons, in the Province of the Year 1867.

(Manicouagan to Point des Monts).

Kinds of Fish.									Fish Products.						
Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Value.
															$ cts.
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	9000	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
18	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	9	360	18	5	.....	.....	9	
.....	9000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	7	530	14	.....	.....	.....	8	
18	9000	62	.....	2	.....	9000	219	16	1012	32	5	.....	.....	35	5,694 20

(Point des Monts to Rivière à Vachon).

Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Value.
27	13925	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
107	1400	114	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	66	.....	15	
311	1250	74	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	300	100	.....	19	
31	.....	63	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6	.....	6	
965	1900	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	250	.....	75	
69	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	10	.....	15	
80	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	9	.....	19	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	4	
1608	18475	362	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1485	450	.....	171	17,231 10

(Jambons to Rivière au Bouleau).

Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Value.
1199	1200	355	12	.....	7	.....	12	.....	60	.....	507	172	4	22	
64	200	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	20	2	3	
1131	2200	127	2	.....	8	.....	45	.....	225	12	658	150	6	56	
3064	5850	.....	.....	5	7	.....	30	.....	150	.....	1969	450	8	115	
240	900	20	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	15	.....	150	80	.....	5	
5698	10350	502	14	7	24	.....	90	.....	450	12	3309	872	20	201	51,856 40

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

MINGAN SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		
Little River	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	490	17	.....	.....	100	120	.....	.....
Chaloupe	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	372	13	.....	.....	100	120	.....	.....
Sheldrake	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	2014	75	200	200	300	360	2	500
Thunder River	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1344	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dock	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	720	27	.....	.....	200	250	.....	.....
Rich Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	186	6	.....	.....	200	280	.....	.....
Jupitagan	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	310	13	100	75	50	60	.....	.....
Magpie	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1740	69	.....	.....	50	60	.....	.....
Magpie River	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	2	200	150	300	360	.....	.....
St. Johns	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1694	70	500	500	200	250	.....	.....
Long Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1120	46	100	100	200	250	.....	.....
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	240	3	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romaine	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquimaux Point	22	550	20000	110	100	740	120	1600	750	600	840	.....	.....
Betchouan	4	112	2000	20	8	240	8	400	200	100	120	.....	.....
La Corneille	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	75	2	100	100	50	50	.....	.....
Piashter Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120	6	200	175	50	50	.....	.....
Total	26	662	22000	130	405	11454	519	3500	2350	2500	3170	2	500

NATASHQUAN SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Nabissippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	210	20	200	100	100	50	.....	.....
Agwanus	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	28	200	100	100	50	.....	.....
Pashasheeboo	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	180	18	150	75	100	50	.....	.....
Isle à Michon	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120	12	150	75	50	30	.....	.....
Canadian Harbor	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	780	15	1200	1000	200	100	.....	.....
Natashquan	9	270	4000	56	35	1050	95	3000	1500	300	200	.....	.....
Natashquan River	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	13	2000	1000	150	100	.....	.....
Total	9	270	4000	56	93	2790	201	6900	3850	1000	580	.....	.....

Nets, &c, in the **County of Saguenay,** &c.—*Continued.*

(Chaloupe to Watsheeshoo).

KINDS OF FISH.						FISH PRODUCTS.				Fish used for Local Consumption.	VALUE.
Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
											$
....	....	150	....	....	....	....	100	50	....	20	
....	....	130	....	....	....	....	80	50	....	15	
3	....	3200	1800	....	....	....	3000	750	20	100	
....	....	1200	1200	....	....	....	1000	450	50	100	
....	....	1500	1200	....	....	....	1200	500	....	30	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	
5	....	200	300	....	....	....	100	25	....	20	
2½	....	3000	2500	20	....	....	2500	750	100	200	
28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	
....	20000	2000	2000	....	....	....	1500	500	100	150	
....	....	1200	500	....	....	....	900	400	....	50	
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
....	....	500	3000	6000	6150	43050	350	150	....	500	
....	....	....	....	800	400	2800	....	....	....	25	
4	....	50	....	5	....	....	25	20	....	6	
5	....	100	....	15	15	75	75	30	....	10	
49½	20000	13230	12500	6840	6565	45925	10830	3675	270	1243	129,628 50

(Watsheeshoo to English Point.)

14	....	100	500	....	....	....	75	25	....	30	
30	....	135	500	....	150	400	100	30	....	40	
....	....	75	....	....	....	....	50	20	....	25	
4	....	60	....	....	....	....	40	20	....	4	
....	....	500	1500	....	....	....	400	150	20	20	
....	....	500	1500	....	1154	3755	400	150	30	250	
176	....	80	....	....	....	....	40	10	....	20	
224	....	1450	4000	....	1304	4155	1105	405	50	389	15,380 50

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

WASHEECOOOTAI SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$
Kegashka	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	180	4	150	150	30	30	.....	.....
Mistassini Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	80	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curlew Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	2	75	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washeecootai	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	3	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coacoachoo	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romaine	1	25	400	3	7	210	6	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	25	400	3	20	530	17	835	535	30	30	.....	.....

ST. AUGUSTIN SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Boats No.	Value.	Men.	Nets Fathoms	Value.	Seines Fathoms.	Value.	Trap-Nets No.	Value.
Wolf Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100	6	130	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Etamamu	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	3	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point à Mourier	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	2	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrington	1	12	60	3	28	1400	35	100	40	380	600	.....	.....
Little Meccatina	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	3	80	30	50	50	.....	.....
Whale Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1116	16	760	700	240	200	1	195
Mutton Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	750	29	400	250	300	300	.....	.....
La Tabatière	1	10	250	3	11	230	24	1400	1600	200	200	.....	.....
Big Meccatina	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	75	8	300	300	100	100	.....	.....
Kekapoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	2	255	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poacachoo	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	115	3	308	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rigolet	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	171	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustin Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	1	150	80	20	20	.....	.....
St. Augustin River	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	2	420	410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100	6	681	355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caucasippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	2	280	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à Portage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	1	80	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso Harbor	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	4	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicatica	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	110	6	117	85	100	80	.....	.....
Total	2	22	310	6	116	4388	154	6132	4910	1390	1550	1	195

, &c., in the **County of Saguenay,** &c.—*Continued.*

lish Point to Coacoachoo).

Kinds of Fish.							Fish Products.							
Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Value.
														$ cts.
190	420	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	100	24	.....	5	
....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	4	
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	
....	....	....	....	....	9000	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	2	
12	.....	....	....	....	....	8	20	....	.....	6	6	.....	10	
202	420	...	....	..	9000	8	20	.....	....	106	30	.....	21	2,869 40

oachoo to Chicatica).

Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Value.
200	.....	50	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	25	20	.....	5	
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....		...	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	4	
1500	.....	109	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1100	700	.....	60	
50	.....	10	....	.....	....	175	710	....	....	25	20	.....	6	
540	.....	61	....	....	....	100	400	.....	....	400	213	.....	36	
1500	.....	378	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1100	750	.....	65	
160	.....	131	....	.....	....	1300	5200	.....	.....	100	60	.....	22	
100	.....	30	....	.....	....	470	1880	.....	.....	50	30	.....	10	
....	...	.....	1	....	....	62	248	.....	.....	....	....	.....	6	
....	.....	.....	2	....	....	13	52	.....	.....	....	....	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	6	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	40	160	.....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	.....	....	8	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	7	
....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	3	
....	.....	.. ..	......	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	2	
50	.....	5	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	25	10	.....	2	
100	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	50	25	....	6	
4200	.....	794	16	....	....	2160	8650	....	.....	2875	1828	.....	244	38,133 00

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

BONNE ESPÉRANCE SUB-DIVISION

Name of Place.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$
Nabitippi	...	...	...	...	2	40	2	80	80	...	...	...	...
Bull Cove and Rocky Bay	...	...	...	...	12	500	15	400	600	...	...	...	...
Dog Islands	...	...	...	...	4	200	4	400	500	...	...	...	...
Pêche-à-Lizotte	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	100	60	...	...	...	...
Old Fort	...	...	...	...	8	400	20	100	50	40	30	...	...
St. Paul's River	...	...	...	...	5	200	4	400	200	...	...	...	...
Bonne Espérance	...	...	...	...	60	4000	130	400	200	1500	4000	...	...
Waby Island	...	...	...	...	10	600	24	...	...	200	200	...	...
Burnt Island	...	...	...	...	8	600	20	...	...	200	200	...	...
Pigeon Island	...	...	...	...	12	1000	24	200	100	300	300	...	...
Stick Point	...	...	...	...	8	700	15	200	200	200	200	1	300
Salmon Bay	4	345	9500	24	100	6000	250	500	500	2000	4000	2	600
Little Fishery	...	...	...	...	2	140	4	400	300	...	...	...	...
Five Leagues	...	...	...	...	3	260	7	400	300	100	140	...	...
Middle Bay	2	120	3000	10	25	1000	50	...	...	400	800	...	...
Belles Amours	...	...	...	...	2	100	4	100	100	...	...	...	...
Bradore	1	70	1400	5	20	1000	40	900	600	400	600	...	...
L'Ance des Dunnes	...	...	...	...	5	140	6	400	400	...	...	...	...
Long Point	...	...	...	...	10	400	15	600	600	...	...	...	...
Gulch Cove	2	100	2400	10	12	600	20		...	250	400	2	600
Blancs Sablons	1	80	3000	6	6	500	12	500	400	100	160	...	...
Green Island	...	...	...	...	20	1000	60	300	400	400	400	...	...
Total	10	715	19300	55	335	19500	727	6380	5590	6090	11430	5	1500

ANTICOSTI

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Fox Bay	...	...	...	...	6	180	8	210	84	...	...	...	...
Salmon River	...	...	...	...	2	50	5	100	75	...	...	...	...
Mauzerolles	...	...	...	...	10	300	20	800	400	75	90	...	...
Tapp's Cove	...	...	...	...	3	90	6	250	125	30	45	...	...
Cow Bay	...	...	...	...	8	240	20	800	400	30	45	...	...
Potatoe River	...	...	...	...	5	200	10	300	150	25	30	...	...
Capelin Bay	...	...	...	...	3	90	3	100	300	30	45	...	...
Macdonald's Cove	...	...	...	...	15	450	30	1100	550	30	45	...	...
Point au Foin	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	20	10	...	...	...	...
Indian Harbor	...	...	...	...	5	150	12	800	400	30	45	...	...
Oil Creek	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	60	30	...	...	...	...
English Bay	2	50	1200	9	10	300	20	1000	500	125	160	...	...
Strawberry Cove	...	...	...	...	15	269	28	900	420	109	100	...	...
Becscie River	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	40	40	...	...	...	...
Jupiter River	...	...	...	...	3	100	2	100	100	...	...	...	...
Shallop Creek	...	...	...	...	2	100	2	100	100	...	...	...	...
Dauphine River	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	100	100	...	...	...	...
Total	2	50	1200	9	92	2604	172	6780	3784	484	605	...	...

ts, &c., in the County of Saguenay, &c.—*Continued.*

ication to Blancs Sablons).

	Kinds of Fish.								Fish Products.						
	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, Smoked, boxes.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Value.
															$ cts.
4	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	20	60	15	10	.....	.....	4	
29	200	.....	100	.....	2	.....	.....	20	60	200	200	.....	.....	30	
2	30	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	90	540	30	30	.....	.....	8	
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	40	240	400	400	.....	.....	50	
80	20	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	10	40	20	40	.....	.....	10	
11	3500	.....	40	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	2000	.....	.....	300	
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	400	.....	.....	50	
.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	500	.....	.....	40	
10	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	500	.....	.....	50	
10	450	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	300	.....	.....	30	
10	5000	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	3000	60		500	
15	100	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	30	180	100	100	.....	.....	8	
5	150	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	300	110	140	.....	.....	20	
7	1500	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	1000	.....	.....	100	
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	30	.....	.....	10	
.....	1500	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1200	1500	1100	.....	.....	100	
.....	100	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	240	100	80	.....	.....	12	
.....	300	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1200	300	200	.....	.....	32	
.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	600	1500	1100	.....	.....	40	
.....	200	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	720	200	200	.....	.....	24	
.....	1000	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	240	1000	500	.....	.....	120	
197	18115	.....	710	.....	36	.....	.....	960	5620	16395	12030	60	.....	1538	116,130 00

AND.

3	320	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	150	300	150	.....	.....	15	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	500	1200	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	220	.....	.....	10	
.....	150	600	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	70	.....	.....	2	
.....	400	600	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	150	.....	.....	6	
.....	250	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	100	.....	.....	7	
.....	150	1000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	30	.....	.....	2	
2	750	1200	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	300	.....	.....	12	
.....	20	220	20	.....	1	2	25	52	182	16	8	.....	.....	10	
.....	250	600	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	175	.....	.....	4	
.....	20	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	34	18	9	.....	.....	2	
.....	500	5000	250	650	2	.....	500	29	90	369	500	.....	100	40	
.....	300	200	110	.....	3	30	107	30	52	288	400	.....	130	60	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
58	3610	12220	3150	650	6	32	632	264	958	3086	2112	.....	230	181	43,516 10

Return showing the Total Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*

TOTAL FOR COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Name of Place.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						Kinds of Fish.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Smelt, lbs.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.
			$			$			$		$		$							
Godbout Sub-division...	1	15	300	3	27	556	24	1175	1122	2093	2513	......	....	....	....	13323	....	18	....	9000
Trinity do ...	8	202	5000	19	117	2670	127	3340	1394	410	225	......	....	....	8	25118	....	1608	....	18475
Moisie do ...	6	138	2900	21	67	3386	171	9536	7679	651	789	......	....	....	9	107140	....	5698	....	10250
Mingan do ...	26	662	22000	130	405	11451	519	3500	2350	2500	3170	2	500	....	49½	20000	....	13230	....	12500
Natashquan do ...	9	270	4000	56	93	2790	201	6900	3850	1000	590	......	......	....	224	....	....	1450	....	4000
Washeecootai do ...	1	25	400	2	20	530	17	835	535	30	30	......	....	....	47	....	....	202	....	420
St. Augustin do ...	2	22	310	6	116	4358	154	6132	4910	1390	1550	1	195	....	132	....	....	4200	....	....
Bonne Espérance do ...	10	715	19300	55	335	19600	727	6380	5590	6090	11430	5	1500	....	197	....	....	18115	....	....
Anticosti do ...	2	50	1200	9	92	2604	172	6780	3784	484	605	......	....	....	58	....	....	3610	....	12320
Total	65	2099	55410	302	1272	47873	2112	44578	31214	14648	20891	8	2195	....	724½	165581	....	48131	....	66965

TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION.

Name of Place.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Smelt, lbs.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.
Bonaventure County.	31	3200	170160	186	973	24750	1620	44670	28902	2280	2615	3	75	4000	....	203772	....	10345	390	....
Gaspé do	45	2080	67300	350	2281	72373	3974	87556	53067	9358	7131		....	....	46	106484	8448	105624	847	14382
Saguenay do	65	2099	55410	302	1272	47873	2112	44578	31214	14648	20891	8	2195	....	724½	165581	....	48131	....	66965
Grand Total	141	7379	292870	838	4529	144996	7706	176804	113183	26286	30637	11	2270	4000	770½	475837	8448	164100	1237	81347

TOTAL FOR COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Name of Place.	Kinds of Fish.											Fish Products.							Fish used for Local Consumption.	Value.	
	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Guano, tons.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		$	cts.
Godbout Sub-division	62			2				9000		219	16		1012	32		5			35	5,694	20
Trinity do	362		4	17												1485	450		171	17,231	10
Moisie do	502		14	7		24				90			450	12		3309	872	20	201	51,856	40
Mingan do	6840									6565			45925			10830	3675	270	1243	129,628	50
Natashquan do										1304			4155			1105	405	50	389	15,380	50
Washecootai do							9000			8			20			106	30		21	2,869	40
St. Augustin do	794			16						2160			8650			2875	1828		244	33,133	00
Bonne Esperance do	710			36						960		60	5620			16395	12030		1538	116,130	00
Anticosti do	3150	650		6	32	632				264			958			3086	2112	230	181	43,516	10
Total	12420	650	18	84	32	656	9000	9000		11570	16	60	66790	44		39196	21402	570	4023	415,439	20

TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION.

Name of Place.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Guano, tons.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption.	$	cts.
Bonaventure County	2075	9050	71		104	130	78111		1675							8295	2865	69500	6590	181,730	22
Gaspé do	4443	62	539	69	16	167	769987				11229		30885	225	5000	79532	24430	7303	8872	705,287	94
Saguenay* do	12420	650	18	84	32	656	9000	9000		60	11570	16	66790	44		39196	21402	570	4023	415,439	20
Grand Total	18938	9762	628	153	152	953	857098	9000	1675	60	22799	16	97675	269	5000	127023	48697	77373	19485	1,302,457	36

* 9,000 lbs. of Sturgeon, at 10 cts. per lb., and 60 tons of guano, at $50 per ton, included in total value for County of Saguenay.

STATEMENT of Value of Lobster Canneries and Outfit, Gulf Division, for 1877.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Locality.	Value of Traps, Boats, &c.	Value of Buildings, Machinery, &c.	Total Value.
	$	$	$
Capelin	800	900	1,700
Little Bonaventure	479	900	1,379
New Carlisle	370	932	1,302
Nouvelle	850	800	1,650
Port Daniel	1,300	1,600	2,900
L'Anse au Gascon	650	600	1,250
Total	4,449	5,732	10,181
COUNTY OF GASPÉ (Mainland).			
Newport	800	2,800	3,600
do	300	350	650
Grand Pabos	585	800	1,385
Little Pabos	300	400	700
Little River, West	300	800	1,100
do East	300	200	500
Cape Despair	900	1,700	2,600
Cape Cove	250	225	475
Percé	150	150	300
do	450	1,450	1,900
Bonaventure Island	325	500	825
Corner of the Beach	550	1,400	1,550
Belle Anse	200	275	475
Chien Blanc	250	250	500
Bois Brulé	500	650	1,150
Seal Cove	300	1,700	2,000
Cape aux Os and Cape des Rosiers	1,100	900	2,000
Total	7,560	14,150	21,710
COUNTY OF GASPÉ (Magdalen Islands).			
Entry Island	900	260	1,160
Amherst	1,800	3,750	5,550
L'Anse à la Cabane	2,800	1,600	4,400
South Beach	2,100	3,575	5,675
Etang du Nord	2,300	1,750	4,050
do	1,800	3,000	4,800
Hospital	1,000	700	1,800
Grinstone	4,000	2,400	6,400
do	1,000	2,000	3,000
do	1,750	1,200	2,950
House Harbor	650	600	1,250
do	1,500	800	2,300
do	700	500	1,200
Grand Entry	3,000	3,000	6,000
do	3,450	3,200	6,650
Old Harry	750	900	1,650
Grosse Isle	700	400	1,100
do	750	450	1,200
Red Head	600	600	1,200
Bryon Island	1,200	1,000	2,200
do	900	560	1,460
Total	33,650	32,345	65,995
COUNTY OF SAGUENAY (Labrador).			
Wolf Bay	650	800	1,450
do	400	500	900
Total	1,050	1 300	2,350
Total, County of Bonaventure	4,449	5,732	10,181
do Gaspé (Mainland)	7,560	14,150	21,710
do Gaspé (Magdalen Islands)	33,650	32,345	65,995
do Saguenay	1,050	1,300	2,350
Grand Totals	46,709	53,527	100,236

STATEMENT of Value of Material employed in Gulf Fisheries, Season of 1887.

Description.	Value.
	$
sels, 141, of 7,379 tons	292,870
ts, 4,529	144,996
s, 176,804 fathoms	113,183
es, 26,286 do	30,637
ps and brush fisheries, 11	2,270
ster factories and plant	100,236
Total	684,192

STATEMENT of Number of Men employed in Gulf Fisheries, Season of 1887.

Description.	Number.
ors	838
ermen and Shoremen	7,706
Total	8,544

RECAPITULATION.

Statement of Quantities and Values of Gulf Fisheries, for the Season of 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity	Rate.	Value.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Smelt	Lbs.	4,000	0 03	120 00
Salmon, salted	Brls.	770½	16 00	12,328 00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs.	475,873	0 20	95,167 40
do canned	"	8,448	0 15	1,267 20
Cod, salted	Cwt.	164,100	4 00	656,400 00
Haddock	"	1,237	4 00	4,948 00
Halibut	Lbs.	81,347	0 10	8,134 70
Herring, salted	Brls.	18,938	4 50	85,221 00
do smoked	Boxes.	9,762	0 25	2,440 50
Mackerel, salted	Brls.	628	12 00	7,536 00
Trout do	"	153	10 00	1,530 00
Eels do	"	152	10 00	1,520 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds, salted	"	953	10 00	9,530 00
Lobsters, canned	Lbs.	857,098	0 12	102,851 76
Coarse and Mixed Fish, salted	Brls.	1,675	3 00	5,025 00
Seal Skins	Pieces	22,799	1 00	22,799 00
Seal Oil	Galls.	97,675	0 40	39,070 00
Porpoise Oil	"	269	0 40	107 60
Whale do	"	5,000	0 40	2,000 00
Cod do	"	127,023	0 40	50,809 20
Fish as bait, fresh	Brls.	48,697	1 50	73,045 50
Fish as manure	"	77,373	0 50	38,686 50
Fish for local use	"	19,485	4 00	77,940 00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	9,000	0 10	900 00
Guano	Tons.	60	50 00	3,000 00
Porpoise Skins	Pieces	16	5 00	80 00
Total Value in 1887				1,302,457 36
do 1886				1,238,059 62
Increase for 1887				164,397 74

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1887.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION FROM POINT LEVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

POINT LEVIS TO STE. ANNE.

F. C. CARON, *Fishery Overseer.*

The yield of fish in this division is given as follows:

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
almon	Lbs.	5,100	3,010	3,740
rout	"	6,500	6,000	6,000
had	No.	16,335	lbs. 105,252	lbs. 75,684
els	"	94,663	lbs. 225,602	lbs. 212,268
turgeon	Brls.	644	264	166
ar and whitefish	Doz.	2,063	1,907	1,633
ixed fish	Brls.	1,012	482	470
Value	$	20,856 20	25,932 49	22,719 37

Overseer F. C. Caron's division extends from Point Levis to Ste. Anne. He states hat a great many fishermen did not fish this year, probably finding more lucrative mployment elsewhere. This, added to the great drought which prevailed during he whole summer, explains the falling off in almost every branch of fishery in this ivision. Sturgeon shows a decrease of one hundred barrels. The salmon fishery ppears to hold its own. There is a slight increase over the catch of last year, lthough it is far from being equal to that of 1885. The bar fishery is completely uined owing to excessive fishing.

FROM STE. ANNE TO POINT A LA LOUPE.

X. Pelletier and Nap. Levesque, *Fishery Overseers.*

The yield of fish in this division is given as follows:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon	Lbs.	16,580	12,620	2,960	5,480
Trout	"	4,000	5,000	*24,500	*22,800
Herring	Brls.	7,780	11,510	4,270	1,764
Sturgeon	"	420	857	70	23
Shad	No.	40,375	38,050	lbs. 123,691	lbs. 122,775
Eels	"	40,770	82,950	lbs. 112,148	lbs. 103,446
Sardines	Brls.	6,668	4,859	183	530
Whitefish	Doz.	....	110	580	11
Porpoise skins	No.	17	41	74	90
do oil	Galls	1,020	2,460	4,440	5,142
Mixed fish	Brls.	1,726	2,050	336	8 282
Fish for manure	"	4,073	4,225	821	702
Value	$	78,290 00	99,162 25	43,257 59	53,970 80

* Including Lake Témiscouata.

Overseer X. Pelletier whose division extends from Ste. Anne to Point à la Loupe reports a falling off in almost all kinds of fish, especially in the lower part of his division where several parties neglected to properly attend to their weirs. Herring and eels appear to be on the decline. This officer is of opinion that porpoises which frequent these waters in large numbers have a tendency to scatter the smaller species of fish.

Overseer Nap. Levesque, who has charge of the frontage of the County of Témiscouata, also reports a falling off in the catch of herring and eels. Shad fishing yielded almost an average. Although the quantity of salmon is double that caught last year, it is still 50 per cent. below the catch of 1885. Eighty-one porpoises were killed, during the season.

FROM POINTE A LA LOUPE TO RIMOUSKI.

H. Martin, *Fishery Overseer.*

The following table shows the yield of fish in this division:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon	Lbs.	14,280	18,580	15,400	11,840
Trout	"	13,000	9,755	9,000	9,200
Shad	No.	3,556	6,850	lbs. 15,465	5,945
Eels	"	2,875	5,500	lbs. 6,000	6,600
Herring	Brls.	4,991	8,325	4,075	1,870
Sturgeon	"	3	16	4	1
Sardines	"	690	1,620	540	330
Mixed fish	"	71	153	83	42
Fish for manure	"	3,340	5,100	3,740	2,450
Value	$	31,382 53	53,034 50	27,516 90	14,209 70

Overseer H. Martin's division extends from Pointe à la Loupe to Rimouski. The
lue of the fisheries in this district appears to have diminished by one-half when
mpared with the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that part of this
vision was added to that above. Fishermen did not complain of a scarcity of fish,
ne weirs were however left unfished. Eel fishing was good. Capelin and other
nall fish struck in abundance. Fifteen salmon were killed with the fly in Rimouski
iver of an average weight of over eighteen pounds; the largest fish weighing
irty-two pounds. Several salmon were also caught in the brush weirs between the
harf and the river, as well as at St Barnabé Island; a fact unknown for many years.

FROM RIMOUSKI TO RIVER BLANCHE.

L. E. Grondin, *Fishery Overseer.*

The yield of this district is stated to have been as follows:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
lmon	Lbs.	7,640	10,830	11,060	4,538
ad	No.	1,800	750	lbs. 11,400	20,385
rring	Brls.	12,281	8,580	13,368	8,550
rdines	"	1,215	315	....	....
Value	$	66,358 00	45,537 00	69,158 00	40,377 60

Overseer L. S. E. Grondin has a division extending from Rimouski to Rivière
anche. He reports a considerable falling off in salmon and herring. Shad alone
ows a marked improvement. No sardines have been caught for the past two
ars in this division. Mr. Grondin reports no violations of the law.

FROM RIVER BLANCHE TO CAPE CHATTE.

J. Bte. Saucier, *Overseer.*

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries of this division:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
mon	Lbs.	3,770	3,010	3,260	5,710
rring	Brls.	750	905	335	340
dines	"	65	38	....	....
arse fish	"	6	299	225	370
h for manure	"	200	....	....	....
out	Lbs.	....	....	400	550
d	"	....	....	....	180
Value	$	4,578 50	5,987 50	2,871 00	3,577 30

Overseer J. B. Saucier, who has charge of the division extending from Riviere Blanche to Cape Chatte, reports salmon more abundant than formerly, 431 having been caught with nets and 150 with the fly. The largest fish weighed 34 pounds. The poor catch of herrings usually caught in weirs during the spring was more than made up by the superior quality of the fall fishery in nets. No sardines have been caught in this division for the last two years. No violations of the law were reported.

NORTH SHORE—FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS.

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. Huot, *Overseer*.

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in this Division:—

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon	Lbs.	2,640	3,750	3,120	1,940	2,670
Shad	No.	2,575	3,425	4,535	lbs. 23,259	lbs. 19,692
Eels	"	21,595	34,836	31,192	lbs. 119,052	142,970
Sturgeon	Brls.	207	162	136	182	128
Bar and whitefish	Doz.	1,904	1,161	1,655	3,175	1,979
Small fish	Brls.	131	131	220	385	150
Pickerel	Lbs.	....	15,880	15,944	16,727	13,144
Value	$	6,454 25	7,830 40	8,140 74	15,482 03	14,512 61

Overseer L. P. Huot's division comprises the Island of Orleans and that part of the north shore of the River St. Lawrence which extends from Chateau Richer to St. Joachim. He reports an increase in the catch of salmon and eels and a falling off in other kinds of fish. This officer remarks that, were he to judge of the present standing of the bar fishery by the results of angling, he would pronounce for a complete extinction of that game fish; but on second thought he feels inclined to ascribe its scarcity to some unknown cause, and that another season may bring better success This, to say the least, is very doubtful.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

Ulysse Bhéreur, *Overseer.*

Ant. Filion,
Jos. Simard,
Henri Coté,
Ed. Martin, } *Wardens* (Inland Lakes.)

Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Lbs.	35,700	46,900	74,420	97,800
	No.	39,100	33,460	lbs. 72,646	lbs. 86,414
n	Lbs.	2,280	3,530	1,310	3,100
nes	Brls.	144	16	13	79
ng	"	3	.....	15	22
eon	"	26	60	18	.....
l and mixed fish	"	40	60	85	96
ad Whitefish	Doz.	400	250	80	70
for manure	Brls.	885	687	1,658	3,386
ise skins	No.	12	3	3	25
oil	Galls.	720	180	180	1,500
Value	$	8,180 25	7,743 75	9,995 96	18,552 34

Overseer U. Bhéreur's division extends from River du Gouffre to River aux
arde, including Coudres Island. He reports a good catch of salmon; more than
ble that of 1886. In fact, every kind of fish shows an increase. Large numbers of
t were caught in the inland waters of this division. Twenty-five porpoises were
ed at Isle aux Coudres, against three last year.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

L. N. Catellier, *Overseer.*

Joseph Boily, *Warden.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
n	Lbs.	10,810	22,580	14,790	16,720
	No.	1,500	8,500	.....	.....
	Lbs.	230,400	211,700	35,060	33,200
ng	Brls.	309	27	202	123
nes	"	80	9	8	21
son	"	1	.....	.....	.....
fish	"	457	233	150	125
er manure	"	.....	205	1,525	1,691
	Lbs.	.....	.....	495	.....
ise skins	No.	.....	.....	80	175
oil	Galls.	.....	.....	4,000	10,500
Value	$	18,299 50	17,704 95	8,383 45	12,565 00

Overseer L. N. Catellier, who has charge of the Saguenay District, reports that salmon appeared earlier than usual, before nets were set. Fly fishing was poor owing to the rivers keeping so low and clear. Large schools of porpoises stayed during the whole season at the mouth of the Saguenay. Only one violation of the law came to this officer's notice, the party accused being convicted of having his nets set on Sunday. The nets were confiscated.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU, CHAS. POTVIN, R. MALTAIS,	*Wardens.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Trout	Lbs.	4,200	3,500	3,600	5,000
Winninish	No.	25,600	28,500	lbs. 64,600	lbs. 55,000
Whitefish	Doz.	9,725	3,400	1,630	1,308
Mixed fish	Brls.	115	135	1,160	325
Pickerel	Lbs.	29,000	12,100	89,900	90,400
Pike	"	106,600	84,700	42,500	42,600
Value	$	27,174 25	16,813 00	15,968 50	13,994 00

Wardens Bilodeau, Potvin and Maltais who have charge of the Lake St. John Division report an average catch of fish. Trout and pickerel are on the increase, but Winninish seems to be steadily falling off.

FROM QUEBEC TO THE UPPER OTTAWA.

RICHELIEU DIVISION.

PIERRE LATRAVERSE, J. F. PICOTIN, JOS. GINGRAS.	*Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1835.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	7,000	7,200	lbs. 12,600	lbs. 9,000
Eels	"	13,900	131,000	lbs. 106,100	lbs. 92,400
Sturgeon	Lbs.	15,000	16,800	60,100	70,000
Trout	"	....	125	....	....
Maskinongé	"	4,560	5,050	4,000	3,100
Bass	"	2,500	3,300	2,000	1,450
Pickerel	"	26,500	3,500	11,800	16,500
Pike	"	3,500	3,300	13,500	14,000
Whitefish	"	2,080	1,800	....	1,800
Mixed Fish	"	120,000	148,600	146,720	144,600
Value	$	8,246 20	18,899 00	15,160 40	16,729 00

VERCHERES DIVISION.

Mathias Hurteau, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
ut.	Lbs.	....	....	600	....	600
d	No.	6,000	7,220	7,300	lbs. 9,830	8,301
s	"	58,630	15,580	41,400	lbs. 234,400	340,960
itefish	Lbs.	12,000	2,814	3,460	13,300	13,600
rgeon	"	4,758	3,290	6,400	260,000	20,000
kinongé	"	6,000	1,775	5,030	7,220	8,700
s	"	1,343	469	1,000	700	1,235
kerel	"	3,183	1,560	1,090	3,200	1,500
e	"	3,815	1,393	1,980	3,900	3,400
ed fish	"	159,250	54,800	38,450	41,000	75,000
Value	$	12,033 47	4,134 79	6,952 40	30,592 40	26,361 76

CHAMBLY AND IBERVILLE DIVISIONS.

J. B. **Chevalier**, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
d	No.	....	6,500	7,000	....	....
s	"	27,500	50,755	282,650	lbs. 109,278	107,800
rgeon	Lbs.	1,400	705	500	96,000	2,200
s	"	7,010	6,255	2,940	800	3,219
kerel	"	5,160	5,915	6,600	1,820	4,494
e	"	10,600	136,600	31,150	1,630	7,340
ed fish	"	93,600	475,000	714,000	138,760	177,850
kinongé	"	40	460	2,320	....	....
Value	$	6,208 80	20,163 15	45,776 30	14,422 98	12,765 28

CHATEAUGUAY AND BEAUHARNOIS DIVISIONS.

Joachim Laberge, } *Overseers.*
John Kelly,

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Eels	No.	30,400	34,700	lbs. 82,890	46,300
Sturgeon	Lbs	22,700	94,500	89,000	150,000
Maskinongé	"	23,000	18,600	112,195	16,200
Bass	"	154,700	132,900	80,025	31,800
Pickerel	"	95,500	96,000	106,200	62,960
Pike	"	136,600	136,350	165,200	104,800
Mixed fish	"	475,000	637,000	401,075	381,700
Value	$	42,361 00	47,552 50	49,078 50	82,726 00

MISSISQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. Luke, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	6 500	5,400	lbs. 7,218	lbs. 11,400
Pickerel	Lbs.	39,960	17,000	2,125	22,800
Mixed fish	"	38,200	36,000	19,000	34,200
Value	$	3,890 80	2,620 00	983 08	3,078 00

MAGOG DIVISION.

N. A. Beach, } *Overseers.*
T. Marchessault,

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1896.	1887.
Trout	Lbs.	18,000	20,000	....	14,000
Shad	No.	....	....	lbs. 15,000	....
Bass	Lbs.	4,600	51,000	101,690	53,000
Pickerel	"	1,200	5,000	151,200	161,500
Mixed fish	"	12,000	39,000	28,000	45,000
Pike	"	40,000	110,000	....	....
Eels	"	....	....	....	4,000
Value	$	4,144 00	12,860 00	21,636 00	15,860 00

SHERBROOKE AND MÉGANTIC DIVISIONS.

P. W. NAGLE,
JOEL SHURTLEFF,
A. L. DARCHE,
J. B. MCDONALD,
P. C. BOURKE,
} *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.	1887.
t	Lbs.	24,570	20,400
l	"	17,400	21,650
	"	12,000	17,500
inongé	"	7,350	11,350
	"	8,800	11,625
erel	"	17,250	21,625
	"	8,920	10,000
d fish	"	35,800	111,500
geon	"	....	500
tefish	"	....	1,500
Value	$	7,563 60	11,000 60

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. MAURICE DIVISIONS.

O. LACOURSIÈRE,
JOSEPH DESAULNIERS,
JOSEPH LAMBERT,
} *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
l	No.	23,000	25,500	lbs. 80,000	lbs. 200,500
	"	31,400	56,000	lbs. 179,000	lbs. 55,000
Cod	Brls.	2,080	1,550	10,000	lbs. 500,000
t	Lbs.	51,200	59,300	63,500	52,900
geon	"	142,000	148,000	157,400	110,000
inongé	"	12,060	16,000	16,500	13,100
tefish	"	6,000	11,800	12,000	32,300
	"	4,000	5,000	7,200	4,750
erel	"	19,350	25,000	18,000	22,600
	"	55,300	60,000	60,850	47,000
d fish	"	980,000	991,800	1,284,200	583,000
Value	$	45,433 00	59,163 00	76,512 50	68,301 60

BERTHIER, JOLIETTE AND MONTCALM DIVISIONS.

J. W. HANSON,
S. A. GRANT,
J. L. MARTEL,
WILLIAM RITCHIE, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Eels	No.	1,820	1,420	lbs. 101,000	3,300
Trout	Lbs.	26,500	32,200	45,950	53,810
Whitefish	"	....	....	1,700	2,550
Maskinongé	"	1,170	1,320	2,500	3,500
Bass	"	810	210	750	1,200
Pickerel	"	4,800	1,350	10,000	8,200
Pike	"	4,600	6,800	12,500	18,050
Mixed fish	"	681,250	106,800	29,200	114,500
Shad	"	....	....	10,500	9,000
Sturgeon	"	....	....	9,000	7,000
Value	$	15,699 40	5,424 40	13,221 00	11,854 50

MONTREAL DIVISION.

JOHN MORRIS, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	5,000	19,000	lbs. 60,000	lbs. 186,000
Eels	"	17,000	19,000	lbs. 38,000	lbs. 80,000
Sturgeon	Lbs.	15,500	17,000	18,000	20,000
Maskinongé	"	25,000	30,000	32,000	35,000
Bass	"	15,000	10,000	3,000	4,000
Pickerel	"	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
Pike	"	20,000	23,000	23,500	20,000
Mixed fish	"	90,000	90,000	90,000	95,000
Whitefish	"	500	5,000	2,000	2,000
Value	$	11,015 00	13,200 00	13,915 00	24,410 00

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

JOSEPH LAUZON,
T. CLOUTIER, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
ad	No.	1,100	1,380	Lbs. 6,350	Lbs. 7,800
ls	"	1,105	680	" 1,785	" 1,890
out	Lbs.	....	48,000	49,000	43,000
s	"	4,560	6,000	5,890	5,900
ckerel	"	2,265	8,125	3,510	4,150
ke	"	4,360	4,700	4,930	5,000
xed fish	"	8,700	10,000	11,300	10,600
rgeon	"	18,600	15,600	31,200	31,400
Value		$2,128 50	$5,991 00	$7,192 60	$7,936 40

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AND ISLE PERROT DIVISIONS.

THÉOPHILE SABOURIN,
JULIEN MONPETIT, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
ls	No.	3,500	6,000	Lbs. 6,500	Lbs. 4,980
ad	"	1,400	1,500	" 5,000	" 3,000
skinongé	Lbs.	20,000	21,000	12,000	6,130
rgeon	"	35,000	36 100	38,000	20,000
s	"	3,200	2,000	1,800	1,400
kerel	"	10,000	10,500	13,500	6,500
ke	"	4.000	4,210	12,500	4,760
ked fish	"	30,000	32,000	24,000	16,900
itefish	"	....	2,000	....	....
Value		$5,696 00	$6,245 50	$5,879 00	$3,266 80

LOWER OTTAWA DIVISION.

Robert W. Jones, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1864	1865.	1866.	1867.
Shad	No.	1,200	1,450	Lbs. 6,000	Lbs. 12,000
Eels	"	5,000	7,000	" 14,800	" 30,000
Sturgeon	Lbs.	18,000	20,000	30,000	29,000
Trout	"	1,500	1,100	1,400	1,500
Maskinongé	"	5,000	12,500	14,000	1,000
Whitefish	"	2,100	....	600	2,800
Bass	"	1,700	2 800	3,000	2,800
Pickerel	"	6,500	7,000	7,500	7,000
Pike	"	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000
Mixed fish	"	50,000	44,000	50,000	48,000
Value		$4,328 00	$5,197 00	$6.568 00	$7,378 40

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

Alexander Beaton, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Pickerel	Lbs.	....	10,000	....	....
Trout	"	5,000	5,100	15,000	20,000
Eels	No.	5,400	5,500	....	....
Whitefish	Lbs.	3,000	1,000	3,000	....
Mixed fish	"	15,000	8,000	8,500	....
Pike	"	....	....	4,000	10,000
Value		$1,480 00	$1,996 00	$1,810 00	$2,500 00

UPPER OTTAWA AND GATINEAU DIVISIONS.

Joseph Marion,
James Mohr, } *Overseers.*
J. T. Coghlan,

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
t	Lbs.	120,000	135,000	142,000	150,000
	No.	7,000	7,200	Lbs. 12,400	Lbs. 12,500
efish	Lbs.	22,000	25,000	21,200	19,700
geon	"	5,800	6,200	7,100	6,300
inongé	"	1,800	1,500	1,650	1,700
	"	13,000	11,000	12,000	12,000
erel	"	9,400	10,000	12,120	15,000
	"	52,000	65,000	66,100	65,500
d fish	"	32,100	33,200	35,000	34,500
Value		$17,528 00	$19,544 00	$20,221 60	23,749 20

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together
St. Lawrence from Point Lévis to

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	Fishing Material.								
				Gill Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$				$				$		$
Point Lévis	8	308	7				6	2300				
Beaumont	4	310	4				4	1350				
St. Michel	5	190	5				5	2820				
St. Valier	3	150	4				3	3000				
Berthier	3	32	17				2	1200			15	770
St. Thomas	2	20	24				2	600	17	1015		
Cap St Ignace			10						10	705		
Anse à Gill			10						10	1109		
Isle aux Grues			26						26	5010		
Inland waters, Co. L'Islet												
L'Islet			19								20	1192
St. Jean and Port Joli			46								46	2060
St. Roch			30								32	1241
Ste. Anne			21				3	300	*1	200	24	758
Rivière Ouelle			34				52	2634	*1	300		
St. Denis			12				12	405	1	100	6	8
Kamouraska			5				2	280	1	150	4	170
Ste. André			14				2	830	4	360	11	210
Notre Dame du Portage			2						3	110	9	19
Rivière du Loup							2	235	2	280	2	40
Cacouna							1	200	11	1500	6	250
Isle Verte	14	1200	26						21	2550		
do (Mainland)	12	1500	16						7	320	4	5
Trois Pistoles	2	200	4						6	260		
Inland waters, Co. Temiscouata												
Lake Temiscouata and Touladi River												
St. Simon	3	18	8				4	80	1	50	3	6
St. Fabien	3	20	6	1	125	75	2	30	3	100	8	10
L'Anse aux Foin	4	50	10	1	250	120			5	150		
Rivière Hâtée	8	75	20						10	400		
Rivière Rimouski	2	12	4								2	3
Rimouski			13	1	15	20			12	240		
Ste. Anne			7						7	140		
Ste. Luce			15	1	33	30			14	300		
Ste. Flavie			2						2	40		
Pointe aux Snelles			1						1	40		
Métis			4						4	100		
Rivière Blanche			6						6	85		
Matane	8	80	16						11	165		
Ste. Félicité	5	50	10						6	90		
Cherbourg	4	40	8									
Mechins	12	120	24	4	240	192						
Capucins	9	90	18	1	30	24			3	45		
Totals	111	4465	506	9	693	461	102	16264	206	15914	192	721

* Porpoise fishery.

LUSIVE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the South Shore of the River e Chatte, during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.											Value.	
Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	$	cts.
....	13500	....	12700	12	....	200	....	....	....	....	2,012	50
....	45627	....	9400	22	....	407	....	....	....	....	4,074	87
....	6000	....	1800	22	....	208	....	....	....	....	944	50
....	9084	....	26600	32	....	207	11	....	....	....	2,712	29
....	1461	....	11560	2	....	309	23	....	....	....	1,207	26
....	12	....	7510	34	....	253	25	....	....	....	958	07
....	....	....	638	32	....	40	20	....	....	....	258	28
....	....	....	6380	10	....	10	30	....	....	....	490	30
....	....	....	52970	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,178	20
6000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600	00
....	....	....	20860	....	....	....	108	....	....	....	1,303	10
....	....	....	39816	....	....	....	165	....	....	....	2.471	46
....	....	....	21534	....	....	....	93	....	....	....	1,338	54
....	750	....	27764	6	....	9	64	....	....	....	1,944	00
....	....	....	58170	....	....	....	25	....	9	540	3,817	20
....	17400	2	10060	....	110	....	....	....	....	....	2,174	10
....	3000	....	2210	10	12	....	2	400	....	....	642	10
....	5365	....	3062	1	10	2	11	5	....	....	612	52
....	....	....	984	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	92	04
....	9720	150	80	2	26	....	105	100	....	....	1,791	60
....	12600	360	416	4	230	....	1130	32	....	....	6.696	96
....	68550	750	....	1	130	....	6836	35	....	....	27,9.8	50
....	3600	58	700	2	12	....	60	110	81	4602	3,054	80
....	1800	34	....	2	....	....	238	20	....	....	1,047	50
2500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	00
20300	....	420	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,920	00
....	420	20	600	....	10	....	2	50	....	....	1,022	20
....	525	100	5000	....	44	....	5	150	....	....	1,231	50
....	4500	250	....	1	50	....	15	250	....	....	2,170	00
....	500	1500	....	....	225	....	20	2000	....	....	8,785	00
9200	....	....	1000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,001	00
....	9120	2900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,645	20
....	4500	1500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,158	00
....	3000	2400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,370	00
....	75	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	357	00
....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	450	00
....	3600	1550	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,266	00
....	90	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	131	40
500	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	545	00
....	....	50	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	291	50
....	....	20	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	249	00
50	180	100	....	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	1,644	80
....	....	110	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	855	00
38550	224969	12524	322314	195	860	1644	8694	3622	90	5142	133,679	78

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together
St. Lawrence, from Quebec to

NAMES OF PLACES.	FISHING BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	FISHING MATERIAL.								
				Gill Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries		Eel Fisheries.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Island of Orleans.		$				$		$		$		$
St. Laurent	....	....	6	6	745	1095	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jean	....	....	12	10	1050	1425	....	....	....	....	2	90
St. François (North side of Island)	....	....	14	7	845	1660	....	....	....	....	7	202
Argentenay	....	....	9	4	420	660	....	....	....	....	5	59
St. François (South side of Island)	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	9	235	1	15
Ste. Famille	....	....	15	1	150	300	....	....	14	343	....	....
North Coast.												
St. Pierre	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	20	....	....
Isle Madame	....	....	8	3	300	360	....	....	1	20	....	....
Isle aux Réaux	....	....	2	2	200	240	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chateau Richer	....	....	5	1	75	100	....	....	4	82	....	....
Ste. Anne	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	4	75	4	70
St. Joachim	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	5	1700	21	772
Baie St. Paul and neighboring lakes	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	27	1350	19	209
Isle aux Coudres	....	....	49	*1	....	70	....	....	29	319	49	294
Les Eboulements	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	28	308	46	276
St. Irénée	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	16	128	3	21
Malbaie	....	....	18	2	100	70	....	....	16	128	....	....
St. Fidèle	....	....	8	4	265	90	....	....	4	30	....	....
St. Siméon	....	....	7	5	375	164	....	....	2	20	....	....
Inland Waters of Charlevoix.												
Grand Lake Nairne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lake St. Hylarion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Long Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other lakes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saguenay Division.												
Port aux Quilles	1	10	2	1	44	80	....	....	1	20	....	....
Baie des Rochers	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	20	....	....
Echafaud aux Basques	1	15	1	1	19	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rivière aux Canards	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	20	....	....
Pointe aux Bouleaux	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	20	....	....
Anse Ste. Catherine	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	50	....	....
Poste St. Martin	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	100	....	....
Grande Baie	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	20	....	....
Tadoussac	3	60	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	45	....	....
Pointe Rouge	2	50	4	1	50	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moulin Baude	1	20	2	1	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anse Puante	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	20	....	....
Pointe à la Cariole	1	10	1	1	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anse aux Pilots	2	30	3	2	130	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Petites Bergeronnes	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Porpoise fishery.

h the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North Shore of the River
rsimis, during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.														
Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish dozen.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Winninish.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Value.
														$ cts.
	12450		24400	1		230	1880							2,761 80
	3900		31400	6		366	1152							2,848 62
	633		20900			113	816							1,500 19
	132		6700	1		124	1520							665 62
			2240	9		26	1068		18					329 98
			5590	29		182	1632		82					1,051 82
			500			6	60							41 10
	1215		8200	30		500	2041							1,493 80
	1350		5000	18		175	840							767 15
			1440	25		159	1812		44					650 87
			2904	6		30	324		6					279 18
	12		33696	3		68								2,122 48
26700			64940			70			20					6,713 90
			11360						74		160	25	1500	1,688 60
			9914		51						1167			1,331 34
			300		13						815			458 50
4000		8			13						1130			1,145 00
2000		10			1						94			407 50
3000	300	4			1				2		20			602 50
7000														700 00
6000														600 00
5200														520 00
6000														600 00
37900														3,790 00
									5					66 00
		10												45 00
														45 00
		3							15					81 00
		5							10		200			164 50
1000		15							40		350			503 00
2000									50					350 00
500									5					65 00
3000		20									600	95	5700	3,350 00
														240 00
														225 00
		16												72 00
												55	3300	1,750 00
														295 50
2000														200 00

Return of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together
St. Lawrence from Quebec to

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	Fishing Material.								
				Gill Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries		Eel Fisheries.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
***Saguenay Division*—Concluded.**		$				$		$		$		$
Anse à la Cave	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Escoumains	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....
Anse à Pelletier	2	20	8	2	44	80	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....
Islets Boisés	1	10	1	1	19	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Islets Penchés	1	10	1	1	25	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baie des Bacons	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	.....	.....
Sault au Mouton	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....
Mille Vaches	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....
Pointe Boisvert	1	15	3	1	40	60	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....
Portneuf	2	30	3	2	100	100	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....
Sault aux Cochons	1	20	2	1	50	40	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....
Batture aux Gibiers	.....	.....	1	1	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Colombier	1	300	2	3	100	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ilets Jéremie	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Bersimis	1	10	2	1	25	40	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Inland Waters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John's Division.												
St. Joseph d'Alma	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signal	.....	.....	50	50	1500	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metabetchowan, East	.....	.....	30	50	900	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do **West**	.....	.....	35	38	1100	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlevoix	.....	.....	34	34	1000	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paribonca	.....	.....	14	14	440	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberval	.....	.....	90	30	975	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labarre and neighboring lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	21	610	658	262	11186	8809	.....	.....	192	5248	157	2008

the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North Shore of the River
simis, during the Year 1886.

KINDS OF FISH.														
Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, dozen.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and small Fish, barrels.	Winninish, lbs.	Fish for manure, barrels.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	VALUE.
......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	......	......	72 50
500	......	10	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	150	......	......	182 00
......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	25	1500	1,105 50
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37 50
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	39 00
200	......	13	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	140	......	......	163 50
......	......	3	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	30	......	......	34 50
......	......	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	40	......	......	50 00
......	......	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	......	......	198 50
......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	......	......	116 00
2000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	380 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	282 00
......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15	......	......	21 00
2000	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*350	21000	10,183 00
20000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	80	300	500	......	2000	......	......	......	236 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	55	7300	2400	25	16000	......	......	......	1,661 75
......	......	......	......	......	......	25	3200	7400	20	8000	......	......	......	1,133 25
......	......	......	......	......	......	38	2500	8200	20	8500	......	......	......	1,177 50
......	......	......	......	......	......	70	12600	11000	30	12500	......	......	......	2,233 50
......	......	......	......	......	......	40	4300	12100	10	1000	......	......	......	1,008 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	1000	60200	1000	230	7000	......	......	......	6,022 00
5000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	500 00
136000	19992	146	229384	128	100	3357	103544	42600	706	55060	5077	550	33000	59,623 95

* Porpoises killed on North Shore to Point des Monts.

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Districts from Quebec to Upper

Name of Division.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	Kinds of Nets Used.						
				Gill Nets.			Seines.		Eel Fisheries	
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$				$		$		$
Richelieu	106	318	136	105	1750	120	24	360	194	1541
Verchères	437	2185	502	740	1480	7500	....	....	589	2700
Chambly and Iberville	46	507	92	....	....	....	21	415	20	3457
Chateauguay and Beauharnois	147	2005	194	160	1600	480	18	540	8	70
Missisquoi Bay	10	119	28	....	....	....	10	425	....	....
Magog and Brome	50	500	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sherbrooke and Megantic	....	....	172	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Champlain, St. Maurice and Three Rivers	84	546	106	200	2000	1500	....	....	200	1500
Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm	193	670	191	50	250	250	50	1000	175	1500
Montreal	25	250	50	....	....	....	25	500	....	....
Terrebonne	208	1800	300	....	....	....	....	....	11	55
Lake of Two Mountains (including Isle Perrot)	16	200	45	30	1400	400	....	....	....	....
Lower Ottawa	15	210	20	50	1875	400	....	....	....	....
Argenteuil	5	250	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Upper Ottawa	80	500	165	328	3400	2200	....	....	....	....
Gatineau Lakes	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1422	10060	2395	1663	13755	12850	148	3240	1197	9823

*500,000 lbs. of Tom Cod are included in this District.

gether with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., including the Inland
ttawa, during the Year 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.										
rout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Whitefish, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, lbs.	VALUE.
										$ cts.
....	9000	92400	70000	1800	3100	1450	16500	14000	144600	16,729 00
600	8301	340960	20000	13000	8700	1235	1500	3400	75000	26,361 76
....	....	107800	2200	....	....	3219	4494	7340	177850	12,765 28
....	....	46300	150000	....	16200	31800	62950	104800	301700	32,726 00
....	11400	....	....	....	....	....	22800	....	34200	3,078 00
14000	....	4000	....	....	....	53000	161500	....	45000	15,860 00
29400	21650	17500	500	1500	11350	11625	21625	10600	111500	11,090 00
52900	220500	55000	110000	32300	13100	4750	22600	47600	583600	68,301 00
5[illegible]00	9000	3300	7000	2550	3500	1200	8200	18050	114560	11,854 50
....	186000	80000	20000	2000	35000	4000	15000	20000	95000	24,410 00
43000	7800	1890	31400	....	....	5900	4150	5000	10600	7,936 40
....	3000	5000	20000	....	6130	1400	6500	4760	16900	3,266 80
1500	12000	30000	29000	2880	1000	2800	7000	13000	48000	7,378 40
20000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10000	....	2,500 00
....	....	12500	6300	....	1700	....	15120	....	34500	3,172 20
150000	....	....	....	19700	....	12100	....	65500	....	20,577 00
56210	488651	796650	466400	75730	99780	134479	369939	324050	1792350	268,006 34

RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from **Point Lévis** to **Cape Chatte**, in 1886 and 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Prices for 1887.	1886.		1887.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Shad	Lbs.	0 06	255,808	15,348 48	224,969	13,498 14
Eels	"	0 06	343,750	20,625 00	322,314	19,338 84
Herring	Brls.	4 50	22,043	110,215 00	12,524	56,358 00
Sturgeon	"	5 00	338	1,690 00	195	975 00
Sardines	"	3 00	723	2,169 00	860	2 580 00
Trout	Lbs.	0 10	39,900	3,192 00	38,550	3,855 00
Salmon	"	0 15	35,690	5,353 50	31,400	4,710 00
Whitefish	Doz	1 25	2,487	3,108 75	1,644	2,055 00
Porpoise skins	No.	4 00	74	296 00	90	360 00
do oil	Galls.	0 40	4,440	2,220 00	5,142	2,056 80
Coarse fish	Brls.	3 00	1,126	3,378 00	8,694	26,082 00
Fish for manure	"	0 50	4,561	1,140 25	3,622	1,811 00
Total Value of the Fisheries				168,735 98		133,679 78
Decrease						35,056 20

RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from **Quebec** to **Bersimis** in 1886 and 1887.

Kinks of Fish.		Prices for 1887.	1886.		1887.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Shad	Lbs.	0 06	23,754	1,425 24	19,992	1,199 52
Eels	"	0 06	191,698	11,501 88	229,384	13,763 04
Herring	Brls.	4 50	217	1,085 00	145	652 50
Sturgeon	"	5 00	197	985 00	128	640 00
Sardines	"	3 00	21	63 00	100	300 00
Salmon	Lbs.	0 15	18,040	2,706 00	22,490	3,373 50
Trout	"	0 10	113,020	6,781 20	136,000	13,600 00
Pickerel	"	0 06	106,627	6,397 62	103,544	6,212 64
Pike	"	0 05	42,500	2,125 00	42,600	2,150 00
Bar and whitefish	Doz.	1 25	4,885	6,106 25	3,357	4,196 25
Winninish	Lbs.	0 06	64,600	3,876 00	55,000	3,300 00
Mixed fish	Brls.	3 00	1,780	3,560 00	706	2,118 00
Fish as manure	"	0 50	3,183	795 75	5,077	2,538 50
Porpoise skins	No.	4 00	83	332 00	500	2,200 00
do oil	Galls.	0 40	4,180	2,090 00	33,000	13,200 00
				49,829 94		69,423 95
Increase						19,594 01

RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from **Quebec** to **Upper Ottawa**, in 1886 and 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Prices for 1887.	1886.		1887.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$ cts		$ cts.		$ cts.
had	Lbs.	0 06	229,398	13,763 88	488,651	29,319 06
els	"	0 06	898,153	53,889 18	796,650	47,799 00
turgeon	"	0 06	795,800	39,790 00	466,400	27,984 00
rout	"	0 10	341,420	27,313 60	356,210	35,621 00
Vhitefish	"	0 08	53,800	4,304 00	75,730	6,058 40
askinongé	"	0 06	209,415	16,753 20	99,780	5,986 80
ass	"	0 06	226,965	18,157 20	134,479	8,068 74
ickerel	"	0 06	373,225	29,858 00	369,939	22,196 34
ike	"	0 05	381,530	19,076 50	324,050	16,202 50
ixed fish	"	0 03	2,342,555	46,851 10	1,792,350	53,770 50
om Cod	"	0 03	10,000	15,000 00	500,000	15,000 00
Total Value of the Fisheries				281,756 66		268,006 34
Decrease						16,750 32

RECAPITULATION.

IELD and Value of the Fisheries of the **Province of Quebec** (*exclusive of the Gulf Division*) for 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.
had	Lbs.	743,612	44,016 72
els	"	1,348,348	80,900 88
almon	"	53,890	8,083 50
turgeon	Brls.	323	1,615 00
do	Lbs.	466,400	27,984 00
ardines	Brls.	960	2,880 00
rout	Lbs.	530,760	53,076 00
erring	Brls.	12,669	57,010 50
hitefish	Lbs.	75,730	6,058 40
r and Whitefish	Doz.	5,001	6,251 25
ickerel	Lbs.	473,583	28,408 98
ke	"	366,650	18,332 50
Vinninish	"	55,000	3,300 00
ass	"	134,479	8,068 74
askinongé	"	99,780	5,986 80
orpoise Skins	No.	640	2,560 00
do Oil	Galls.	38,142	15,256 80
ixed Fish	Brls.	18,362	81,970 50
ish as Manure	"	8,699	4,349 50
om Cod	Lbs.	500,000	15,000 00
Total in 1887			471,110 07
do 1886			503,322 58
Decrease			32,212 51

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec for 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	770½	12,328 00
do fresh	Lbs.	529,763	103,250 90
do canned	"	8,448	1,267 20
Cod, pickled	Cwt.	164,100	656,400 00
Haddock, pickled	"	1,237	4,948 00
Halibut	Lbs.	81,347	8,134 70
Herring, pickled	Brls.	31,607	142,231 50
do smoked	Boxes.	9,762	2,440 50
Shad	Lbs.	743,612	44,016 72
Eels	"	1,348,348	80,900 88
do salt	Brls.	152	1,520 00
Mackerel, salt	"	628	7,536 00
Sardines	"	260	2,080 00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	475,400	28,884 00
do	Brls.	323	1,615 00
Trout	Lbs.	530,760	53,076 00
do salt	Brls.	153	1,530 00
Winninish	Lbs.	55,000	2,200 00
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	5,001	6,251 25
Whitefish	Lbs.	75,730	6,058 40
Maskinongé	"	99,780	5,986 80
Bass	"	134,479	8,068 74
Pickerel	"	473,583	28,408 98
Pike	"	366,650	18,332 50
Tom Cod	"	500,000	15,000 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	953	9,530 00
Smelt	Lbs.	4,000	120 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	"	857,098	102,851 76
Small and Mixed Fish	Brls.	20,037	86,995 50
Seal Skins	No.	22,799	22,799 00
Porpoise Skins	"	656	2,640 00
Fish as Manure and Bait	Brls.	134,769	116,981 50
Fish Oils	Galls	268,109	107,243 60
Guano	Tons.	60	3,000 00
Local Consumption	Brls.	19,485	77,940 00
Total in 1887			1,773,567 43
do 1886			1,741,382 20
Increase			32,185 23

THE following is an estimate of capital invested in the fisheries of the Province of Quebec for the year 1887:—

Exclusive of the Gulf Division.	Value.	Total.
	$	$
1,554 fishing boats	15,135	
2,082 nets and seines (80,979 fathoms)	25,360	
2,046 weirs (Brush and Eel)	56,469	
		96,964
Total value Gulf Division (see page 213)		684,192
		781,156

APPENDIX No. 7.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR 1887, BY MR. THOMAS MOWAT, INSPECTOR.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 31st December, 1887.

on. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the fisheries of British lumbia for the year 1887, together with statistical returns and overseers' reports.

The returns show an increased value, inclusive of Indian consumption, over last ar as follows :—

Total value, 1887	$1,974,887 00
do 1886	1,577,348 00
Increase, 1887	$397,539 00

Notwithstanding this increase, the amount of capital invested and the number men employed show a falling off :—

Capital invested, 1886	$872,445 00
do 1887	767,455 00
Decrease in 1887	$104,990 00

The above decrease is chiefly due to the loss of two schooners in a heavy gale, destruction of an oil factory by fire and the non-operation of several canneries on northern coast, the value of which are not included in this season's figures.

The number of men employed compare as follows :—

1886	6,211
1887	6,154
Decrease in 1887	57

This decrease is also due to the above mentioned causes.

SALMON.

The catch of salmon was much better than that of last year, contrary to the ectations of those engaged in the business. This fact, together with the high ces which ruled during the year, made this season one of the most profitable ich canners in this Province have had since engaged in the business. These high ces must be attributed to the shortness of the pack in the rivers from the Columbia to the Sacramento, inclusive, the extent of which was 409,800 cases, or 240,000 cases less than packed on the Columbia alone in 1883. This shows a wonderful falling off in all the southern rivers of the north Pacific coast, and caused American canners to seek new fields for this large increasing industry. These they found in the adjoining territory of Alaska, where the pack this season reached a total of 163,000 cases.

The comparative yield of canned salmon in our own Province stands thus :—

1887, cases of 4 doz. 1 lb. tins			204,083
1886	do	do	161,270
Increase for 1887			42,813

The aggregate pack in 1 lb. tins was 9,795,984 lbs. As one-fourth at least of the weight is lost in preparing the fish for canning, this represents 13,061,312 lbs. of fresh salmon.

By adding the salt, smoked and fresh salmon, exclusive of the Indian consumption, we find the total catch by the white population to have been 16,209,762 lbs.

The proportion packed by the canneries on the coast and on the Fraser River is as follows :—

			Cases.
Fraser River,	12 canneries		128,806
Coast	8	do	75,277
Total cases			204,083

The increase in the packing on the Fraser is 1,422,192 one lb. tins. It will thus be seen that the rule of periodical runs referred to in my last report has again changed, and a larger run of fish occurred in all the rivers except the inlets, and the only reason I can adduce for the failure in the latter is that they have been overfished. The increase of pack in the other rivers may be partly accounted for by the extraordinary efforts made by canners to secure all the fish they could, while prices were high; in consequence of which a greater proportion of *cohoes* were caught and canned than during former years. There was an improvement in the run of *Sdw-quai*, which may be accounted for by the returns from artificial hatching, referred to in my report on the hatchery. The run of *Quinnat*, or spring salmon, was about the same as last season, but the proportion of whitefish was somewhat in excess of former years. It is thought by many of our practical canners and fishermen that the red and white spring salmon, as they are styled, are two distinct species. This I maintain is erroneous, and in support of my opinion beg to quote the following correspondence between Professor G. Brown Goode and myself: —

"New Westminster, B.C., 9th September, 1887.

"Professor G. Brown Goode,
"Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

"Dear Sir,—I send you by express to-day a white and red *quinnat* salmon, which please examine and let me know if they are the same species. * * * These are fair samples of the fish running at present, and their external appearance is in every respect like that of the *Quinnat* run of June and July.

"I find that some of the run are pure white; some very pale pink; some a little darker, and others of a fair color, like the samples sent. I also find that some are white on the outside near the skin for about one inch in depth, then gradually turn a pale pink, deepening in color as the bone is reached. A few fish of this description are found among the July run, but the majority of the *Quinnat* salmon running now are white or pale pink. Fish wanting in color are not canned as cooking will draw the balance of the coloring from them. On examining a number of these fish a few days ago, I found some of them with a slight tinge of pink around the bone and that the majority of them would spawn within a month. The ova like the fish also varied in color; but the lighter they were, the larger and nearer to maturity. The same particularities as to color occur in the eggs taken from the fish on the spawning grounds.

" I find that the habits of the *Quinnat* in salt and brackish waters differ from those of the *cohoe* and *Saw-quat*. The former may be caught with a hook and line in the Straits of Fuca and Georgia during the months of December, January, February and March, and in fact during nearly every month of the year while the *cohoes* are only caught during parts of September and October, and *Saw-quats* are seldom, if ever, caught with a hook and line.

" Indians and whitemen know when the latter species make their appearance round the east end of Vancouver Island, on their way from the ocean to their various spawning rivers. The *Quinnat* are found feeding in the straits at various seasons of the year, and it is not clearly established from which direction they come. On looking over a chart of the gulf you will see that the tides meet at Valdes Island, causing a heavy tide rip and thus keeping a large quantity of the fresh water from the Fraser and other rivers confined in the gulf. This is proved by the fact that, in early spring, a bucket of fresh water can be taken at Plumpers Ross twenty-five miles from the Fraser River.

" Another fact worth noting is, that, there are no white salmon found off the mouths of the Sacramento or Columbia Rivers; and from close enquiries and personal examination, I found there have been no white salmon caught in salt water off the coast of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. In the various inlets of the mainland which open on the ocean, such as Rivers and Smith's Inlets, there a white salmon is seldom caught, and if an occasional one happens to be, it has in all probability strayed from the Straits of Georgia.

" In conclusion I may say that in my opinion both kinds of salmon are of the same species (*Oncorhynchus Chouicha*). In this view of the case I am supported by Mr. K. Ito, President of the Japan Fisheries Association at Sapporo, who made an examination of some of our fish with me.

" I will therefore feel much obliged by the opinion of a gentleman who has gained such experience as you have, and which will prove of great benefit in assisting to solve this question.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours very truly,
"(Signed), THOMAS MOWAT."

"SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
"WASHINGTON, D.C., 17th September, 1887.

"THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
"Inspector of Fisheries,
"New Westminster, B.C.

" DEAR SIR,—The specimens which you forwarded a few days ago were duly received and prove to belong to the same species-*Quinnat* salmon, *Oncorhynchus Chouicha*. In the absence of our icthyologist I am not prepared to account for the difference in the color of the flesh as described in your letter, and as indicated by the specimen sent, but upon his return the matter will be referred to him for examination.

" Owing to the re-organization of the Fish Commission which is now going on in consequence of the death of Professor Baird, and the appointment of myself as Commissioner, there may be some delay in the investigation of this matter at present unforeseen.

"Yours respectfully,
"(Signed), G. BROWN GOODE,
"*Assistant Secretary*."

About the same time a letter similar in purport was sent to Mr. Samuel Wimot, Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion, and samples of fish forwarded to him. In his reply, dated 28th of November, 1887, Mr. Wilmot makes the following remark:—"The salmon you sent me came in pretty fair condition, and I am of opinion they are one and the same fish. Water, food and the season of the year makes a wonderful difference in the outward appearance of the fish."

If it therefore be true that the white and red salmon are one and the same species, and knowing as we do here that none of the flavor or substance is lost in the change of color, I can see no reason why these fish could not be introduced in the eastern markets and thus add largely to the profits of our salmon trade by utilizing what is now thrown away as useless.

The shipments of fresh and frozen salmon have increased over those of last year by 650,000 pounds. There were two large freezers established this season on the Fraser with a capacity of 320,000 pounds. The fish were put up in prime condition and shipped to the United States and Eastern Canada, where they arrived in proper order owing to quick transit over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Shippers, however, complain that the freight and express charges are so high they cannot compete with Columbia River and Eastern Provinces, and they fear that they will be compelled to retire from the trade as Pacific salmon does not bring so high a price in the market as the Atlantic salmon, and the Oregon and Washington Territory salmon have the advantage of lower rates.

Salmon angling is seldom practised in this Province, from the fact that the fish are not of the right kind, or will not take the fly in fresh waters. The principal reason is, I believe, that all our species deteriorate very quickly after entering fresh water, and the larger streams are usually so muddy that the fish cannot see a fly until they arrive high up the rivers and enter small clear mountain streams for spawning purposes, when they are as near maturity as the *salmo salar* is in September, and crowded very much closer, so that they cannot be enticed by any dainty lure. It is a well known fact that the principal species of our salmon will take a spoon or bait at the regular season in salt water, and I am informed on reliable authority that this sport is as good as surface fly-fishing.

The bulk of the salmon canned this season was shipped to England, although a larger proportion was sent to Eastern Canada than during any previous years.

STURGEON.

These fish still continue plentiful in the Fraser River. There are no regular sturgeon fisheries in this Province yet, freight rates being too high to allow of a profitable trade in fresh sturgeon. The few that are now caught are taken mostly in salmon nets, thus giving the large breeding fish of from 200 to 600 pounds every chance of escape. I have had a number of enquiries with regard to the size, condition and quality of sturgeon eggs at different seasons of the year, such enquiries being made with a view of engaging into the caviare trade. This industry, once opened, would soon become important, the more so as the fish are of excellent quality, and the flesh can be smoked or dried, when it will fetch fair prices if exported.

SMELTS.

These fish approach the shores of British Columbia about the middle of February for the purpose of spawning. The water of the Fraser River is too fresh for them, and but few ascend higher than about two miles up the river. They usually deposit their eggs on the sand heads and along shore where the fresh water mingles with the salt. They are so plentiful that natives catch them with dip-nets. They are only used for local consumption, and, like other cheap fish, cannot be put on the market to compete with those from the Atlantic seaboard, as the prices realized would not cover the cost of freight.

OOLACHANS.

These fish are much sought after, but the run is usually so short in our southern rivers that only a sufficient quantity is taken for immediate use, and the demand is so great that the supply of smoked and salt fish has to come from the northern rivers, where they are caught in large quantities. They are sometimes caught through the ice, like the smelts on the Atlantic. The rivers north, according to Guardian McNab's report, seem to be the home of oolâchans. I would therefore urge the necessity of having a sufficient staff of guardians on them to prevent the destruction of this valuable fishery by American Indians and others.

TROUT.

The numbers of trout caught each season by anglers and others, both for profit and pleasure, is increasing. The local demand is good, and they are not caught in sufficient quantity near the coast to supply the market. In the large lakes of the interior, such as Pemberton, Seaton, Nicola, Kamloops, Shuswap, Okanagan, Osoyoos and Lac la Hache, these fish are more plentiful, but owing to remoteness, they are not yet available for the market.

I beg to call your attention to the necessity of a change in the close season for this fish. The existing regulations are not suitable for this country. Our lakes, covering such a large extent of territory, and the climate and temperature being so different, the breeding seasons are, to a certain extent, governed by these circumstances, and fish are found spawning in one or another locality nearly every month in the year. I would, therefore, recommend that an Order in Council be passed making two close seasons for trout in this Province, namely:—

On Vancouver Island from 15th October to 15th March, and on the mainland from 1st February to 1st May. I would also recommend that a regulation be made prohibiting the use of salmon roe as bait for trout.

WHITEFISH.

These fish have not yet been marketed to the coast towns for the same reason which prevents lake trout from finding its way to them, namely, being at too remote a distance, and the great trouble there would be in their transport; also, a lack of proper appliances to catch them. They are not generally so large and so fine flavored as the whitefish of the Atlantic side; but I am informed on good authority that those found in the lakes of the Arctic slope will compare favorably with any found on the continent.

SHAD.

These fish have certainly increased during the last few years on the Pacific coast. This is clearly set forth by the California Fish Commissioners Report, and I dare say they could be caught in limited numbers on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Captain John Deveraux, superintendent of the dry dock, informed me that while in Alberni with the steamer "Douglas" he saw several shad brought on board by natives, their weight averaging from eight to ten pounds. On the 4th of November I received two beautiful specimens of young shad from Mr. George Frye, Surveyor of Customs at Victoria. They measured 14½ inches and would each weigh 1¼ pounds. They were caught off Race Rocks, which leads me to believe they were hatched in some stream near the Sacramento, and to express the hope they may eventually find their way into Fraser River. I consider it is hardly fair our people should be kept waiting for an industry which proves so remunerative to our American neighbors on this coast, when the planting of a few hundred thousand fry at a trifling cost would, in a few years, secure such a valuable addition to the wealth of our fisheries. I feel sure no better place could be found than the overflows of the Fraser for the natural propagation of these fish.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Nothing of any consequence has been done to develop this important industry. No prospecting expedition was sent out since my short exploring trip in October 1886. It was intended to have a vessel this season but unfortunately, as I informed you, a suitable one could not be secured at the proper time. I therefore trust you will favorably consider my suggestion and employ a steamer for an exploring trip this coming season, which, if well equipped, will do more in two months to gain reliable data than a sailing schooner in a year.

I am informed by Mr. James G. Swan, Fish Commissioner and assistant collector at Port Townsend, W.T., it is the intention of the United States Fish Commission to send their steamer "Albatross" to this coast next season for the purpose of ascertaining the value and extent of the fisheries. With Mr. Swan's permission I beg to insert a copy of his communication.

"PORT TOWNSEND, W.T., 24th November, 1887.

"DEAR MR. MOWAT,—I received to-day a letter from Professor G. Brown Goode, United States Fish Commissioner, dated Washington, D. C., 16th November, in which he writes regarding the lobster, bass and *salmo salar* ova which you expected and of which I advised the Commissioner in October. I will quote the whole letter.

"I have been much interested in reading your letter of 31st October, and should be glad to learn the condition of the fish on their arrival which the Canadian Government is transporting to British Columbia and also to receive any memorandum which you think would be of interest. It gives me pleasure to hear of the friendly feeling which exists between the Fisheries Inspector of British Columbia and yourself. I am sure you will do all in your power to maintain and strengthen this position.

"'I feel that the time has now come for the thorough investigation and development of the fisheries of the Pacific Coast, and earnestly hope that the expedition of the "Albatross" may bear most fruitful results.

"'Yours truly,

(Signed) "'G. BROWN GOODE,
"'*Commissioner.*

"'JAMES G. SWAN, Esq.,
"'Port Townsend, W. T.

"I am gratified with this letter as it gives assurance of the desire of the United States Fish Commission to co-operate with the Dominion Government in developing the fisheries of the Pacific along our coast and interior.

"I hope you will continue to write to me freely and you may be assured that I will do all in my power to maintain and strengthen the friendly feeling which has been evinced towards me by yourself as well as by your predecessors, Captain Pittendreigh and the late Mr. Anderson.

"Any suggestions you may make, I will report to the Commission, and will also refer them to Captain Tanner, of the "Albatross," on his arrival here next spring."

"Yours very truly,

"JAS. G. SWAN,
"*Assistant to United States Commissioner.*

"THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
"Inspector of Fisheries, New Westminster, B.C."

COD.

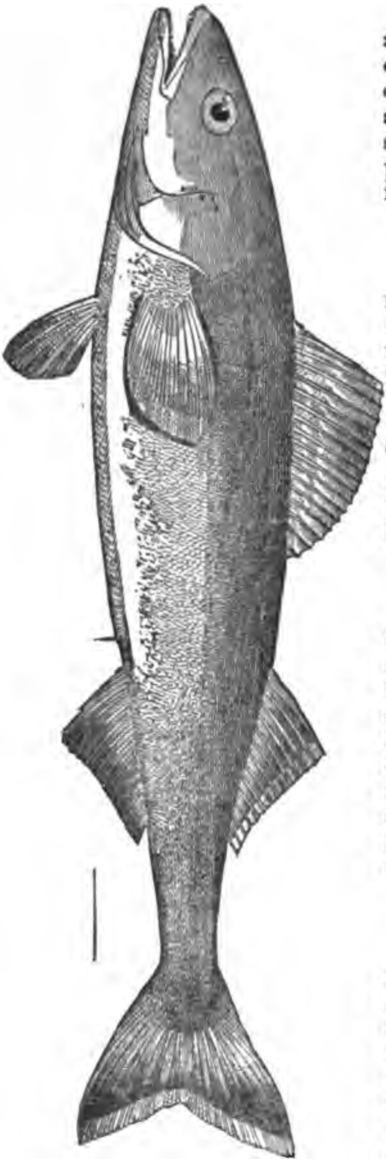
Mr. Wyman, of the firm of Wm. Wyman & Co., Grande Grève, Gaspé, P.Q., has been on this coast for some time, and he informs me it is the intention of his firm to engage in the codfish business here as soon as they are sure of a market, and are satisfied the fish can be got in sufficient numbers to make it a paying business.

These fish were more plentiful than usual on the markets, and in my opinion they are of a fair quality. As the local demand increases, there is more encouragement for fishermen to direct their attention in this direction. Mr. Wyman states he was well pleased with the fish he saw, but seems to think they are more watery than the Atlantic cod. It is his opinion, however, that the quality will improve further north, and be found just as good as those off the coast.

About the 10th of October codfish and young hake (feeding on squid) were plentiful in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, thus showing they have the same food here as in the Atlantic waters. Captains of sealing schooners say that, opposite Cross Sound, thirty miles from shore, cod and haddock are abundant. Every year a fleet of vessels of from 50 to 200 tons each, leaves San Francisco to fish for cod in the vicinity of Shumigan Islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago and in Behring Sea. A larger number go to the Okhotsk Sea, and the sea of Kamtschatka. The fish are salted in bulk, taken to San Francisco, and there dried and exported; some finding their way to this Province to supply our markets.

HALIBUT.

Only a few of these fish were shipped in ice to San Francisco, as the fishermen there are so afraid of the supply from Victoria, that they club together to run it out of the market. As no one has made it a business to ship by schooner load, this was easily achieved, it being impossible to compete with San Francisco fishermen and pay regular freights. American coasting sloops however take an occasional load from Flattery Banks to Seattle and Tecoma, from whence they are distributed. I learn that some eastern fishermen were on the coast recently with a view of opening up this trade and exporting halibut in a "fletched" condition, as is done at present from Hudson's Bay.



Skil (*Black Cod.*)

SKIL (BLACK COD.)

The demand for these fish is, as usual, good amongst those who know it. But so few are aware of its excellent qualities that there is not sufficient demand to warrant schooners engaging in the trade, and by so doing lose the season for sealing. I am satisfied that until we have more vessels and enterprising men to introduce it into the market, this fishery will not be properly developed.

TOOSHQUA (CULTUS COD.)

These fish are caught in yearly increasing numbers to supply a rapidly growing population. As stated in my last annual report, they have a wide range, and are scattered along the Pacific coast in depths varying from three to eighty fathoms of water. They are never very abundant in any one place, and are not known to shoal like the *gadus*. The tooshqua is a good table fish at all seasons of the year, and some are occasionally shipped in ice to the interior. They are altogether caught with hook and line.

ROCK FISH, OR ROCK COD.

There are at least twenty-eight varieties of these fish, and, like the tooshqua, they are wel scattered over the coast at depths varying from two to eighty fathoms, and do not shoal. The most abundant and highly prized variety is what is known as the red cod or snapper. They are caught by hand and with trawl lines, by Indians and others, and during the winter they are found to be one of the principal fresh fishes on our local markets, and make an excellent table fish. A few are shipped, but as yet the trade is limited.

HERRING.

Since the increase in the shipping traffic this fish have almost deserted Burrard Inlet, and only a few can now be caught with a seine where the supply formerly seemed to be inexhaustible. Since the loss of the oil factory by fire and the dismantling of "Spratt's Ark," no other firm attempted to engage in the herring oil business. These fish have of late years been comparatively scarce on the southern coast of British Columbia; but going north they are found abundantly in all the bays and inlets. Only a few salted; still less used fresh, and limited numbers which are smoked bring good prices; but the demand is so small that there is no inducement to engage in the trade.

SARDINES.

These fish were plentiful during the months of August and September in all the harbors near the straits, especially at Esquimalt. They were caught with seines by Italian fishermen in large quantities. They are of good size and quality, and larger, if anything, than the French sardines. They follow the Lant in shoals, which makes their stay in any one place rather uncertain. From what I saw of them while on the west coast, on my exploring trip, and the quantity taken at Victoria, I feel satisfied that with proper appliances they could be procured in sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of a sardine cannery, and a market would undoubtedly be found for them.

DOGFISH

are found in unlimited numbers, but are caught only for their oil. The manager of the Skedigate Oil Company states that he could put up double the quantity now extracted if the market would warrant his doing so. I am, however, pleased to say that the demand is increasing and prices advancing. The Skedigate Oil Company extract the oil from the body of the fish as well as from the liver; but the Indians only use the livers, throwing the carcass away. Sometimes, however, they make an effort to extract oil from the fish in a very primitive fashion. After cleaning the fish, they cut them in pieces, boil them in vats, put them in large tubs, and the squaws press the oil out by tramping with their feet. This makes a very inferior oil which is mostly used for dressing skins and on logging roads. Were these fish dried in the sun as suggested in my last report, I think a lucrative trade could be built with Honolulu and China.

WHALES.

The people of this Province have not yet engaged in the whale industry, and I can scarcely understand the reason therefor, unless it be due to a scarcity of vessels or for want of properly realizing its importance. These cetaceans are very abundant all along the west coast, and I saw shoals of from 15 to 25 of them in the Straits during my voyage last year. The fleet which sailed from San Francisco to the Arctic Sea last season is reported to have captured 257 whales valued at $1,285,000, or an average of over $107,000 to each vessel. Considering that our people are situated 750 miles nearer the Arctic fishing grounds than our San Francisco neighbors, I am at a loss to understand why an effort is not made to participate in this remunerative business.

MARINE FURS.

The catch of fur seals by Canadian vessels this season shows a decrease as compared with last year, of 5,117 skins. There were marketed in Victoria 8,715 less skins than in 1886. The U. S. revenue cutters seized 3,598 skins. The approximate number of hair seals caught were about the same as last year, while the catch of sea otter was increased by 50 skins, as shown by the following return.

Return of the number of British and Canadian Schooners engaged in the Fur Seal Fishery, off the Coast of Oregon and British Columbia, and in Behring Sea, during the Season of 1887.

Names of Owners.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Boats.	No. of Canoes.	No. of Men.	No. of Seals from Coast of British Columbia and Oregon.	Value.	No. of Seals from Behring Sea.	Value.	Total No. of Skins.	Value.
							$		$		$
Gutman & Frank.	Black Diamond.	81	...	8	22	170	1,190	967 *1,386	6,769 *9,702	1,137	7,959
do ...	Alfred Adams....	69	...	10	25	334	2,338	1,414	9,878	1,748	12,236
McLean Bros	Mary Ellen......	67	6	......	21	300	2,100	2,157	15,099	2,457	17,199
Troop & Co	Teresa.	70	5	......	18	325	2,275	899	6,293	1,224	8,568
White, Leibs & Co	Lottie Farfield...	165	6	......	23	400	2,800	2,507	17,549	2,907	20,349
F. D. B	Wanderer..........	16	1	4	8	200	1,400	....	....	200	1,400
Gutman & Frank.	Mountain Chief.	40	1	6	17	500	3,500	682	4,774	1,182	8,274
J. Byrne.............	Triumph...	14	...	4	10	500	3,500	....	....	500	3,500
Hall Goepel..........	Juanita.......	40	...	10	25	337	2,359	....	....	337	2,359
Carne & Muncie...	Pathfinder	66	6	......	21	440	3,080	2,377	16,639	2,817	19,719
Indian Owners......	Letitia	28	...	8	17	600	4,200	....	....	600	4,200
Mow Wossan	Discovery	40	...	10	22	700	4,900	....	....	700	4,900
J. D. Warren & Co	Mary Taylor......	60	5	.....	18	200	1,400	837	5,859	1,037	7,259
Chas. Spring	Kate	55	2	12	30	600	4,200	1,650	11,550	2,250	15,750
do	Favourite	80	7	....	23	300	2,100	1,878	13,146	2,178	15,246
Gray & Co	Penelope	70	5	......	19	977	6,839	1,500	10,500	2,477	17,339
do	Ada	60	1	10	25	300	2,100	1,676	12,732	1,976	14,832
F. Retz (German).	Adele	40	1	7	19	165	1,155	1,313	9,191	1,478	10,346
J. D. Warren.......	Grace	80	1	12	30	391	2,737	* 781	* 5,467	1,152	8,204
do	Dolphin	80	1	11	28	307	2,149	* 618	* 4,326	925	6,475
do	Annie Beck.......	50	1	9	32	313	2;191	* 334	* 2,338	647	4,529
do	W. P. Sayward..	60	1	10	25	225	1,575	* 479	* 3,353	704	4,928
do	Thornton.	35	Seized in Behring Sea in 1886.								
Chas. Spring.......	Onward	35									
Carne & Muncie ...	Carolina	33									
J. D. Warren	Rustler.............	50	Lost on coast of British Columbia, 1887.								
Gutman & Frank .	Active	45									
Total	....	1,529	50	131	468	8,584	60,088	21,716	152,012	30,300	212,100
Estimate of Skins purchased from Indians........		....	...	......	......	3,500	24,500	....	....	3,500	24,500
		1,529	50	131	468	12,084	84,588	21,716	152,012	33,800	236,600

Estimate of Sea Otters caught on coast of British Columbia, season 1887,	75 at $60.00...	$4,500
do Hair Seals do do	3,500 at 75...	2,615

Note.—* indicates number and value of skins seized in Behring Sea.

The decrease in the fur seal catch, notwithstanding the fact that a larger fleet of vessels was engaged in the trade than in 1886, is due to the boisterous weather which prevailed on our shores during the whole sealing season, by reason of which a few vessels and a number of valuable lives were lost. But the principal reason for the decrease in Behring Sea was the uncertain state of affairs with the United States, and the annoyance caused by the seizures of our sealing schooners. As all the facts of these various cases are before your Department, there is no occasion in dwelling on the subject further than to say I sincerely hope, in the interest of this Province, that a speedy settlement may be effected.

CRUSTACEANS.

Lobsters.

I was much disappointed in not receiving the promised shipment of lobsters last November, but I am now satisfied there would have been grave doubts about their successful transport during such inclement weather as we experienced. I feel confident that shipping them in May will not only secure more equable temperature over the whole extent of their journey, but that the fish will also be healthier and in better condition for their journey.

I have from time to time advised your Department about the intended treatment of the lobsters on their arrival here. I examined and took the temperature of a number of places, which, from their surroundings, seem well adapted for the habitat of lobsters, and have no fear of the results when they are planted in these localities. I intend on their arrival to keep the parent fish for a short time in crates for the purpose of observing what effect our sea water has on them. This, with proper care and plenty of food, should be of benefit especially to the weakly ones. When once planted, should they increase as the shad have done, I have no doubt there will be an influx of eastern people to engage in the business.

I notice in the papers that it is the intention of the United States Fish Commission to introduce this shell fish into the waters of the Pacific, a proof that they are also alive to the value of the industry. In the course of correspondence with Mr. Jas. G. Swan, who has been much over the coast in the interests of his Government, I find he approves of my idea of distributing the fish, which he thinks will be giving the parent fish all the advantages that can be wished for them. When the fish are distributed it will be necessary besides passing an Order in Council for their protection, to have a reliable person to watch them at each place. I have already made provision for this detail. Captain Deveraux has promised to guard those that may be deposited in the vicinity of Esquimalt, and other reliable persons promised to give the other places their careful attention. I trust that before the close of another season this most valuable addition to our fisheries will be introduced in the waters of this Province.

Crabs

are very numerous, being found all along the coast. Large shoals are often noticed about copulating time in the shallow water at the heads of deep inlets. There are several varieties of these crustaceans, from the small spider crab to the large king crab, but the kinds generally found are the common crab of the Pacific, the red crab and the rock crab. These varieties resemble the lobster in their habits of feeding on anything they can find, and are very pugnacious. They are larely consumed by the natives, and are exposed for sale in our local markets during their season. But none are canned or exported, owing to the fact that eastern markets are too distant to make trade profitable, and the American markets on the Pacific have a plentiful supply nearer home.

Shrimps and Prawns.

Shrimps are abundant in nearly every harbor where small fish are seined for. The common shrimp is the most numerous, and in size compare favorably with those found in other parts of the Pacific, measuring from 2¼ to 2½ inches. The California shrimps, which are so plentiful near San Francisco, are caught in limited numbers by Italian fishermen and sold in the Victoria markets. They are larger than the common shrimps and measure from 2¾ to 3¾ inches.

Prawns are caught in small seines with shrimps, and when put on the market with them go under one name. Neither shrimps nor prawns are exported, for the same reason as that assigned in the case of crabs, and the local demand is as small as the population is limited.

Oysters.

Our oysters are of small size, and only taken in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand. Owing to this, a great deal of those used to supply home consumption is imported from oyster beds at Olympia. These oysters are considered of better quality and finer flavor than our own, which is attributed to cultivation and care. Sometimes a few of the transplanted eastern oysters are imported from San Francisco. They are of good size and look healthy, but are not deemed as good as those taken fresh from the Atlantic. We have a number of defined beds on this coast, but for want of proper care and attention, they have deteriorated and are now almost worthless.

Two leases for oyster beds were granted to parties in this Province, viz.:—One to the Mud Bay Oyster Company and the other to A. W. McLellan, Victoria Arm. I am informed that, it is the intention of the former company to clear the beds and stock them with eastern oysters during the coming season. Mr. McLellan imported a lot of Atlantic oysters to stock the Victoria Arm, and I have written him several times for a report which he promised, but so far he has neglected to send it. I understand, however, that the venture was not a success; the location being found unsuitable, the "spat" perished.

Clams.

These are plentiful and of great variety. They are extensively used by the natives and the white population for soups and chowder; a supply being always on hand at the local markets in their season. The varieties commonly in use are the quahang, the little neck clam. The giant clam are also found in limited numbers, but like many others are only used for bait. A few cases of clams were canned as shown by former reports but this trade was abandoned, owing, I presume, to low prices and the difficulty of finding markets for then.

FISH-WAYS.

So far, no fish-ways have been built in British Columbia. The dam on Nicola River was completed before the fish-way model arrived, and after it came I was so busy in the office that being alone I could not spare the time to visit the localities mentioned in last year's report. While on a journey to the interior, during the summer I remained over at Spence's Bridge intending to visit the Nicola dam sixty miles distant; but was unable to obtain a conveyance and had to abandon the trip. In the course of a conversation with Mr. Semlin, M.P.P., in reference to the Bonaparte, he stated that the fish-way over the falls on that stream was of the utmost importance.

I have received a number of communications from parties in Victoria respecting the construction of a fish-way on Mill Creek, to enable trout to ascend from the Sanich Arm to Shawnigan Lake; and as I mentioned in my report for 1886, the Stare and Nanaimo Rivers are also in want of fish-ways.

FISH CULTURE.

I have already given my views anent the hatchery in my annual report on that institution, and am pleased with the favorable progress it has made since its establishment. With regard to the building of another hatchery on the Fraser River I would say if your Department deems it necessary to further supplement the supply by artificial stocking, the location for another hatchery should be chosen on the Harrison or Thompson Rivers. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, facilities for getting material to these places have increased, and from experience gained in building the present hatchery, I have no doubt a great saving might be effected when constructing another.

The opinion exists in the minds of several persons that, the early run of *Quinnat* salmon which find their way into the interior spawn before September or October, and that, while their eggs are in the first stages of incubation, the rids are visited by later runs of *Saw-quais* and *cohoes* which turn up the semi-hatched eggs and thus cause their destruction. I think it would be a good suggestion to appoint a competent man residing at the head waters of the Fraser and in the neighborhood of the upper spawning beds, to keep a diary of the dates of early spawning and other memoranda relative to this matter, so that reliable information may be had of what is now only a subject of conjecture. This could be done at a trifling outlay and might prove of incalculable value.

PROTECTION.

The close seasons as well as the weekly close time were generally well observed in districts where guardians are employed. The cannery owners on the Fraser as a rule are anxious that these regulations be enforced. It is therefore on account of the men employed and outside fishermen that fines have occasionally to be imposed. Mill owners and manufacturers who know the law and its requirements do not give cause for complaint, and whenever any infraction of the regulations is reported, I invariably find the offence to have been committed through ignorance, by some one new in the business.

I am informed by *Mr. McNab*, guardian on the Nasse and Skeena Rivers, that all the cannery managers, with only one exception, gave him their co-operation and assistance in having the law enforced at these out-of-the-way places. In this he considers himself fortunate, as it is a part of the country where the facilities for bringing offenders to justice are very scant. The exception was Mr. John Cuthbert, manager of the Balmoral cannery, who, for a time, refused to pay the license fee and did more to foster than to allay the discontent among Indian fishermen.

Guardian Guillod, of Alberni, reports that the natives fished very little for salmon on the river, having procured a plentiful supply of fish from the ocean. The only firm engaged in the business was the Barclay Sound Fishing Company, and the regulations were well observed.

Guardian Berkely, of Comox, reports that the Indian were peaceable and that they respected the regulations in regard to weekly closing time and the opening of weirs.

Guardian York, of Nanaimo River, states that the natives strictly conformed to the law and succeeded in securing a sufficient supply of *Quinnat* salmon for their winter's use.

Guardian Raymond, of Shawnigan Lake, informs me that the close season and weekly close time were observed. Angling is in the ascendant, owing to the large number of tourists who find their way here by the Island Railway striking the lake. No complaints of illegal netting or using giant powder were made.

Guardian Healey, of Sooke Lake, states that the regulations were fairly observed and that he stopped Indians from killing *hone* and *quallock* salmon on the Gold Stream which they were in the habit of leaving on the banks to the great annoyance of settlers.

Guardian Keil, of Sooke River and Harbor, says salmon had a fair chance to ascend the river, the law having been well enforced. Should the high price of salmon continue the probabilities are that, the coming season will see a large addition to the number of people now engaged in this business. This will necessitate an addition to the number of guardians, especially along the coast. Two men are insufficient on the Fraser; but with a small steamer the necessity for employing a larger force would be obviated and prove more economical in the long run. In addition to the above it will be absolutely necessary to have a guardian at Okanagan Lake to protect the fisheries of the surrounding district, also one at River's Inlet to look after the coast there down to Alert Bay.

About the same time a letter similar in purport was sent to Mr. Samuel Wimot, Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion, and samples of fish forwarded to him. In his reply, dated 28th of November, 1887, Mr. Wilmot makes the following remark:—"The salmon you sent me came in pretty fair condition, and I am of opinion they are one and the same fish. Water, food and the season of the year makes a wonderful difference in the outward appearance of the fish."

If it therefore be true that the white and red salmon are one and the same species, and knowing as we do here that none of the flavor or substance is lost in the change of color, I can see no reason why these fish could not be introduced in the eastern markets and thus add largely to the profits of our salmon trade by utilizing what is now thrown away as useless.

The shipments of fresh and frozen salmon have increased over those of last year by 650,000 pounds. There were two large freezers established this season on the Fraser with a capacity of 320,000 pounds. The fish were put up in prime condition and shipped to the United States and Eastern Canada, where they arrived in proper order owing to quick transit over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Shippers, however, complain that the freight and express charges are so high they cannot compete with Columbia River and Eastern Provinces, and they fear that they will be compelled to retire from the trade as Pacific salmon does not bring so high a price in the market as the Atlantic salmon, and the Oregon and Washington Territory salmon have the advantage of lower rates.

Salmon angling is seldom practised in this Province, from the fact that the fish are not of the right kind, or will not take the fly in fresh waters. The principal reason is, I believe, that all our species deteriorate very quickly after entering fresh water, and the larger streams are usually so muddy that the fish cannot see a fly until they arrive high up the rivers and enter small clear mountain streams for spawning purposes, when they are as near maturity as the *salmo salar* is in September, and crowded very much closer, so that they cannot be enticed by any dainty lure. It is a well known fact that the principal species of our salmon will take a spoon or bait at the regular season in salt water, and I am informed on reliable authority that this sport is as good as surface fly-fishing.

The bulk of the salmon canned this season was shipped to England, although a larger proportion was sent to Eastern Canada than during any previous years.

STURGEON.

These fish still continue plentiful in the Fraser River. There are no regular sturgeon fisheries in this Province yet, freight rates being too high to allow of a profitable trade in fresh sturgeon. The few that are now caught are taken mostly in salmon nets, thus giving the large breeding fish of from 200 to 600 pounds every chance of escape. I have had a number of enquiries with regard to the size, condition and quality of sturgeon eggs at different seasons of the year, such enquiries being made with a view of engaging into the caviare trade. This industry, once opened, would soon become important, the more so as the fish are of excellent quality, and the flesh can be smoked or dried, when it will fetch fair prices if exported.

SMELTS.

These fish approach the shores of British Columbia about the middle of February for the purpose of spawning. The water of the Fraser River is too fresh for them, and but few ascend higher than about two miles up the river. They usually deposit their eggs on the sand heads and along shore where the fresh water mingles with the salt. They are so plentiful that natives catch them with dip-nets. They are only used for local consumption, and, like other cheap fish, cannot be put on the market to compete with those from the Atlantic seaboard, as the prices realized would not cover the cost of freight.

OOLACHANS.

These fish are much sought after, but the run is usually so short in our southern rivers that only a sufficient quantity is taken for immediate use, and the demand is so great that the supply of smoked and salt fish has to come from the northern rivers, where they are caught in large quantities. They are sometimes caught through the ice, like the smelts on the Atlantic. The rivers north, according to Guardian McNab's report, seem to be the home of oolâchans. I would therefore urge the necessity of having a sufficient staff of guardians on them to prevent the destruction of this valuable fishery by American Indians and others.

TROUT.

The numbers of trout caught each season by anglers and others, both for profit and pleasure, is increasing. The local demand is good, and they are not caught in sufficient quantity near the coast to supply the market. In the large lakes of the interior, such as Pemberton, Seaton, Nicola, Kamloops, Shuswap, Okanagan, Osoyoos and Lac la Hache, these fish are more plentiful, but owing to remoteness, they are not yet available for the market.

I beg to call your attention to the necessity of a change in the close season for this fish. The existing regulations are not suitable for this country. Our lakes, covering such a large extent of territory, and the climate and temperature being so different, the breeding seasons are, to a certain extent, governed by these circumstances, and fish are found spawning in one or another locality nearly every month in the year. I would, therefore, recommend that an Order in Council be passed making two close seasons for trout in this Province, namely:—

On Vancouver Island from 15th October to 15th March, and on the mainland from 1st February to 1st May. I would also recommend that a regulation be made prohibiting the use of salmon roe as bait for trout.

WHITEFISH.

These fish have not yet been marketed to the coast towns for the same reason which prevents lake trout from finding its way to them, namely, being at too remote a distance, and the great trouble there would be in their transport; also, a lack of proper appliances to catch them. They are not generally so large and so fine flavored as the whitefish of the Atlantic side; but I am informed on good authority that those found in the lakes of the Arctic slope will compare favorably with any found on the continent.

SHAD.

These fish have certainly increased during the last few years on the Pacific coast. This is clearly set forth by the California Fish Commissioners Report, and I dare say they could be caught in limited numbers on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Captain John Deveraux, superintendent of the dry dock, informed me that while in Alberni with the steamer "Douglas" he saw several shad brought on board by natives, their weight averaging from eight to ten pounds. On the 4th of November I received two beautiful specimens of young shad from Mr. George Frye, Surveyor of Customs at Victoria. They measured 14½ inches and would each weigh 1¼ pounds. They were caught off Race Rocks, which leads me to believe they were hatched in some stream near the Sacramento, and to express the hope they may eventually find their way into Fraser River. I consider it is hardly fair our people should be kept waiting for an industry which proves so remunerative to our American neighbors on this coast, when the planting of a few hundred thousand fry at a trifling cost would, in a few years, secure such a valuable addition to the wealth of our fisheries. I feel sure no better place could be found than the overflows of the Fraser for the natural propagation of these fish.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Nothing of any consequence has been done to develop this important industry. No prospecting expedition was sent out since my short exploring trip in October 1886. It was intended to have a vessel this season but unfortunately, as I informed you, a suitable one could not be secured at the proper time. I therefore trust you will favorably consider my suggestion and employ a steamer for an exploring trip this coming season, which, if well equipped, will do more in two months to gain reliable data than a sailing schooner in a year.

I am informed by Mr. James G. Swan, Fish Commissioner and assistant collector at Port Townsend, W.T., it is the intention of the United States Fish Commission to send their steamer "Albatross" to this coast next season for the purpose of ascertaining the value and extent of the fisheries. With Mr. Swan's permission I beg to insert a copy of his communication.

"PORT TOWNSEND, W.T., 24th November, 1887.

"DEAR MR. MOWAT,—I received to-day a letter from Professor G. Brown Goode, United States Fish Commissioner, dated Washington, D.C., 16th November, in which he writes regarding the lobster, bass and *salmo salar* ova which you expected and of which I advised the Commissioner in October. I will quote the whole letter.

"'I have been much interested in reading your letter of 31st October, and should be glad to learn the condition of the fish on their arrival which the Canadian Government is transporting to British Columbia and also to receive any memorandum which you think would be of interest. It gives me pleasure to hear of the friendly feeling which exists between the Fisheries Inspector of British Columbia and yourself. I am sure you will do all in your power to maintain and strengthen this position.

"'I feel that the time has now come for the thorough investigation and development of the fisheries of the Pacific Coast, and earnestly hope that the expedition of the "Albatross" may bear most fruitful results.

"'Yours truly,

(Signed) "'G. BROWN GOODE,
"'*Commissioner.*

"'JAMES G. SWAN, Esq.,
"'Port Townsand, W. T.

"I am gratified with this letter as it gives assurance of the desire of the United States Fish Commission to co-operate with the Dominion Government in developing the fisheries of the Pacific along our coast and interior.

"I hope you will continue to write to me freely and you may be assured that I will do all in my power to maintain and strengthen the friendly feeling which has been evinced towards me by yourself as well as by your predecessors, Captain Pittendreigh and the late Mr. Anderson.

"Any suggestions you may make, I will report to the Commission, and will also refer them to Captain Tanner, of the "Albatross," on his arrival here next spring."

"Yours very truly,

"JAS. G. SWAN,
"*Assistant to United States Commissioner.*

"THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
"Inspector of Fisheries, New Westminster, B.C."

COD.

Mr. Wyman, of the firm of Wm. Wyman & Co., Grande Grève, Gaspé, P.Q., has been on this coast for some time, and he informs me it is the intention of his firm to engage in the codfish business here as soon as they are sure of a market, and are satisfied the fish can be got in sufficient numbers to make it a paying business.

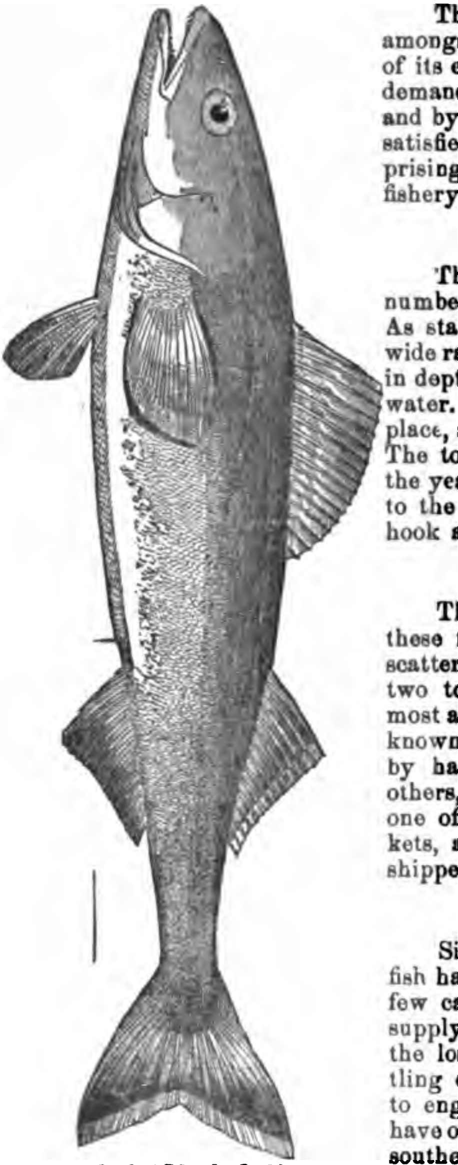
These fish were more plentiful than usual on the markets, and in my opinion they are of a fair quality. As the local demand increases, there is more encouragement for fishermen to direct their attention in this direction. Mr. Wyman states he was well pleased with the fish he saw, but seems to think they are more watery than the Atlantic cod. It is his opinion, however, that the quality will improve further north, and be found just as good as those off the coast.

About the 10th of October codfish and young hake (feeding on squid) were plentiful in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, thus showing they have the same food here as in the Atlantic waters. Captains of sealing schooners say that, opposite Cross Sound, thirty miles from shore, cod and haddock are abundant. Every year a fleet of vessels of from 50 to 200 tons each, leaves San Francisco to fish for cod in the vicinity of Shumigan Islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago and in Behring Sea. A larger number go to the Okhotsk Sea, and the sea of Kamtschatka. The fish are salted in bulk, taken to San Francisco, and there dried and exported ; some finding their way to this Province to supply our markets.

HALIBUT.

Only a few of these fish were shipped in ice to San Francisco, as the fishermen there are so afraid of the supply from Victoria, that they club together to run it out of the market. As no one has made it a business to ship by schooner load, this was easily achieved, it being impossible to compete with San Francisco fishermen and pay regular freights. American coasting sloops however take an occasional load from Flattery Banks to Seattle and Tecoma, from whence they are distributed. I learn that some eastern fishermen were on the coast recently with a view of opening up this trade and exporting halibut in a "fletched" condition, as is done at present from Hudson's Bay.

SKIL (BLACK COD.)



Skil (*Black Cod.*)

The demand for these fish is, as usual, good amongst those who know it. But so few are aware of its excellent qualities that there is not sufficient demand to warrant schooners engaging in the trade, and by so doing lose the season for sealing. I am satisfied that until we have more vessels and enterprising men to introduce it into the market, this fishery will not be properly developed.

TOOSHQUA (CULTUS COD.)

These fish are caught in yearly increasing numbers to supply a rapidly growing population. As stated in my last annual report, they have a wide range, and are scattered along the Pacific coast in depths varying from three to eighty fathoms of water. They are never very abundant in any one place, and are not known to shoal like the *gadus*. The tooshqua is a good table fish at all seasons of the year, and some are occasionally shipped in ice to the interior. They are altogether caught with hook and line.

ROCK FISH, OR ROCK COD.

There are at least twenty-eight varieties of these fish, and, like the tooshqua, they are wel scattered over the coast at depths varying from two to eighty fathoms, and do not shoal. The most abundant and highly prized variety is what is known as the red cod or snapper. They are caught by hand and with trawl lines, by Indians and others, and during the winter they are found to be one of the principal fresh fishes on our local markets, and make an excellent table fish. A few are shipped, but as yet the trade is limited.

HERRING.

Since the increase in the shipping traffic this fish have almost deserted Burrard Inlet, and only a few can now be caught with a seine where the supply formerly seemed to be inexhaustible. Since the loss of the oil factory by fire and the dismantling of "Spratt's Ark," no other firm attempted to engage in the herring oil business. These fish have of late years been comparatively scarce on the southern coast of British Columbia; but going north they are found abundantly in all the bays and inlets. Only a few salted; still less used fresh, and limited numbers which are smoked bring good prices; but the demand is so small that there is no inducement to engage in the trade.

SARDINES.

These fish were plentiful during the months of August and September in all the harbors near the straits, especially at Esquimalt. They were caught with seines by Italian fishermen in large quantities. They are of good size and quality, and larger, if anything, than the French sardines. They follow the Lant in shoals, which makes their stay in any one place rather uncertain. From what I saw of them while on the west coast, on my exploring trip, and the quantity taken at Victoria, I feel satisfied that with proper appliances they could be procured in sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of a sardine cannery, and a market would undoubtedly be found for them.

DOGFISH

are found in unlimited numbers, but are caught only for their oil. The manager of the Skedigate Oil Company states that he could put up double the quantity now extracted if the market would warrant his doing so. I am, however, pleased to say that the demand is increasing and prices advancing. The Skedigate Oil Company extract the oil from the body of the fish as well as from the liver; but the Indians only use the livers, throwing the carcass away. Sometimes, however, they make an effort to extract oil from the fish in a very primitive fashion. After cleaning the fish, they cut them in pieces, boil them in vats, put them in large tubs, and the squaws press the oil out by tramping with their feet. This makes a very inferior oil which is mostly used for dressing skins and on logging roads. Were these fish dried in the sun as suggested in my last report, I think a lucrative trade could be built with Honolulu and China.

WHALES.

The people of this Province have not yet engaged in the whale industry, and I can scarcely understand the reason therefor, unless it be due to a scarcity of vessels or for want of properly realizing its importance. These cetaceans are very abundant all along the west coast, and I saw shoals of from 15 to 25 of them in the Straits during my voyage last year. The fleet which sailed from San Francisco to the Arctic Sea last season is reported to have captured 257 whales valued at $1,285,000, or an average of over $107,000 to each vessel. Considering that our people are situated 750 miles nearer the Arctic fishing grounds than our San Francisco neighbors, I am at a loss to understand why an effort is not made to participate in this remunerative business.

MARINE FURS.

The catch of fur seals by Canadian vessels this season shows a decrease as compared with last year, of 5,117 skins. There were marketed in Victoria 8,715 less skins than in 1886. The U. S. revenue cutters seized 3,598 skins. The approximate number of hair seals caught were about the same as last year, while the catch of sea otter was increased by 50 skins, as shown by the following return.

RETURN of the number of British and Canadian Schooners engaged in the Fur Seal Fishery, off the Coast of Oregon and British Columbia, and in Behring Sea, during the Season of 1887.

Names of Owners.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Boats.	No. of Canoes.	No. of Men.	No. of Seals from Coast of British Columbia and Oregon.	Value.	No. of Seals from Behring Sea.	Value.	Total No. of Skins.	Value.
							$		$		$
Gutman & Frank.	Black Diamond.	81	...	8	22	170	1,190	967 *1,886	6,769 *9,702	1,137	7,959
do ...	Alfred Adams....	69	...	10	25	334	2,338	1,414	9,878	1,748	12,236
McLean Bros	Mary Ellen......	67	6	......	21	300	2,100	2,157	15,099	2,457	17,199
Troop & Co	Teresa.	70	5	......	18	325	2,275	899	6,293	1,224	8,568
White, Leibs & Co	Lottie Farfield...	165	6	......	23	400	2,800	2,507	17,549	2,907	20,349
F. D. B	Wanderer.........	16	1	4	8	200	1,400	....	....	200	1,400
Gutman & Frank.	Mountain Chief.	40	1	6	17	500	3,500	682	4,774	1,182	8,274
J. Byrne.............	Triumph..	14	...	4	10	500	3,500	....	....	500	3,500
Hall Gœpel..........	Juanita.......	40	...	10	25	337	2,359	....	....	337	2,359
Carne & Muncie...	Pathfinder	66	6	......	21	440	3,080	2,377	16,639	2,817	19,719
Indian Owners......	Letitia	28	...	8	17	600	4,200	....	....	600	4,200
Mow Wossan	Discovery	40	...	10	22	700	4,900	....	....	700	4,900
J. D. Warren & Co	Mary Taylor......	60	5	.....	18	200	1,400	837	5,859	1,037	7,259
Chas. Spring	Kate	55	2	12	30	600	4,200	1,650	11,550	2,250	15,750
do	Favourite	80	7	....	23	300	2,100	1,878	13,146	2,178	15,246
Gray & Co	Penelope	70	5	......	19	977	6,839	1,500	10,500	2,477	17,339
do	Ada	60	1	10	25	300	2,100	1,676	12,732	1,976	14,832
F. Retz (German).	Adele	40	1	7	19	165	1,155	1,313	9,191	1,478	10,346
J. D. Warren.......	Grace	80	1	12	30	391	2,737	* 781	* 5,467	1,152	8,204
do	Dolphin	80	1	11	28	307	2,149	* 618	* 4,326	925	6,475
do	Annie Beck.......	50	1	9	32	313	2;191	* 334	* 2,338	647	4,529
do	W. P. Sayward..	60	1	10	25	225	1,575	* 479	* 3,353	704	4,928
do	Thornton.	35	Seized in Behring Sea in 1886.								
Chas. Spring........	Onward	35									
Carne & Muncie ...	Carolina	33									
J. D. Warren	Rustler...............	50	Lost on coast of British Columbia, 1887.								
Gutman & Frank .	Active	45									
Total	....	1,529	50	131	468	8,584	60,088	21,716	152,012	30,300	212,100
Estimate of Skins purchased from Indians...............		....	...	......	......	3,500	24,500	....	....	3,500	24,500
		1,529	50	131	468	12,084	84,588	21,716	152,012	33,800	236,600

Estimate of Sea Otters caught on coast of British Columbia, season 1887, 75 at $60.00... $4,500
do Hair Seals do do 3,500 at 75... 2,615

NOTE.—* indicates number and value of skins seized in Behring Sea.

The decrease in the fur seal catch, notwithstanding the fact that a larger fleet of vessels was engaged in the trade than in 1886, is due to the boisterous weather which prevailed on our shores during the whole sealing season, by reason of which a few vessels and a number of valuable lives were lost. But the principal reason for the decrease in Behring Sea was the uncertain state of affairs with the United States, and the annoyance caused by the seizures of our sealing schooners. As all the facts of these various cases are before your Department, there is no occasion in dwelling on the subject further than to say I sincerely hope, in the interest of this Province, that a speedy settlement may be effected.

CRUSTACEANS.

Lobsters.

I was much disappointed in not receiving the promised shipment of lobsters last November, but I am now satisfied there would have been grave doubts about their successful transport during such inclement weather as we experienced. I feel confident that shipping them in May will not only secure more equable temperature over the whole extent of their journey, but that the fish will also be healthier and in better condition for their journey.

I have from time to time advised your Department about the intended treatment of the lobsters on their arrival here. I examined and took the temperature of a number of places, which, from their surroundings, seem well adapted for the habitat of lobsters, and have no fear of the results when they are planted in these localities. I intend on their arrival to keep the parent fish for a short time in crates for the purpose of observing what effect our sea water has on them. This, with proper care and plenty of food, should be of benefit especially to the weakly ones. When once planted, should they increase as the shad have done, I have no doubt there will be an influx of eastern people to engage in the business.

I notice in the papers that it is the intention of the United States Fish Commission to introduce this shell fish into the waters of the Pacific, a proof that they are also alive to the value of the industry. In the course of correspondence with Mr. Jas. G. Swan, who has been much over the coast in the interests of his Government, I find he approves of my idea of distributing the fish, which he thinks will be giving the parent fish all the advantages that can be wished for them. When the fish are distributed it will be necessary besides passing an Order in Council for their protection, to have a reliable person to watch them at each place. I have already made provision for this detail. Captain Deveraux has promised to guard those that may be deposited in the vicinity of Esquimalt, and other reliable persons promised to give the other places their careful attention. I trust that before the close of another season this most valuable addition to our fisheries will be introduced in the waters of this Province.

Crabs

are very numerous, being found all along the coast. Large shoals are often noticed about copulating time in the shallow water at the heads of deep inlets. There are several varieties of these crustaceans, from the small spider crab to the large king crab, but the kinds generally found are the common crab of the Pacific, the red crab and the rock crab. These varieties resemble the lobster in their habits of feeding on anything they can find, and are very pugnacious. They are larely consumed by the natives, and are exposed for sale in our local markets during their season. But none are canned or exported, owing to the fact that eastern markets are too distant to make trade profitable, and the American markets on the Pacific have a plentiful supply nearer home.

Shrimps and Prawns.

Shrimps are abundant in nearly every harbor where small fish are seined for. The common shrimp is the most numerous, and in size compare favorably with those found in other parts of the Pacific, measuring from 2¼ to 2½ inches. The California shrimps, which are so plentiful near San Francisco, are caught in limited numbers by Italian fishermen and sold in the Victoria markets. They are larger than the common shrimps and measure from 2¾ to 3¾ inches.

Prawns are caught in small seines with shrimps, and when put on the market with them go under one name. Neither shrimps nor prawns are exported, for the same reason as that assigned in the case of crabs, and the local demand is as small as the population is limited.

Oysters.

Our oysters are of small size, and only taken in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand. Owing to this, a great deal of those used to supply home consumption is imported from oyster beds at Olympia. These oysters are considered of better quality and finer flavor than our own, which is attributed to cultivation and care. Sometimes a few of the transplanted eastern oysters are imported from San Francisco. They are of good size and look healthy, but are not deemed as good as those taken fresh from the Atlantic. We have a number of defined beds on this coast, but for want of proper care and attention, they have deteriorated and are now almost worthless.

Two leases for oyster beds were granted to parties in this Province, viz.:—One to the Mud Bay Oyster Company and the other to A. W. McLellan, Victoria Arm. I am informed that, it is the intention of the former company to clear the beds and stock them with eastern oysters during the coming season. Mr. McLellan imported a lot of Atlantic oysters to stock the Victoria Arm, and I have written him several times for a report which he promised, but so far he has neglected to send it. I understand, however, that the venture was not a success; the location being found unsuitable, the "spat" perished.

Clams.

These are plentiful and of great variety. They are extensively used by the natives and the white population for soups and chowder; a supply being always on hand at the local markets in their season. The varieties commonly in use are the quahang, the little neck clam. The giant clam are also found in limited numbers, but like many others are only used for bait. A few cases of clams were canned as shown by former reports but this trade was abandoned, owing, I presume, to low prices and the difficulty of finding markets for then.

FISH-WAYS.

So far, no fish-ways have been built in British Columbia. The dam on Nicola River was completed before the fish-way model arrived, and after it came I was so busy in the office that being alone I could not spare the time to visit the localities mentioned in last year's report. While on a journey to the interior, during the summer I remained over at Spence's Bridge intending to visit the Nicola dam sixty miles distant; but was unable to obtain a conveyance and had to abandon the trip. In the course of a conversation with Mr. Semlin, M.P.P., in reference to the Bonaparte, he stated that the fish-way over the falls on that stream was of the utmost importance.

I have received a number of communications from parties in Victoria respecting the construction of a fish-way on Mill Creek, to enable trout to ascend from the Sanich Arm to Shawnigan Lake; and as I mentioned in my report for 1886, the Stare and Nanaimo Rivers are also in want of fish-ways.

FISH CULTURE.

I have already given my views anent the hatchery in my annual report on that institution, and am pleased with the favorable progress it has made since its establishment. With regard to the building of another hatchery on the Fraser River I would say if your Department deems it necessary to further supplement the supply by artificial stocking, the location for another hatchery should be chosen on the Harrison or Thompson Rivers. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, facilities for getting material to these places have increased, and from experience gained in building the present hatchery, I have no doubt a great saving might be effected when constructing another.

The opinion exists in the minds of several persons that, the early run of *Quinnat* salmon which find their way into the interior spawn before September or October, and that, while their eggs are in the first stages of incubation, the rids are visited by later runs of *Saw-quaïs* and *cohoes* which turn up the semi-hatched eggs and thus cause their destruction. I think it would be a good suggestion to appoint a competent man residing at the head waters of the Fraser and in the neighborhood of the upper spawning beds, to keep a diary of the dates of early spawning and other memoranda relative to this matter, so that reliable information may be had of what is now only a subject of conjecture. This could be done at a trifling outlay and might prove of incalculable value.

PROTECTION.

The close seasons as well as the weekly close time were generally well observed in districts where guardians are employed. The cannery owners on the Fraser as a rule are anxious that these regulations be enforced. It is therefore on account of the men employed and outside fishermen that fines have occasionally to be imposed. Mill owners and manufacturers who know the law and its requirements do not give cause for complaint, and whenever any infraction of the regulations is reported, I invariably find the offence to have been committed through ignorance, by some one new in the business.

I am informed by *Mr. McNab*, guardian on the Nasse and Skeena Rivers, that all the cannery managers, with only one exception, gave him their co-operation and assistance in having the law enforced at these out-of-the-way places. In this he considers himself fortunate, as it is a part of the country where the facilities for bringing offenders to justice are very scant. The exception was Mr. John Cuthbert, manager of the Balmoral cannery, who, for a time, refused to pay the license fee and did more to foster than to allay the discontent among Indian fishermen.

Guardian Guillod, of Alberni, reports that the natives fished very little for salmon on the river, having procured a plentiful supply of fish from the ocean. The only firm engaged in the business was the Barclay Sound Fishing Company, and the regulations were well observed.

Guardian Berkely, of Comox, reports that the Indian were peaceable and that they respected the regulations in regard to weekly closing time and the opening of weirs.

Guardian York, of Nanaimo River, states that the natives strictly conformed to the law and succeeded in securing a sufficient supply of *Quinnat* salmon for their winter's use.

Guardian Raymond, of Shawnigan Lake, informs me that the close season and weekly close time were observed. Angling is in the ascendant, owing to the large number of tourists who find their way here by the Island Railway striking the lake. No complaints of illegal netting or using giant powder were made.

Guardian Healey, of Sooke Lake, states that the regulations were fairly observed and that he stopped Indians from killing *hone* and *quallock* salmon on the Gold Stream which they were in the habit of leaving on the banks to the great annoyance of settlers.

Guardian Keil, of Sooke River and Harbor, says salmon had a fair chance to ascend the river, the law having been well enforced. Should the high price of salmon continue the probabilities are that, the coming season will see a large addition to the number of people now engaged in this business. This will necessitate an addition to the number of guardians, especially along the coast. Two men are insufficient on the Fraser; but with a small steamer the necessity for employing a larger force would be obviated and prove more economical in the long run. In addition to the above it will be absolutely necessary to have a guardian at Okanagan Lake to protect the fisheries of the surrounding district, also one at River's Inlet to look after the coast there down to Alert Bay.

IMMIGRATION.

Just now Crofter immigration is engaging the attention of some public men in Great Britain and leading to a great deal of discussion in the press not only of Great Britain and British Columbia but of all the Provinces generally. How much these people would improve their condition by settling in British Columbia as fishermen, I will not assume the responsibility of predicting; but I may say the fisheries of this Province, when developed, will support a large number of people. This discussion of the Crofter question has evidently drawn the attention of a number of our own eastern fishermen to this industry and I not only receive letters of enquiry but am often called upon for information by leading men in the business from the east. I cannot therefore too strongly urge upon your Department the necessity of making energetic efforts to prospect and obtain reliable information in regard to our deep sea fishing as may be servicable to people wishing to engage in this industry.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MOWAT,
Inspector of Fisheries for B. C.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN McNAB, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE SKEENA AND NAASE RIVERS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 15th September, 1887.

THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries, British Columbia.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I proceeded to Skeena River *via* Victoria, which place I left on the third day of June on steamer "Maud," and reached the Skeena *via* Port Simpson on the 8th of June. I found four canneries in operation, viz.: The Inverness Packing Co., B. Stapleton, Manager; The Skeena, R. Cunningham, Manager; The British American, Gus. Holmes, Manager, and the Windsor Packing Co., at Aberdeen, W. H. Dempster, Manager. The Balmoral Packing Co., John Cuthbert, Manager, did not commence until three weeks later. The first named companies had commenced fishing about the 25th May, and their operations were conducted at a heavy loss to the proprietors until after the 10th of June, it being that date before the salmon were taken in sufficient numbers to pay current expenses. The salmon they were then taking were magnificent specimens of the spring run, ranging from 25 to 45 lbs. and upwards. The smallness of the early catch was, perhaps, owing more to high water in the river and obstructions caused by snags and *debris*, which are most destructive to nets, than to any scarcity of fish. Upon enquiry I found that the experience of this season was but a repetition of that of many others, and that the several attempts which had been made by managers of canneries to agree on a certain date early in June before which no fish would be taken proved abortive, and from consultation with cannery managers on the Skeena I can state they would unanimously receive as a boon any regulation prohibiting the taking of salmon on that stream before the first of June; some would even prefer a later date. The first Monday in June would be an acceptable date to all concerned. It is unnecessary for me to add a word about the benefit and importance of allowing a large aggregate number of these magnificent fish, the catching of which has always resulted in financial loss, to reach their spawning places unobstructed. I would also suggest that in lieu of the present system of licenses, a tax of 1½ cent per case of 48 lbs., and 8 cents per barrel of 200 lbs., be imposed. This suggestion is made more particularly in reference to the Skeena and Naase Rivers where salmon are caught almost exclusively by Indians, many of whom fish by contract, receiving so much per fish. One cannery, the Balmoral, so secured their whole pack, and the probability is that next season a large portion of the pack on the Skeena will be so caught. Now, under the present system, a difficulty arises in the fact that Indians fishing in a boat on which a license has been paid, may receive fish illegally caught from boats or canoes that fish occasionally in the more remote and distant parts of the river, and deliver them at the canneries as being of their own catch. In a large and rapid river like the Skeena where more than half the fish are caught at night over a distance exceeding 30 miles, the difficulty of preventing illegal fishing by Indians using their own canoes is apparent.

The change which I suggest would render it immeterial by whom the fish were caught, provided the nets were fished according to law. The pack on the Skeena this year will aggregate in the neighborhood of 60,000 cases. The fish were all caught in drift nets; applications for stake and anchor net licenses were made by two parties which I did not consider advisable to grant. There are but few places on the river suitable for such nets, and to secure the most good to the greatest number it is better that fishing on the Skeena be as at present confined to drift nets. If, however, it should be deemed advisable to grant privileges of fishing with set nets the river should be mapped and all available positions numbered and the privilege of setting nets thereon let by tender annually.

I visited the Naase River in the early part of July. No cannery was in operation there this season—Mr. Green was salting at Naas harbor. His pack will be upwards of 1,200 barrels. The cannery premises at the harbor have been purchased by Mr. McLennan, who intends having it refitted in the most approved style and operated next season.

I visited Smith and River Inlet and Alert Bay, in August. At the first two places, I am sorry to say, the season's work resulted in a comparative failure. In Alert Bay the pack, although not large, is remunerative; the fish having been caught in seines at a small cost.

When on the coast I endeavored to obtain all the information possible in reference to the sea fisheries; especially in regard to the grey and the the so-called black cod. The result of my enquiries may be briefly summed up as follows:—Both species can be caught with proper appliances in most of the sounds and bays of the coasts and islands. Nothing definite is known about their habits or favorite haunts at different seasons of the year. I may here mention that I saw and handled two cod of the Atlantic or true cod caught in one of Mr. Cunningham's nets while drifting for salmon in Telegraph Passage inside of Kennedy's Island, near the mouth of the Skeena, about the first of July. Mr. Stapleton, manager of the Inverness packing Company, on the North Pass, told me he had also seen cod brought ashore in his boats which had been caught at the entrance to the North Pass. On my way home at Alert Bay, while taking salmon on board at Spencer's wharf, a fine grey cod was caught from the side of the ship and as we had it for breakfast next morning I can vouch for its excellent quality.

Halibut are to be found over the whole extent of coast between Skeena and Port Simpson in great quantities. On this section of the coast, marine vegetation is very luxuriant, affording shelter and food for small bait fish; mussel beds are very extensive. The shores are generally smooth, with good marginal sand and gravel beaches, favorable for landing and curing fish, and all the conditions exist here that are found in the vicinity of the most prolific fishing grounds on the Atlantic coast. If good cod-banks are not found within easy reach of this section of coast, I would ascribe it to the immense number of voracious dog-fish which invest every bay and inlet on, the whole coast the province, and whenever they strike inshore in large numbers they drive the cod into deep water.

Much I think might be done toward solving the problem of the value of sea fisheries in British Columbia by a competent party with a steam schooner devoting a whole summer to the work.

Another matter which I consider of great importance and to which I beg to draw your attention is that of the Oolachan fisheries at the Nasse River. Few persons, I think have any conception of the quantities of these fish which are destroyed in yearly increasing numbers, for the sake of their oil which is highly esteemed by the Indians as an article of diet. I am aware that there are difficulties in the way, as the Indians are jealous of any interference with what they consider their exclusive rights; still, I found them amenable to reason when dealt with in a proper manner, and by using judicious measures, the enormous waste that is now going on under the present method of extracting oil might be rendered less and its value greatly increased. In justice to the loyal Indians of the Nasse and Skeena Rivers, American Indians from Alaska should also be prohibited from participating in the Oolachan fishing at the Naas, as they are in the habit of doing in yearly increasing numbers. The more intelligent of our Indians on our northern coast complain, and with reason, that while they are expected to comply with the laws of the country, as regards fish and game: "Boston" Indians who are not subject to our laws, are allowed to share their most valued privileges. This view of the case has been taken advantage of by individuals interested in promoting from Metlahkatla the exodus of the Indians who have been led to believe that by becoming subjects of the United States they will gain all the benefits of American citizens without forfeiting any of their former rights in this Province. Oolachans when cured and smoked I consider much superior to the Bay of Fundy herring, and they are certainly a much superior fish to the smelts of the eastern Provinces. From the first to the fifteenth of March is the time when they are found in greater number.

I am Sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN McNAB,
Fishery Guardian.

REPORT OF MR. W. H. LOMAS, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE COWICHAN AND TRIBUTARIES.

QUAMICHAW, B.C., 31st December, 1887.

THOMAS MOWAT, Esq.,
Inspector of fisheries, British Columbia.

SIR,—I beg to report for your information, that during the past season, I frequently visited the Indian weirs on the Cowichan and Chemainus Rivers and found that better attention was paid to the rules of opening the same than formerly. During the spring large shoals of "salmon fry" were noticed in the Cowichan. These the Indians believe to be the growth of the eyed ova placed there, as they say they differ in looks and habits from the fry formerly seen. Trout fishing was very good in the upper reaches of the river, especially near Cowichan Lake; but lower down there was a great falling off from previous years, and near the mouth no sport at all can now be had. The spring salmon came into the bay in August, but owing to the low state of the river, very few attempted to go up, and soon afterwards fishermen arrived from the Fraser River canneries who commenced to fish with three seines. They were very succesful, and in about six weeks took about 40,000 salmon, most of which were forwarded in scows towed by steamer "May Queen" to the Fraser. Of course a good deal of this success is due to the fact that the river was so low the fish were compelled to stay in the bay, in proof of which I may say that within forty-eight hours of the first rise of the river, all the best kinds of salmon had gone up, and fishermen who had taken out gill net licenses could only catch dog-salmon.

With regard to trout, I may say that in Shawnigan Lake they began spawning about the first of October. In the creeks near by they are just beginning, and in the Cowichan Lake they do not spawn till March.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS.
Fishery Guardian.

REPORT OF MR. CHAS. F. GREEN, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE FRASER RIVER.

LADNER'S LANDING, 8th December, 1887.

THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries, B. C.

SIR,—In compliance with your request to make a report of the various fisheries under my jurisdiction, I beg to state that the salmon canneries here had a much better catch this season than during the corresponding year of 1883, which none of the people interested seem able to account for, and which rather upsets the four year theory. I may also state that the fish caught by them have been well taken care of, and I am satisfied that none but good, clean, fresh fish were packed by any cannery in this district. Being among them every day, I have had every opportunity of seeing the fish, I also find the cannery proprietors willing to abide by the regulations, and anxious to render me all the assistance in their power to enable me to make fishermen conform to said regulations.

Since you wish to have my opinion about the question of fishing at the mouth of the river being detrimental to the general interest, I may state that, I consider that, to a certain extent, fish are prevented from coming into the river through over fishing, caused by the fishermen being allowed to go too far outside the mouth, some going even as far as the lightship (a distance of 4 or 5 miles from land). And during low tides as there is only a limited amount of water in the various channels, the great portion of the boats fishing there must certainly prevent fish from getting inside. As at least 250 boats are stationed at the mouth and Canoe Pass during the fishing season, my theory for this is the fact that many *saw-quat* salmon were caught as late as October, which is a very unusual fact in the Fraser River. I would therefore suggest as a partial remedy that, in future only a limited number of licenses be issued, and that no cannery be allowed more than 40 boats, contract or otherwise, which would materially tend to diminish the number of boats in my district. I would also recommend that licenses be denied to parties hailing from Columbia River, as they are no benefit to the country and as a rule require more watching than men belonging tot he place, as they are not accustomed to our rules and regulations.

I would moreover suggest, for the better protection of the fishery interests on the Fraser River, that a small but suitable steamboat be placed thereon for the advantage of fishery guardians, as during the fishing season the current down the river is so strong that it is hard work to get about in a row boat against it, and should the water be rough, it becomes almost impossible and unsafe to be out. As I am not allowed any help, I have to use a small row boat. The cannery proprietors are very obliging in the matter of allowing me to go about in their tug boats, but should a steamer be provided by the Department, it would be very useful, especially during the weekly close time.

It seems a great waste that so many tons of offals should have been thrown into the river, where it only does harm, as it could be utilized not only for the oil, but for its value as a fertilizer. I have no doubt but were a company to take hold of this business it could be made to pay well during the fishing season, as the seven canneries of this district are all within six or seven miles distance from one another, and the offal could, I believe, be had for the taking away.

In conclusion I may state that I had only two breaches of the weekly close time to deal with, which is a very good showing, considering the number of fishermen employed in this district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS F. GREEN,
Fishery Guardian.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN BUIE, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE FRASER RIVER.

THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

SIR,—In compliance with your request for a report on the fishing of the Fraser River, I beg to submit the following:—

Salmon fishing was engaged in during the past season with more than usual vigor and a greater number of boats and nets employed than in former years. The canneries were kept running until very late; instead of closing down during the latter part of August or the first of September, as usual. This was due to the fact that the run this year extended into September and October or until nature forced the fish to seek their spawning beds. The run of spring or *Quinnat* salmon was an average one, but the *cohoes* were almost a failure. You will see, however, from the appended synopsis of the packs on the Fraser since 1876, that the number of cases put up this year is only exceeded by the seasons of 1881 and 1882. You will also notice that the average packs for each cannery during these season's support the theory of the fourth year periodical run, viz., two large succeeded by two small runs. The season of 1886, however, was an exception and quite a break in the usual order, notwithstanding that the canners used more than ordinary efforts to put up a large pack. It will also appear that the season of 1887 again reversed the rule, but happily in another direction; and instead of an average pack of from six to eight thousand cases, it is nearly eleven thousand.

Very few persons have any idea of the amount of salmon yearly taken out of the Fraser. This season, the canneries put up 6,182,688 one pound tins. In preparing the fish for canning, at least one quarter of the weight of fresh salmon is lost; adding this it will be found that canners used 8,243,584 lbs. of fresh salmon. The salmon used for the freezers, sent away in ice, sold by local dealers and consumed by the white population along the river, amounted to 1,481,000 lbs. The consumption by natives along the Fraser and in the interior must amount to some millions of pounds; salmon being one of their principal articles of diet, I think I am well within the mark when I say that, the Indian consumption, together with the 9,674,584 lbs. taken by the whites, will make the total catch on the Fraser River alone 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 lbs. Imagine a train of twenty cars with 20,000 lbs. in each car leaving the Fraser every morning, including Sundays, for a whole month! Comment is unnecessary.

This year, for the first time, it became possible to get a correct estimate of the number of boats fishing during the season, and I find that the 12 canneries took out licenses for 358 boats. Licenses were also granted. to 109 outside boats, making a total of 467 nets dragging the Fraser day and night. Next season I think there will be a large increase in this number if the thing is permitted; but, in my opinion, it is about time that some limit should be placed on the number of nets allowed in this river, and I think the Fisheries Department cannot too soon take this matter into serious consideration.

In referring to the protective service on this river I must say I found the cannerymen willing to comply with all the requirements of the Fisheries Act, and when any of their boats were found tresspassing I am satisfied it was without their knowledge or consent. But where such a large number of boats is engaged, and nearly all manned by natives, whose only idea of wrong is being caught at it, I think you cannot help agreeing with me that something more efficient than two guardians in rowboats is required during the fishing season. In this connection let me remind you that taking both arms of the river there are over 70 miles of fishing grounds to be looked after, as well as an indefinite distance above tidal water.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BUIE,
Fishery Guardian.

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, cases of 48 lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Halibut, fresh, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.
Fraser River.								
Lulu Island	Phœnix Canning Co	5	22000	9000	......	10000	......	......
Annieville	British Columbia Packing Co.	......	25000	10000	......	10600	......	......
Canoe Pass	British America do	3	23000	11000	......	9000	......	......
do	Wellington do	10	14400	11500	......	10000	......	......
Ladner's Landing	Harlock & Co	......	16000	6500	......	4000	......	......
do	E. A. Wadham	......	20000	9850	......	3000	......	......
do	Delta Canning Co	5	30000	10324	......	5000	......	......
Dease Island	Finlay, Durham & Brodie.	......	15000	6915	......	5000	......	......
Lion Island	Ewan & Co	......	40000	23000	......	20000	......	......
Sapperton	.aidlaw & Co	5	21600	10324	......	4000	......	......
Coquitlam	Bon Accord Fishing Co	5	25000	12525	......	10000	......	......
Richmond	J. H. Todd & Son	......	20000	10150	......	3000	......	......
New Westminster	W. H. Vianen	37½	350000	......	600	50000	......	6000
do	D. W. Port & Co.	......	410000	......	......	16000	......	......
do	E. Hooker	......	......	......	20000	......	......	......
Port Haney	Fraser River Freezing Co.	5	300000	......	......	5000	......	......
Consumption by residents on the Fraser River and tributaries not otherwise mentioned (estimated)		200	150000	......	......	......	......	......
Skeena River.								
Port Essington	Skeena Packing Co	76½	42000	13548	......	......	......	......
Inverness	Inverness do	......	40000	11729	......	......	......	......
Balmoral	Balmoral do	......	35000	8350	......	......	......	......
Port Essington	British America Packing Co	17	45000	12965	......	......	......	......
Aberdeen	Windsor Canning Co	200	48000	12000	......	......	......	......
River's Inlet.								
River's Inlet	River's Inlet Canning Co	8	35000	7023	......	......	......	......
do	Whannock Packing Co.	......	20000	4180	......	......	......	......
do	Frederick Kaye	380	10000	......	......	......	......	......
do	Hans Helgeson	389	10000	......	......	......	......	......
do	Hall & Goepel	300	2000	......	......	......	......	......
Naas River.								
Naas River	A. E. Green	1146	50000	......	......	......	......	8000
do	Edward Donohue.	275	5000	......	......	......	......	......
Alert Bay.								
Alert Bay	Alert Bay Packing Co	50	25000	4200	......	......	......	......
Alberni	Frank McQuillan	400	3000	......	......	......	......	......
do	Vancouver Oil Co	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Skidegate	Skidegate Oil Co.	......	......	......	......	......	10000	......

in the Province of **British Columbia,** for the Year 1887.

Herring, smoked, lbs.	Assorted Fish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Oolachans, fresh, lbs.	Oolachans, salted, barrels.	Oolachans, smoked, boxes.	Fur Seal Skins, No.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Sea Otter Skins, No.	Oils.			Where Marketed.
									Oolachan Oil, gallons.	Dogfish Oil, refined, gallons.	Dogfish, Seal and Porpoise Oil, gallons.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Salmon, in cans — United Kingdom, Australia, United States, Eastern Canada, and local. Salmon, in barrels—United Kingdom, Australia, Honolulu, and Eastern Canada. Salmon, in ice and frozen—United States and Canada.
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....	2000	20000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
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....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Oils, refined—United States and Canada.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10000	....	
....	5000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30000	....	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, cases of 48 lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Halibut, fresh, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.
Kitloupe River	Harrison & McAllister	357	5000					
Smith's Inlet	Queshella Packing Co	325	4000					
Victoria	George Vienna	15	41600		2000	20000	50000	15600
do	G. Tollick		35000		550	15000	55000	12900
do	E. Brown	10	14000		500	6000	16000	8000
do	Joseph Brown				5000			
do	John Vaio	10	16000		400	5000	18000	6000
do	Guttman & Frank							
do	Charles Spring							
Fish sold by hawkers at Victoria, Nanaimo, Cowichan, Comox, Alberni, and other places on Vancouver, and Islands in the Strait (estimated)		200	150000		2000	10000	200000	100000
Vancouver	R. V. Winch	15	28000			5000	10000	10000
do	Wright, Williams & Co.	10	27000			3000	2000	12000
do	R. Spence							
Fish sold by hawkers at Vancouver, Moodyville and Port Moody (estimated)			55000			25000	25000	28000
Oils bought by merchants, loggers and mill-owners from Indians and others in the Province (estimated)								
British Columbia marine fur fisheries								
Totals		4459	2226600	204083	31050	249000	386000	205600

ADD—Estimated value of salmon and other fish consumed by Chinese and others on Canadian Pacific Railway, and other places on Mainland $100,000

NOTE.—Assorted or mixed fish consists of:—Codfish, "teshquaw," rockfish, soles, flounders, skate, smelts, whiting, shad, perch and "skil."

in the Province of **British Columbia,** &c.—*Continued.*

Herring, smoked, lbs.	Assorted Fish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Oolachans, fresh, lbs.	Oolachans, salted, barrels.	Oolachans, smoked, boxes.	Fur Seal Skins, No.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Sea Otter Skins, No.	OILS.			WHERE MARKETED.
									Oolachan Oil, gallons.	Dogfish Oil, refined, gallons.	Dogfish, Seal and Porpoise Oil, gallons.	
				20	40							Oils, crude—Home consumption.
2500	77000	1000	5000	20	20				30	500		
2000	60000	1100	6000	30	20							
400	26500	600	2000	10	10							
600	20000	800	1500	10	10							
										12000		
										15000		
5000	400000	25000	5000	25	200							
	32000											
	15000											
	2000											
	62500	2000										
									300		40000	
						33800	3500	75				Furs—United Kingdom, United States and Canada.
14500	712000	55500	25500	115	360	33800	3500	75	340	67500	40000	

Estimate of Shell-fish for the Province :—

Native oysters	$3,500	
Crabs, prawns and shrimps	4,500	
Clams and other shell-fish	3,500	
		$11,500
Sardines and anchovies	2,000	
Isinglass	5,000	
		7,000
		$18,500

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

NAME OF PLACE.	NAME OF FITTER OUT.	VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.	
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.
Fraser River.				$			$
Lulu Island	Phœnix Canning Co					26	750
Annieville	British Columbia Packing Co					29	850
Canoe Pass	British America Packing Co	1	30	3000	8	27	800
do	Wellington Packing Co	1	13	2500	3	36	1440
Ladner's Landing	Harlock & Co					30	1200
do	B A. Wadham					33	1320
do	Delta Canning Co	1	15	2000	3	40	1600
Deas Island	Finlay, Durham & Brodie	1	15	2500	3	20	500
Lion Island	Ewan & Co	2	70	11000	10	39	1560
Sapperton	Laidlaw & Co					40	1600
Coquitlam	Bon Accord Fishing Co					28	1000
Richmond	I H Todd & Son					29	1160
New Westminster	W. H. Vianen					7	250
do	D. W. Port & Co					6	240
do	E. Hosker					2	80
Port Haney	Fraser River Freezing Co					8	320
Skeena River.							
Port Essington	Skeena Packing Co					35	1400
Inverness	Inverness Packing Co	1	10	2000	3	40	1600
Balmoral	Balmoral Packing Co					32	800
Port Essington	British America Packing Co					43	1720
Aberdeen	Windsor Canning Co					37	1295
River's Inlet.							
River's Inlet	River's Inlet Canning Co	2	26	5000	6	30	1200
do	Whannock Packing Co	1	10	2000	3	22	880
do	Frederick Kaye					7	280
do	Hans Helgeson					7	245
do	Hall & Goepel	1	40	300	5	3	120
Naas River.							
Naas River	A. B. Green					18	400
do	Edward Donohue					3	120
Alert Bay.							
Alert Bay	Alert Bay Packing Co					2	70
Alberni	Frank McQuillan					2	80
do	Vancouver Oil Co					1	100
Skidegate	Skidegate Oil Co					‡50 2	1000 80

‡ Canoes.

ets, &c., in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1887.

Flat Boats.				Nets and Seines.													Remarks.
				Salmon Nets.			Salmon Seines.		Herring Seines.			Fish Seines.					
No.	Value.	No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.			
	$					$		$			$			$			
1	100	100	80	35	20000	2500	1	400	......	......	......	......	......	......			
2	200	120	120	40	24000	3000	2	900	......	......	......	......	......	......			
2	200	120	120	40	24000	3000	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......			
4	400	144	150	40	24000	4000	2	900	......	......	......	......	......	......			
2	200	120	120	30	18000	3000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
4	300	132	125	40	12000	4000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
3	450	132	140	100	32000	5610	1	400	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	50	80	65	32	9600	3200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
9	2000	150	200	100	45000	10000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
4	600	132	140	99	31680	5610	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
4	400	120	90	54	14000	3800	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	100	125	125	40	12000	4000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	800	30	3	20	5000	1300	1	400	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	20	5	10	2500	1000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	300	4	2	3	750	400	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	50	20	5	12	4320	1200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
3	300	100	160	41	9000	3280	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
2	500	160	150	90	22500	11250	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	250	64	50	32	9600	3200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
2	600	140	160	43	12000	3600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
2	150	74	150	74	25000	9000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	50	120	150	35	20000	3000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
2	200	90	90	35	16800	4375	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	16	7	15	3750	1875	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	14	6	7	1500	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	5	2	4	1200	500	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
3	250	36	20	19	5940	1250	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	6	1	4	1200	400	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
1	75	9	40	......	......	......	2	800	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	4	2	3	900	300	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	250	200	1	80	125			
2	300	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	400	800			Fish caught by natives.

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

Name of Place.	Name of Fitter Out.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.	
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.
				$			$
Kitloupe River	Harrison & McAllister	.....	....	....	.....	7	300
Smith's Inlet	Queshella Packing Co.	.....	....	....	.....	7	245
Victoria	George Vienna	.....	....	....	.....	4	160
do	G. Tollick	.....	....	....	.....	2	200
do	E. Brown	.....	....	....	.....	2	200
do	Joseph Brown	.....	....	....	.....	2	200
do	John Vaio	.....	....	....	.....	3	250
do	Guttman & Frank	.....	....	....	.....	2	150
do	Charles Spring	.....	....	....	.....	2	150
Number of boats licensed to individual fishermen		.....	....	....	.....	116	5800
British Columbia Marine Fur Fisheries		*18	1061	54000	75	50	5000
do	do	4	270	28000		‡131	5240
Sloops granted permits by Victoria Customs, engaged in the fish and oil trade		†17	115	10500	35	10	200
Various craft not otherwise mentioned (estimate)		†40	200	12000	80	100	4000
Total Steamers		15	1875	137500	229	991 ‡181	48155
do Schooners		18					
do Sloops		57					

* Schooners. † Sloops. ‡ Canoes.

Nets, &c., in the Province of British Columbia, &c.—*Concluded.*

Flat Boats.				Nets and Seines.											Remarks.
				Salmon Nets.			Salmon Seines.		Herring Seines.			Fish Seines.			
No.	Value.	No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	
	$					$		$			$			$	
1	100	12	3	10	2600	1000	....	......	...	......	......	......	.....	....	
1	300	7	7	7	875	700	1	400	......	......	.....	......	......	....	
.....	....	8	4	......	....	....	......	.....	.....	....	.....	2	160	800	
......	....	6	2	.....	....	....	......	.....	1	150	200	1	70	400	
.....	....	6	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	300	400	1	80	400	
.....	....	6	2	.....	....	....	......	...	1	150	100	1	80	200	
......	....	9	3	......	....	....	1	300	2	300	200	......	.....	....	
......	....	3	2	.....	....	....	......	......	......	......	.....	1	200	400	
......	....	3	2	......	....	....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	1	200	400	
15	2500	375	....	240	72000	25000	8	3200	3	450	600	6	1200	2400	
.....	....	173	....	....	....	....	......	.....	......	......	.....	......	.....	....	
......	....	‖295	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	.....	....	......	....	
......	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	.....	10	1500	2000	17	3400	6800	
20	3000	100	25	25	7500	2500	......	......	20	3000	4000	20	2500	6500	
96	14725	3095 ‖295	2535	1379	491215	127450	19	7700	41	6100	7700	53	8370	19225	

‖ Native hunters.

SCHEDULE of the Salmon pack on the Fraser River, from 1876 to 1887.

Year.	Number of Canneries.	Number of Cases.	Average to each Cannery.	Remarks.
1876	3	9,847	3,282	The appliances for canning were crude and undeveloped this year.
1877	5	64,300	12,860	
1878	8	103,018	12,877	
1879	7	52,573	7,510	
1880	7	42,155	6,022	
1881	8	142,516	17,814	
1882	11	200,204	18,200	Canneries ran out of tin and had to close in middle of season.
1883	12	105,700	8,808	
1884	6	38,407	6,401	
1885	6	89,617	14,936	
1886	11	99,137	9,012	Made extensive preparations, but fish failed.
1887	12	128,806	10,734	
		1,076,280		Cases, being the pack of the Fraser during the last 12 years.

JOHN BUIE,
Fishery Guardian.

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1887.

Kinds.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			$ cts	$ cts.
Salmon, preserved	Cans.	9,795,984	0 12	1,175,518 08
do fresh	Lbs,	2,226,600	0 10	222,660 00
do smoked	"	31,050	0 16	4,968 00
do salted	Brls.	4,459	12 00	53,508 00
Sturgeon, fresh	Lbs.	249,000	0 06	14,940 00
Halibut do	"	386,000	0 10	38,600 00
Herring do	"	205,600	0 03	6,168 00
do smoked	"	14,500	0 10	1,450 00
Assorted and Mixed Fish	"	712,000	0 05	35,600 00
Trout, fresh	"	55,500	0 10	5,550 00
Oolachans, fresh	"	25,500	0 06	1,530 00
do salted	Brls.	115	12 00	1,380 00
do smoked	Boxes.	350	2 00	700 00
Fur Seal Skins	No.	33,800	7 00	236,600 00
Hair do	"	3,500	0 75	2,625 00
Sea Otter Skins	"	75	60 00	4,500 00
Oil, Oolachan	Galls.	340	1 00	340 00
do dog fish, refined	"	67,500	0 50	33,750 00
do mixed	"	40,000	0 40	16,000 00
Estimated value of fish consumed in Province				160,000 00
Estimate shell fish, sardines and anchovies				18,500 00
Total				1,974,887 08
Estimate consumption by Indians—				
Salmon	$2,732,500 00			
Halibut	190,000 00			
Sturgeon and other fish	260,000 00			
Fish Oils	75,000 00			
				3,257,500 00
Grand Total, approximate yield, 1887				5,232,387 08

Number and Value of Vessels, Nets, &c., employed in the different Fisheries of the Province of British Columbia, during the Year 1887.

Number	Vessels, Nets, &c.	—	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
90	Schooners, steamers and sloops		137,500 00
991	Fishing boats		41,915 00
181	Cedar canoes		6,240 00
96	Flat boats and scows		14,725 00
1,379	Salmon nets, 491,215 yds.		127,450 00
19	do seines		7,700 00
41	Herring do		7,700 00
53	Fish do		19,225 00
			362,455 00
20	Canneries, estimated value	360,000 00	
2	Oil factories	15,000 00	
	Various salting stations	20,000 00	
2	Fish-freezing establishments	10,000 00	
			405,000 00
	Total		767,455 00

Sailors	229
Fishermen	3,095
Native Hunters	295
Shoremen	2,535
Total	6,154

THOS. MOWAT,
Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia

APPENDIX No. 8.

ONTARIO.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1887.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Brls.	1,144	1,064	1,083	759
do fresh	Lbs.	336,150	393,360	630,560	505,360
Trout	Brls.	2,150	1,703	1,366	1,506
do	Lbs.	215,500	570,974	568,954	401,801
Pickerel	"	10,800	83,000	152,988	69,100
Sturgeon	"	400	41,500	41,480	120,960
Fish used for local consumption	"	....	....	77,625	67,261
Totals in lbs	......	1,223,650	1,642,234	1,961,407	1,617,482
Value	$	77,790	111,871 72	134,033 15	116,680 33

Overseer James Dickson's division comprises that portion of Lake Superior extending from Pigeon River to Slate Island. He reports having issued fifty boat and six pound net licenses. One of the latter was not fished; a second met with poor success, but the other four yielded ample returns to their owners. Gill net fishing shows an improvement owing to better outfits being used. Fall fishing in Thunder Bay was not equal to that of the previous season. Mr. Dickson claims that this bay is not a regular fishing resort, but is composed of spawning grounds, where a small run of whitefish repair in November, remaining all winter, when they return to deep water. He considers it of vital importance that these grounds should receive special protection, but it might prove difficult to educate fishermen to the belief that such regulations were made for their ultimate benefit. Generally speaking the season's fishing was equal to that of 1886. Still, the division of Lake Superior, taken as a whole shows a falling off of over 300,000 lbs. of fish. A single violation of the law came to the notice of the overseer; the party was convicted and fined $5.

Overseer Jos. Wilson's district extends from Slate Island, on Lake Superior, to Collin's Inlet, on Georgian Bay. He reports average fishing on Lake Superior, but a considerable falling off in the catch of Georgian Bay, especially whitefish. So long as pound nets are as numerous as they are on the American side of St. Mary's River, very little improvement can be expected on the Canadian side. Prices ruled higher in 1886 than in 1887. The close season was fairly well observed in Lake

Superior, most of the fishermen having left before the end of October. The local fishery guardians employed under Overseer Wilson rendered good service during the close season. Guardian Strain captured a boat owned by one Leroy Hill, on the 12th of November, during the close season. He had twenty nets and 400 lbs. of fresh fish on board. The boat and nets were brought to Thessalon and the party fined. Guardian Cameron also seized one boat, six nets and about 200 lbs. of fresh fish, which were placed in charge of the Custom house officer at Killarney. Overseer Wilson visited all the fishing grounds in his division as far as Killarney, but detected no breach of the law. He is however convinced that stringent measures must be resorted to, to check the excessive fishing carried on there. He suggests determining the quantity of nets to each boat as well as the number of boats to each fishing ground; curtailing the number of pound nets, and fixing the distance between each pound net to six miles and allowing none nearer than six miles to the mouth of any river. The demand for sturgeon in the United States markets is increasing rapidly, and these fish will not long stand the present drain without some protection. There should be a close season for them.

MANITOULIN ISLAND DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Brls.	250	965	915	475
do	Lbs.	1,103,932	640,960	684,078	611,876
Trout	"	1,938,194	1,412,660	1,359,440	855,747
do	Brls.	312	480	430	10
Bass	Lbs.			1,316	
Pickerel	"	522,104	264,442	340,747	81,169
Pike	"				690
Sturgeon	"	234,659	477,400	451,575	170,150
Fish used for local consumption	"			2,268	7,391
Coarse fish	"				1,200
Totals in lbs		3,911,319	3,084,462	3,108,424	1,826,083
Value	$	296,551 67	218,476 12	220,102 07	154,737 65

Overseer D. Cameron, who has charge of the fishing grounds around Manitoulin, St. Joseph, Cockburn and Ducks' Islands, reports a large decrease in almost every kind of fish, especially in pickerel and sturgeon, which he attributes to excessive fishing with pound nets in past years. There appears to be a strong feeling among fishermen of this division against pound net fishing. The close season was well observed. The latter end of the year was rough and stormy; in fact no attempts at fishing could have been made with safety during the close season. The local fishery guardians did good work. The total value of this division shows a deficit of $65,000 as compared with last year.

GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Brls.	684	946	491	811
do fresh	Lbs.	350,184	398 000	858,571	1,795,380
Trout	Brls.	938	746	482	948
do	Lbs.	1,386,520	1,712,000	1,505,366	1,743,148
Herrring	Brls.	449	938	472	218
do fresh	Lbs.	....	....	....	1,000
Bass	"	200	1,000	460	17,800
Pickerel	"	78,900	89,000	30,500	28,200
Pike	"	23,320	17,000	10,000	900
Sturgeon	"	2,350	600	2,000	3,015
Coarse fish	"	27,480	39,000	13,000	44,850
Fish used for local consumption	"	7,800	100 000	120,000	60,400
Maskinongé	"	....	500	....	500
Totals in lbs		2,285,592	2,883,100	2,828,837	4,090,593
Value	$	164,189 06	200,890 00	207,648 96	342,739 60

Overseer F. M. G. Fraser has charge of that part of Georgian Bay extending from Parry Sound to Victoria Harbor. The run of July and August whitefish and salmon-trout was heavy. The returns of the catch are certainly undervalued, it being impossible to get reliable information from the fishermen. Very few fishermen confine themselves to the required number of fathoms of nets, and most of them exceed it by two or three thousand fathoms; neither is the five inch mesh strictly adhered to. The bad habit of gutting the fish on the way from the nets is still indulged in, especially at Point au Baril and Byng Inlet. If not put a stop to, this practice cannot fail but prove disastrous to the feeding grounds of whitefish. The close season was fairly well observed on the southern portion of this district, but on the upper part several boats, manned by Manitoulin Indians, were seen fishing. They sell their fish to Killarney dealers, who thereby encourage them to violate the law.

Overseer Samuel Frazer has charge of that part of Georgian Bay extending from Victoria Harbor to Allenwood. Owing to the severity of the winter the ice was late in breaking up on the shoals. This officer visited his district during the spring close season, and thinks that parties respected it because they were compelled to do so. He heard on good authority that large quantities of prohibited fish are shipped by dealers packed between herring or other legal fish. Fish caught during the close season are salted to facilitate their being marketed. Indians, no doubt, abuse their privilege as they can always find purchasers ready to encourage them to break the laws.

Overseer G. S. Miller's division comprises that portion of the south shore of Georgian Bay extending from Allenwood to Colpoy's Bay. He states that the catch of fish was larger than for many years past. This increase is undoubtedly due to improved modes of fishing as well as to the use of small tugs, which afford rapid transit from the fishing grounds to the various markets. The close season was generally well observed, but several fishermen complain of its length and would like to enjoy the privilege of taking salmon-trout after 15th November. The latter part of October was very cold and stormy, causing great loss of nets, &c. The prohibition of pound nets in Georgian Bay is a great benefit to gill net fishing. Large quantities of fish caught in the upper part of Georgian Bay are shipped from Wiarton to United States markets, *via* the Grand Trunk Railway.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Herring	Brls.	6,592	6,912	1,932	5.067
do fresh	Lbs.			320,200	364,809
Whitefish	"	701,750	757,100	557,000	225,600
do	Brls				500
Trout	"				1.250
do	Lbs.	508,100	610,130	270,690	190,100
Bass	"	7,600	9,500	42,600	17,100
Pike	"	500	1,000		
Pickerel	"	198,430	246,900	119,500	171,074
Sturgeon	"	135,032	347,800	378,200	200,713
Fish used for local consumption	"	504,000	496,400	409,800	394,175
Coarse fish	"				7,200
Totals in lbs		3,378,812	4,327,230	2,484,390	1,577,569
Value	$	163,996 40	208,032 40	182,815 20	130,928 97

Overseer J. Shackleton has charge of that portion of the shores of Georgian Bay which extends from Colpoy's Bay to Cape Hurd, and thence on Lake Huron to Stoke's Bay. He reports an increased catch, due to extra exertions on the part of fishermen, and the use of improved appliances. Complaints are made that rubbish, edgings, bark, &c., are left at the water's edge to be eventually carried out into the bay, injuring the fishing and the nets. The close season is very indifferently kept; the stormy weather did more to prevent fishing than anything else.

Overseer R. H. Murray, who has charge of the coast of Lake Huron between Stoke's Bay and Point Clark, reports a decreased catch, especially in whitefish and salmon-trout.

Overseer A. C. McKinnon, whose division extends from Point Clark to Kettle Point, makes no report but the returns show a good catch. Twenty-one pound nets were fished in this division.

Overseer D. McMaster, whose division comprises the River St. Clair and that portion of Lake Huron extending from Sarnia to Kettle Point, again reports a falling off in the catch of fish, as compared with previous years. No definite reason can be ascribed for this deficiency. It certainly was not through want of efforts on the part of fishermen who have lately made rapid strides in the methods of marketing their fish. Prices were better than last year. No transgression of the fishery laws came to this overseer's notice.

RIVER AND LAKE ST. CLAIR DIVISION.

(Including Thames River.)

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	33,800	25,800	21,400	15,800
Trout	"	70,400	107,300	46,800	67.400
Herring	Brls.	725	541	2,066	2,066
do fresh	Lbs.	....	....	288,200	231,200
Maskinongé	"	235	100	355	1,100
Bass	"	60,460	10,250	20,950	12,000
Pike	"	25,490	8,900	8,400	18,200
Pickerel	"	136,400	69,700	85,115	98,800
Sturgeon	"	320	290	4,980	5,800
Coarse fish	"	237,500	145,100	143,657	140,300
Fish used for local consumption	"	89,200	36,000	4,080	2,400
Totals in lbs		798,805	512,040	1,031,937	1,001,200
Value	$	34,878 00	24,072 50	41,202 31	40,864 00

Overseer C. W. Raymond, who attended to the upper part of Lake St. Clair, makes no report.

Overseer A. Quenneville,, whose division comprises a portion of Lake St. Clair, near the mouth of Thames River, again reports little fishing, owing to the numerous pound nets which are set in proximity to his district.

Overseer P. McCarron, of Wallaceburg, and *J. B. Moody*, of Wabuno, who have charge of the Sydenham River and its tributaries, report that fish meet with no obstructions to their spawning grounds. No illegal fishing of any kind was reported.

Overseer T. McQueen, whose division extends from the mouth of Thames River to Lewisville, reports an increase in the yield of its fisheries over 1886. Eighteen of the twenty-three fishing stations were in operation. There was a good run of fish during the month of December, after the fall rains. The close seasons were respected. The information that Jeannette and Baptiste Creeks were barred by seines proved, upon investigation, to be false. A source of annoyance to fishermen is the practice of farmers throwing branches and limbs of trees into the river.

Overseer John Crotty who has charge of the central portion of Thames River, extending from Lewisville to Wardsville, reports poor fishing, owing to high water and the ice remaining so long. Better results are expected for next season.

Overseer P. McCann, who has charge of the upper portion of the Thames River, reports a fair catch. Five parties were fined; one for spearing, three for selling undersized whitefish, and another for using poisonous substances to kill fish. The close seasons were well observed.

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	71,950	31,000	14,500	43,450
Herring	Brls.	1,200	13,680	35,100	....
do fresh	Lbs.	....	....	325,600	378,855
Maskinongé	"	450	1,150	950	1,000
Bass	"	570	....	....	400
Pike	"	7,850	7,500	5,700	4,640
Pickerel	"	8,800	6,500	8,800	15,120
Sturgeon	"	47,000	49,780	85,950	70,000
Coarse fish	"	149,600	4,000	29,500	48,084
Fish used for local consumption	"	15,000	....	....	....
Totals in lbs		541,220	2,836,930	7,491,000	561,549
Value	$	20,025 70	74,333 00	198,992 50	29,284 47

POINT PELEE (MAIN) DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Herring	Brls.	9,118	14,730	lbs. 1,713,995	lbs. 3,394,000
Whitefish	Lbs.	30,842	58,380	25,530	100,686
Bass	"	29,000	48,030	20,685	73,849
Pickerel	"	30,000	37,250	33,785	58,030
Sturgeon	"	47,800	91,260	3,651	39,780
Coarse fish	"	7,400	104,000	186,060	104,670
Totals in lbs		1,968,642	3,284,920	1,963,706	3,771,015
Value	$	54,209 36	91,120 20	96,774 70	191,194 52

Overseer Wm. Prosser, whose division extends from the mouth of Detroit River to the county line of Kent, reports a large improvement in every kind of fish except coarse fish. Whitefish show an increase of 300 per cent. over 1886. The catch of bass, pickerel, herring and sturgeon also largely exceeds that of the previous year. The total value of the fisheries of this division seems larger than it really is, owing to the fact that three million pounds of herring are rated at the uniform price of five cents per pound, while they might not fetch more than one cent per pound when sold in bulk on the spot.

PELEE ISLAND DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Bass	Lbs.	....	42,347	3,575	....
Whitefish	"	45,561	....	2,700	31,800
Herring	Brls.	634	8,863	Lbs. 240,000	Lbs. 105,563
Pickerel	Lbs.	22,483	11,964	6,750	....
Sturgeon	"	166,600	7,290	24,325	12,000
Coarse Fish	"	9,800	27,858	12,200	26,150
Total in lbs.		371,244	1,862,059	289,550	175,013
Value	$	16,787 86	48,773 90	14,417 75	9,286 65

Overseer James Cummins who attends to the fishing grounds around Pelée Island returns a smaller catch than in 1886. Whitefish alone shows an increase over the previous year.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION (EXCLUSIVE OF PELÉE ISLAND AND PELÉE (MAIN) DIVISION.)

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Brls.	....	....	....	8
do	Lbs.	151,400	127,700	113,418	199,420
Trout	"	500	820	700	350
Herring	Brls.	4,003	6,084	....	7,176
do	Lbs.	....	....	1,467,644	1,368,053
Maskinongé	"	2,900	2,000	2,350	3,995
Bass	"	25,260	20,050	13,740	29,990
Pike	"	13,280	17,700	23,600	34,370
Pickerel	"	122,114	635,888	787,124	872,954
Sturgeon	"	101,620	295,715	321,878	557,829
Coarse fish	"	635,800	76,875	72,840	324,055
Fish used for local consumption	"	30,000	49,200	32,400	505,430
Total in lbs		1,882,974	2,147,088	2,836,689	5,333,246
Value	$	66,902 44	102,880 88	151,165 18	230,952 38

Overseer J. McMichael whose division comprises that part of the coast of Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Kent, reports a slight improvement in this year's fishing. Severe storms prevailed at the end of the season which caused much injury to the nets. No violations of the close seasons nor any other abuses came to this officer's notice.

Overseer Alex. McBride, who has charge of that part of the coast fronting on the County of Elgin, reports an increase over the catch of 1886. Two pound-net fishermen were fined for taking undersized whitefish and selling them to London dealers. This will have the effect of checking careless fishing. Notwithstanding the damage done to pound-nets by severe gales, taken as a whole, the season was fairly successful.

Overseer D. Sharp, who has charge of that part of the coast fronting on the County of Norfolk, reports an increased catch of fish. No violations of the close seasons came to this officer's notice.

LAKE ONTARIO DIVISION, INCLUDING NIAGARA RIVER.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	16,600	9,400	21,099	16,313
Trout	"	102,080	181,340	60,416	28,475
Herring	Brls.	6,880	6,014	30	186
* do fresh	"	....	....	1,014,515	1,174,026
Maskinongé	"	135,000	177,000	235,000	132,000
Bass	"	157,562	145,020	144,570	123,890
Pickerel	"	70,750	86,400	59,155	48,124
Pike	"	38,555	181,530	62,090	52,830
Eels	"	15,500	15,375	20,695	14,290
Sturgeon	"	44,440	10,050	39,330	6,610
Coarse fish	"	324,770	189,200	153,013	566,350
Home consumption	"	....	....	1,830	1,000
Totals in lbs		2,281,217	2,147,115	1,817,718	2,143,108
Value	$	80,358 97	83,298 15	94,471 49	101,107 68

* Including Ciscoes.

Overseer J. W. Kerr's division extends from Moulton Bay on Lake Erie to Whitby Harbor, on Lake Ontario, including Niagara River. He reports whitefish and salmon-trout as gradually diminishing in Lake Ontario; for the last few years people have almost ceased to look out for them. Herring and ciscoes were abundant and of good quality, the latter especially; some specimens weighing three pounds. Mr. Kerr recommends a close season for ciscoes from 1st January to 1st March. Fishing for these fish during the two first months of the year often proves disastrous to nets, besides resulting in great loss of fish. Several pound-nets were demolished by storms on Lake Erie. One party had two pound-nets and his boat completely wrecked. Overseer Kerr recommends prohibiting seine fishing on Burlington Bay for three years. The increase in the yield of fish in this division is made up of herring and coarse fish.

Overseer Chas. Gilchrist has charge of that portion of Lake Ontario coast fronting on the County of Northumberland, including Rice Lake. He reports a large falling off in the catch of salmon trout, not a single whitefish was caught in this division. Fishing was very good in Rice Lake until July, when dry hot weather caused the weeds to grow to such an extent as to make trolling impossible until the fall.

PRINCE EDWARD AND BAY OF QUINTE DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	159,800	247,400	145,050	137,921
Trout	"	265,500	108,000	158,350	75,000
Herring	"	364	1,565	230	......
do fresh	Lbs.	......	......	40,100	112,600
Eels	"	......	......	7,400	1,600
Maskinongé	"	550	1,900	1,215	760
Bass	"	45,400	75,900	4,780	25,000
Pike	"	43,500	93,400	50,450	128,050
Pickerel	"	57,300	120,800	11,655	63,150
Sturgeon	"	40,300	40,000	2,100	10,425
Coarse fish	"	564,400	576,500	249,900	361,150
Fish used for local consumption	"	59,600	231,500	......	6,500
Totals in lbs		1,309,150	1,796,400	717,000	1,113,156
Value	$	64,949 00	78,788 00	38,980 50	53,021 78

Overseer Charles Wilkins who has charge of the Bay of Quinte Division, reports an increase over the yield of last year. The catch of whitefish would have been larger, had the weather been more favorable. Herring were plentiful and of the finest quality ever seen in the bay. This officer visited the fishways in his district and found them all in good order. With a couple of exceptions the close seasons were faithfully complied with.

Overseer Redmond whose division comprises that part of the coast of Lake Ontario around the County of Prince Edward, reports about an average catch except a slight decrease in coarse fish, which is explained by the cutting off of East and West Lakes from his division. No violations of the close seasons are reported.

LENNOX, ADDINGTON AND FRONTENAC DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	14,800	107,300	68,100	210,400
Trout	"	28,400	24,350	5,400	13,850
Bass	"	2,900	3,500	800	48,300
Pike	"	4,300	31,000	26,600	55,100
Pickerel	"	45,650	33,600	22,800	79,700
Eels	"	1,500	300	1,050	600
Herring	Brls.	153	114	lbs. 13,000	lbs. 4,600
Coarse Fish	Lbs.	84,400	122,800	68,200	88,200
Maskinongé	"	......	......	......	200
Totals in lbs		212,550	345,650	205,950	500,950
Value	$	9,957 60	18,577 00	11,374 50	31,576 00

Overseer A. D. Sills who has charge of the fisheries of the County of Lennox, returns an increase in every kind of fish. More men were engaged fishing than in 1886. Whitefish, and pickerel especially, yielded 100 per cent. over the previous year. Pike and other coarse fish also increased.

Overseer R. R. Finkle who has charge of that part of Lake Ontario fronting on the Township of Ernestown, reports an unusually good catch, the weather being very favorable to fishing. The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer George Lake who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Frontenac, ascribes the decrease of fish to the want of proper fishways, and he again recommends that they be built at Bobs Lake and Eagle Lake. No breaches of the law were reported. All fishing in this division is carried on with hook and line and the fish caught used for local consumption only.

Overseer Robert Gilbert who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Frontenac, states that no net fishing was carried on in his division. The close seasons were well observed. Mr. Gilbert paid frequent visits to sawmills in his division, and he is confident that sawdust and rubbish are not allowed to drift into the streams. None of the dams are provided with fish-passes. Upper Trout Lake was last year re stocked with salmon-trout from the Newcastle hatchery.

Overseer H. R. Purcell who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Addington, reports fish quite plentiful and good fishing by angling and trolling. This officer seized a few gill and hoop nets in Cranberry and Grass Lakes which were destroyed. A complaint about sawdust, upon investigation, proved groundless.

WOLFE ISLAND AND KINGSTON DIVISIONS.

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	700	1,200	2,500	1,000
Trout	"	9,700	16,400	12,000	1,500
Bass	"	900	46,000	3,900	3,950
Pickerel	"	1,900	700	1,050	1,600
Eels	"	3,300	3,200	2,250	8,400
Maskinongé	"	....	15,000	1,110	1,000
Pike	"	1,800	1,900	27,440	47,850
Sturgeon	"	4,900	5,550	2,200	5,700
Coarse fish	"	....	60,100	26,425	78,700
Fish used for local consumption	"	125,900	....	....	....
Totals in lbs.		144,000	150,050	78,875	149,700
Value	$	5,277 00	7,445 50	3,910 85	6,222 50

Overseer Thomas Merritt, who has charge of the lake shore fronting on the County of Frontenac reports that the run of coarse fish in the spring was inferior. Hoop-net fishing was not vigorously carried on as fishermen preferred sailing on the lakes, wages being more remunerative. Angling and trolling for bass on the waters set apart was better than for several years past. Several sportsmen from across the boundary visited the grounds. Mr. Merritt thinks it might be advisable to issue a limited number of net fishing licenses for the inland waters of his district, so as to check the rapid increase of coarse fish, which are very destructive to the finer grades of fish.

Overseer P. Kiel who has charge of the fishing grounds around Wolfe Island reports fish of all kinds plentiful. The fishing season proved rather stormy, otherwise the catch of salmon trout around Pigeon Island would have been larger, as these fish were reported abundant in that vicinity. Coarse fish were also numerous, but the meagre demand and the low prices obtained induced a great many people from fishing for them. The fact that labor was much sought after in other branches of industry tended somewhat to decrease a vigorous prosecution of fishing.

Overseers John Cox and Nassau Acton who have charge of the St. Lawrence around Howe Island and up to Jackstraw Lighthouse, report angling and trolling about the same as usual. No violations of the law are reported. The close seasons were well observed.

LEEDS, LANARK AND RIDEAU DIVISIONS.

Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

		1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	825	2,400
Trout	"	11,500	15,800
Herring, fresh	"	9,600	2,600
Eels	"	1,450	2,920
Maskinongé	"	1,000	1 000
Bass	"	22,545	23,250
Pickerel	"	9,100	9,150
Pike	"	49,605	32,500
Coarse fish	"	93,600	118,400
Total in lbs		199,225	208,020
Value		$8,785.25	$9,258.20

Overseer George Jeacle who has charge of the Rideau Lakes, states that fishing was not so actively pursued as during last season. Residents found more remunerative employment on the Brockville and Westport Railway in course of construction. Few herrings were caught, barely enough for local consumption. Eight violations of the close season came to this officer's notice, and were duly punished. Saw mill owners faithfully comply with the regulations. Two fishways were built during the summer, one near Westport at the head of Rideau Lake, the other at Clark's mill dam, Sand Lake, which, no doubt, will prove beneficial to the fisheries.

Overseer A. E. Mills, who has charge of the Rideau River, states that the yield of fish was about an average one. The close seasons were pretty well observed; spearing in the spring and fall being the only abuses in his division. There are only two fishways, and they need repairs before next season.

ROCKPORT, BROCKVILLE AND CORNWALL DIVISIONS.

Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
Maskinongé	Lbs.	22,200	23,000	24,000
Pickerel	"	15,000	21,000	21,000
Pike	"	45,000	10,000	20,000
Sturgeon	"	10,000	8,000	12,000
Coarse fish	"	28,000	25,000	26,000
Totals in lbs		120,200	87,000	103,000
Value	$	5,810 00	4,290 00	5,200 00

PRESCOTT, RUSSELL AND CARLETON DIVISIONS.

Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in these Divisions for 1886 and 1887.

		1886.	1887.
Eels	Lbs.	8,000	10,000
Sturgeon	"	1,500	2,000
Maskinongé	"	10,500	10,100
Bass	"	7,800	7,500
Pickerel	"	16,500	15,000
Pike	"	16,800	17,000
Coarse fish	"	52,000	50,000
Total in lbs.		113,100	111,600
Value		$4,963	$5,026

RENFREW DIVISION.

Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in this Division for 1886 and 1887.

		1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	2,700	2,500
Trout	"	4,400	6,000
Eels	"	2,200	1,500
Sturgeon	"	3,500	2,900
Maskinongé	"	4,050	3,100
Bass	"	4,100	4,100
Pickerel	"	3,800	4,400
Pike	"	11,000	8,400
Coarse fish	"	13,700	22,400
Total in lbs.		49,450	55,600
Value		$2,531	$2,867

LAKE NIPISSING DIVISION.

Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	16,000	....	....
Trout	"	....	15,000	16,000
Pickerel	"	24,000	25,000	25,000
Pike	"	30,000	28,000	30,000
Totals in lbs.		70,000	68,000	71,000
Value	$	4,220 00	4,100 00	4,600 00

PARRY SOUND AND MUSKOKA DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	18,000	15,000	3,000	1,600
Trout	"	3,500	7,230	20,400	30,300
Herring	Brls.	90	80	lbs. 1,000	lbs. 1,500
Bass	Lbs.	1,600	1,500	8,000	8,500
Pickerel	"	5,200	4,200	9,000	18,500
Pike	"	......	......	1,000	500
Coarse fish	"	......	......	16,000	17,000
Maskinongé	"	......	......	......	1,500
Totals in lbs		46,300	43,930	58,400	79,400
Value	$	2,578 00	2,520 40	3,562 00	5,478 00

Overseer E. C. Roper, who has charge of the Muskoka waters east of Lake Rosseau, &c., reports an unusual observance of the fishery laws. A few isolated cases of illegal spearing were the only complaints which reached this officer.

Overseer Geo. R. Steele, of McKellar, who has charge of the inland waters of Parry Sound, reports that, with a few exceptions, the close seasons were fairly observed. This officer fined two parties for catching pickerel during the prohibited period. He also detected others fishing but could not identify them owing to the darkness; the fishing outfit was, however, seized. The sawdust regulations are better complied with, no complaints being made this summer on that account. The want of efficient fishways is badly felt on several of the streams and lake outlets. Salmon-trout seem to spawn sooner in the inland waters than in the large lakes. Settlers still complain of being prevented from netting herring for their own use.

Overseer A. H. Smith, who has charge of the Lakes Joseph, Rosseau, Muskoka and other waters in the District of Parry Sound, states upwards of ten thousand tourists visited those beautiful lakes for amusement. One mill-owner was fined for allowing sawdust to escape into the lake. Others appear to comply with the law. There is still considerable netting to be checked. Several nets were seized and a couple of transgressors convicted and fined. Fish are evidently on the increase in these lakes. This will afford greater attraction to sportsmen and benefit settlers who will thus have a cash market for their produce.

LAKE SIMCOE AND COUCHICHING DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	50,000	35,000	15,000	12,000
Trout	"	65,000	51,000	31,000	18,000
Herring	Brls.	100	120	lbs. 25,000	....
Maskinongé	Lbs.	5,000	4,000	6,200	4,150
Bass	"	20,000	15,000	10,000	16,200
Pickerel	"	....	....	....	6,000
Pike	"	20,000	20,000	22,000	8,000
Sturgeon	"	10,000	7,000	4,000	1,200
Coarse fish	"	....	....	....	10,000
Totals in lbs		190,000	156,000	113,200	69,550
Value	$	12,700 00	9,970 00	7,202 00	5,113 00

Overseer L. S. Sanders and Wm. Hastings, who have charge of Lake Simcoe report angling and trolling as good as last year. With the exception of some parties near Snake Island, who were fined, the close season was well observed.

Overseer Fred. Webber, who has charge of Lake Couchiching and Severn River, reports a marked increase in all kinds of fish frequenting these waters with the exception of speckled trout, the decrease of which he attributes to the severe frosts of the previous winter destroying large number of them in small creeks. Black bass were never known to be more plentiful than this season. Maskinongé are apparently again on the increase. Three mill-owners were convicted of breach of the sawdust Act and fined accordingly. This had a beneficial effect and since a perceptible improvement has been noticed in the condition of the streams. Mr. Webber finds great difficulty in compelling the Chippewa Indians to respect the laws. Another source of trouble is occasioned by large fishing clubs from the United States making the Severn River their headquarters. Several small meshed nets undoubtedly set for the purpose of catching bait, but which were destroying young fish of all kinds, were confiscated, the owners could not, however, be identified. These strangers make a considerable waste of fish to the detriment of settlers. The only fishway in his district on North River is in good order; others are badly needed.

Overseer Wm. McDermott, who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Simcoe, reports an improvement in all kinds of fish frequenting these waters except speckled trout. The rapid decrease of this game fish can only be explained by the severity of the past two winters. The different fishery regulations were never better complied with, only one conviction being made. All the fishways in this district are in good condition with one exception, and that, the owner has promised to repair.

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Maskinongé	Lbs.	200,000	200,000	200,000	205,000
Bass	"	80,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Coarse fish	"	100,000	100,000	100,000	90,000
Totals in lbs		380,000	360,000	360,000	355,000
Value	$	19 800 00	18,600 00	18.600 00	18,600 00

WELLINGTON COUNTY DIVISION.

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division:

		1886.	1887.
Trout	Lbs.	172,500	150,000
Maskinongé	"	25,000	27,000
Pike	"	35,000	30,000
Total in lbs		232,500	207,000
Value		$17,050	$18,120

VICTORIA COUNTY DIVISION.

STATEMENT of the Yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
Herring	Lbs.	10,000	3,000	3,100
Maskinongé	"	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bass	"	25,000	25,000	24,500
Pickerel	"	2,400	3,000	3,000
Coarse fish	"	5,000	5,000	5,000
Eels	"	....	....	500
Totals in lbs		57,400	51,000	51,100
Value	$	2,944 00	2,880 00	2,885 00

PETERBOROUGH DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	10,000	1,500	1,200	1,200
Trout	"	27,000	15,600	18,000	18,000
Herring	Brls.	70	27	lbs. 7,000	lbs. 7,000
Maskinongé	Lbs.	174,400	117,000	121,000	121,000
Bass	"	120,000	93,000	92,000	92,000
Coarse fish	"	30,000	22,000	36,000	36,000
Eels	"	....	....	8,000	....
Totals in lbs		372,300	254,500	283,200	275,200
Value	$	21,874 00	14,763 00	16,146 00	16,106 00

ONTA

Return of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, &c., with

Names of Stations.	Vessels and Boats Employed.						
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.
Lake Superior Division.			$			$	
Big Trout Bay	....	....	....	....	1	25	1
Spar Island	1	10	400	3	1	75	2
Thunder Bay	2	105	2600	6	21	2315	42
Welcome Islands	....	....	....	....	4	400	8
Point Porphery	1	15	1500	3	6	705	12
Roche Debout	....	....	....	....	8	1050	16
Black Bay	1	30	1500	3	....	....	....
Nepigon Bay	....	....	....	....	6	610	12
Salter's Island	....	....	....	....	2	225	5
Nepigon and other Indians	....	....	....	....	22	900	47
Peninsula Harbor	....	....	....	....	3	900	6
Dog River	1	10	1000	6	1	150	2
Michipicoton Bay	....	....	....	....	2	300	6
Caribou Island	....	....	....	....	2	150	5
Lizzard Island	....	....	....	....	8	1600	16
Pancake Bay	....	....	....	....	1	75	3
Mamainse	....	....	....	....	3	775	6
Batchewang	....	....	....	....	2	150	4
Goulet's Bay	....	....	....	....	7	350	16
Gros Cap	....	....	....	....	2	105	4
Totals	*6	170	7000	21	102	10860	213
Manitoulin Islands.							
Macbeth Bay	....	....	....	....	3	600	6
Grand Sable	....	....	....	....	3	225	6
Grand Batture	1	50	4000	12	2	400	4
Spanish River	1	8	3400	4	4	450	8
Serpent River	....	....	....	....	1	350	4
Squaw Island	1	8	1500	5	30	6000	60
Cockburn Island	1	33	3500	6	4	800	24
Kagawong Island	....	....	....	....	1	150	2
Duck Islands	3	70	11000	20	20	3000	65
Cape Robert	....	....	....	....	4	800	18
Green Island	....	....	....	....	1	200	4
St. Joseph Island	....	....	....	....	5	700	7
Totals	*7	169	23400	47	78	13675	208

* All tugs.

RIO.

the Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish in the Province of **Ontario,** for the year 1887.

Fishing Materials.				Kinds of Fish.								Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	Value.	
Gill Nets.		Pound Nets.												
Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.			
	$		$										$	cts.
100	50	....	....	....	5000	2500	....	....	....	....	....	200	656	00
400	200	....	....	....	6000	9000	....	....	....	....	....	300	1,389	00
8270	4295	....	....	....	123000	59750	....	....	....	....	....	6150	15,999	50
1650	800	....	....	....	34500	40500	....	....	....	....	....	1250	6,847	50
1950	975	....	....	....	38500	39500	....	....	....	....	....	2700	7,111	00
3300	1650	....	....	....	42000	64000	....	....	....	....	....	4000	9,880	00
....	....	6	1500	....	3500	....	....	30000	68000	....	....	1150	6,194	50
2700	1350	....	....	300	10000	23000	373	....	....	....	....	2450	9,903	50
700	350	....	....	350	....	....	258	....	....	....	....	900	6,107	00
1900	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40000	1,200	00
1250	1750	....	....	....	23220	19000	....	....	....	....	....	225	3,764	35
5850	1300	2	1000	15	24100	51550	125	....	....	....	....	400	8,495	00
5400	1200	....	....	18	18400	30201	175	....	....	....	....	175	6,427	35
12500	1700	....	....	....	....	....	475	....	....	....	....	180	4,755	40
3400	574	....	....	50	120000	....	100	....	....	....	....	615	11,118	45
....	....	1	350	....	20000	....	....	7000	....	....	....	210	2,026	30
12500	1750	....	....	....	20200	19000	....	....	....	....	....	300	3,525	00
....	....	8	900	....	4000	....	....	75000	1100	....	....	240	4,893	20
330	90	3	1800	....	12940	43800	....	8960	....	....	....	616	5,971	28
100	70	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5200	416	00
62300	18904	15	5550	759	505360	401801	1506	120960	69100	....	....	67261	116,680	33
....	....	1	300	....	50900	40200	....	....	....	....	....	356	8,102	68
....	....	1	350	....	5000	2460	....	....	550	....	....	218	685	54
30000	3000	4	1200	....	40000	80000	....	60000	40000	....	....	298	17,208	94
....	....	2	800	....	....	....	....	40000	....	....	....	309	2,409	27
....	....	2	600	....	....	....	....	25000	....	....	....	210	1,506	30
334000	15600	....	....	425	110000	....	....	....	....	....	....	6000	13,230	00
46800	3900	13	13000	50	151876	160787	10	9450	11919	....	....	....	30,110	92
....	....	1	250	....	3000	2000	....	....	....	....	....	....	440	00
100000	10000	10	4000	....	120000	500000	....	10000	10000	....	....	....	60,800	00
2700	1000	4	200	....	100000	20000	....	20000	10000	....	....	....	11,800	00
....	....	2	600	....	4000	36000	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,920	00
....	....	6	1500	....	27050	14300	....	5700	8700	600	1200	....	4,524	00
513500	33500	46	24600	475	611826	855747	10	170150	81169	600	1200	7391	154,737	65

Return of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

Names of Stations.	Vessels and Boats Employed.							Fishing Materials.					
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Georgian Bay Division.			$			$			$		$		$
From Collins' Inlet to Victoria Harbor	2	200	11000	12	60	8980	163	195600	22680	....	....	......	......
Victoria Harbor to Allen wood	......	......	....	......	22	325	40	12050	1220	....	....	......	......
Nottawassaga River	......	......	....	......	1	150	3	....	....	166	200	......	......
Collingwood	2	75	7000	10	5	700	12	6308	2050	....	....	......	......
Meaford	2	44	4300	8	......	....	......	2241	1900	....	....	......	......
Thornbury.........	......	......	....	......	14	1940	37	6308	3910	....	....	......	......
Vails Point	......	......	....	......	5	560	11	1909	1015	....	....	......	......
Owen Sound	1	35	3000	4	8	870	19	2573	1000	....	....	......	......
Colpoy's Bay to Cape Hurd	4	135	16000	21	20	4000	50	174000	15000	....	....	......	......
Totals.........	*11	489	41300	55	135	17525	335	400989	48775	166	200	......	......
Lake Huron Division.													
Fishing Islands	......	......	....	......	30	4000	90	52000	6000	400	1600	......	......
Sauble Beach	......	......	....	......	7	70	42	....	....	1400	5600	......	......
Saugeen and River	......	......	....	......	7	2100	28	7800	7200	....	....	......	......
Inverburon	......	......	....	......	2	250	6	2000	400	....	....	......	......
Kincardine	......	......	....	......	8	2000	32	80000	7520	....	....	......	......
Goderich	......	......	....	......	3	600	9	21000	2570	....	....	......	......
Bayfield	......	......	....	......	2	340	2	4500	540	....	....	......	......
Lakeview	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	7700	1660	....	....	......	......
Bosanquet	......	......	....	......	7	335	28	....	....	1290	1160	......	......
Port Franks	......	......	....	......	2	400	3	....	....	....	....	2	425
Stony Point	......	......	....	......	1	150	4	....	....	....	....	2	300
Kettle Point.........	......	......	....	......	6	450	14	....	....	....	....	6	2380
Hillsborough	......	......	....	......	13	2000	19	....	....	....	....	11	2600
Lake Shore	......	......	....	......	14	335	37	....	....	1540	1125	......	......
Old Military Reserve.........	......	......	....	......	1	25	6	....	....	100	100	......	......
Point Edward	......	......	....	......	6	275	25	....	....	118	560	......	......
Totals.........	......	......	....	......	109	13330	345	175000	25890	4848	10145	21	5705

* All tugs.

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.												Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.
Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels	Herring, fresh lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		
													$ cts.
464	1200600	124348	170	....	1000	500	500	12000	4500	900	40000	50000	118,667 80
123	203880	105000	65	28	....	15	......	....	20200	......	2500	10400	30,416 30
10	10000	50000	40	10	....	2500	......	....	....	......	....	....	6,495 00
93	103000	34000	90	40	....	....	......	....	900	......	950	....	13,732 50
6	43000	60000	50	....	....	....	......	....	500	......	....	....	10,030 00
72	68000	88000	233	....	....	....	......	3000	....	......	800	....	17,494 00
8	10100	180000	55	....	....	....	......	....	1300	......	400	....	19,528 00
35	21800	136800	95	40	....	....	......	2800	800	......	200	....	17,126 00
......	135000	965000	150	100	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	109,250 00
811	1795880	1743148	948	218	1000	3015	500	17800	28200	900	44850	60400	342,739 60
500	....	....	650	1500	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	18,250 00
......	....	....	350	1750	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	11,375 00
......	46000	122000	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	15,880 00
......	1000	2000	....	32	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	424 00
......	48000	21200	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	5,960 00
......	6000	17000	250	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	4,680 00
......	200	8000	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	1200		852 00
......	....	5000	....	....	180000	....	......	....	....	......	....	185000	15,050 00
......	115000	....	....	....	32800	7600	......	17100	27800	......	....	200300	19,999 00
......	2000	....	....	....	5000	2800	......	....	....	......	....	....	578 00
......	....	....	....	....	3000	1800	......	....	2000	......	2000	....	388 00
......	3900	7200	....	118	5000	28048	......	....	11874	......	4000	....	4,275 82
......	3500	7500	....	205	....	81665	......	....	49000	......	....	8875	10,058 65
......	....	200	....	425	17000	52800	......	....	31900	......	....	....	7,864 50
......	....	....	....	200	3000	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	1,050 00
......	....	....	....	832	120000	26000	......	....	49000	......	....	....	14,244 00
500	225600	190100	1250	5057	364800	200713	......	17100	171074	......	7200	394175	130,928 97

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats-

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.							FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
River and Lake St. Clair Division (including Thames River)			$			$			$		$		$
Sarnia Bay	...	...	...	...	1	20	6	...	...	40	50	...	...
Indian Reserve	...	...	...	...	7	114	25	...	...	260	370	...	...
Moore	...	...	...	...	5	80	25	...	...	195	250	...	...
Sombra	...	...	...	...	4	78	14	...	...	127	150	...	...
Mitchell's Bay	...	...	...	...	10	225	20	...	...	2000	500	...	...
Sydenham River	...	...	...	...	2	10	4	...	...	30	20	...	...
Thames River	...	...	...	...	20	197	123	...	...	740	730	...	...
Stony Point	...	...	...	...	11	530	46	...	...	10000	10000	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	60	1254	263	...	...	13392	12070	...	...
Detroit River Division.													
Detroit River, Peach Island and Point Bois Blanc Island	*1	10	1500	3	21	1265	109	...	...	19	2150	6	2100
Lake Erie Division.													
Point Pelée (Mainland)	...	...	...	...	46	4730	73	...	...	...	...	37	11125
do (Island)	...	...	...	...	7	935	20	...	...	...	...	14	2750
Romney to Oxford	...	...	...	...	20	665	36	100	80	180	175	20	5020
Port Glasgow	...	...	...	...	1	120	3	...	...	...	...	2	300
Eagle	...	...	...	...	5	500	12	...	...	...	...	6	3000
Tyrconel	...	...	...	...	6	260	6	...	...	...	...	4	1500
Port Stanley	*2	48	4500	14	9	1515	4	...	...	...	...	10	6400
Port Bruce	*2	13	1900	11	6	650	6	...	...	...	...	9	3250
Port Burwell	*2	68	4500	6	6	730	6	900	200	...	...	11	3800
Long Point	...	...	...	...	4	100	8	1250	160	...	...	...	...
Houghton	*1	4	1200	4	7	625	5	...	...	...	...	8	2450
Walsingham	...	...	...	...	13	1045	18	...	...	500	510	3	1000
Inner Bay, including St. Williams	...	...	...	...	10	275	40	...	...	1140	1355	...	...
Outer Bay, including Turkey Point	...	...	...	..	4	135	15	500	60	760	900	...	...
Normandale	...	...	...	...	3	200	6	750	90	150	200	...	...
Port Dover	...		...	...	6	1950	13	4490	600	...	...	3	800
Nanticoke to Rainham	...	...	...	...	3	550	11	...	...	...	...	9	4600
Cayuga to Moulton Bay, including Grand River	†2	8	330	4	7	258	21	22	100	6	360	3	1000
Moulton Bay to Fort Erie, including fishing through the ice	...	...	...	...	10	430	21	1400	140	146	530	4	1700
Totals	9	141	12430	39	153	15673	324	9322	1330	2882	4030	143	48695

*Tugs. †Vessels.

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

Hoop Nets.		Kinds of Fish.											Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	Value.	
No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Herring, Fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.			
	$													$	cts.
...	...	...	...	...	125	17500	600	...	...	2000	600	...	...	1,623	50
...	...	...	...	...	856	41500	1900	...	...	16200	...	...	...	7,013	00
...	...	...	...	...	745	11000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,902	50
...	...	...	...	...	340	83000	...	...	...	6000	...	...	...	6,040	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8000	...	5000	6000	...	910	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1700	...	8000	...	342	00
...	...	...	15800	67400	...	78200	...	...	2000	69000	6100	123400	...	20,181	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3300	1100	2000	3900	1500	2900	2400	852	00
...	...	...	15800	67400	2066	231200	5800	1100	12000	98800	13200	140300	2400	40,864	00
1	50	...	43450	...	...	378855	70000	1000	400	15120	4640	48084	...	29,284	47
...	...	...	100686	...	...	3394000	39780	...	73849	58030	...	104670	...	191,194	52
...	...	...	31300	...	...	105563	12000	...	...	...	...	26150	...	9,286	65
...	...	...	56254	...	6804	...	124352	1600	4800	5636	2420	26000	15600	44,670	60
...	...	...	2800	...	...	30000	8150	...	...	11800	...	...	...	2,921	00
...	...	...	10535	...	...	58846	17476	...	100	13500	...	...	...	5,649	66
...	...	...	14954	...	...	74230	13200	...	...	21659	...	...	...	6,999	36
...	...	...	31000	...	...	400000	54000	...	...	180000	...	...	...	36,520	00
...	...	...	24686	...	...	63405	50410	...	...	113910	...	9300	31280	16,221	73
...	...	...	15251	100	...	72750	65230	...	...	123020	...	8200	50	16,410	08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12800	...	...	...	2000	...	...	868	00
...	...	...	18500	250	...	59000	77000	250	...	25000	...	1580	1800	10,691	40
...	...	...	3220	...	...	10083	5411	...	2600	11308	2200	4125	...	2,164	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	275	3140	34180	12000	18050	1100	3,530	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	20100	50	110	1200	16000	5500	8000	...	2,561	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	12260	...	...	...	9780	1000	6000	...	1,429	80
...	...	...	2500	...	...	101179	3500	1250	1000	32300	1250	...	...	7,604	45
...	...	...	6660	...	...	183700	11950	...	50	15411	...	...	...	11,362	46
8	50	8	1500	...	372	...	6800	450	10650	25650	8000	30000	155600	10,455	00
...	...	...	11560	...	...	280500	107500	60	1450	233800	...	212800	300000	50,902	40
8	50	8	331406	350	7176	4867616	609609	3995	98839	930984	34370	454875	505430	431,433	55

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.							FISHING MATERIALS.							
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets		Hoo Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$		$
Lake Ontario Division, (including Niagara River.)															
Queenstown	...	......	......	......	4	100	7	....	....	60	150	...	......	*3	425
Niagara (Town)	...	......	.....	......	11	835	20	8050	1345	270	250	...	......	...	.....
Grantham and Port Dalhousie	...	......	......	......	3	145	4	800	90	......	.....	...	......	...	......
Clinton	...	......	......	....	8	315	12	4800	460	125	150	...	......	...	.....
Grimsby	...	......	.....	......	1	50	2	1600	180	.....	.....	...	......	...	......
Winona	...	.....	.....	......	2	285	5	5500	660	.....	...	...	......	...	......
Burlington Beach	...	......	......	.....	21	1942	31	14350	1944	350	125	...	......	...	......
Bronte	...	......	......	.....	18	2065	48	32000	3840	.....	.....	...	......	...	.....
Port Credit	...	......	......	......	3	275	8	4250	490	......	......	...	......	...	.....
The Humber	...	......	.....	.....	1	189	2	1000	250	.....	......	...	....	...	......
Toronto Island	...	......	......	....	5	620	10	5900	726	.....	.....	...	......	...	.....
Port Union and The Rouge		......	......	.....	2	45	4	1200	144	.....	......	...	......	...	.....
Frenchman's Bay	...	......	.....	.....	2	70	4	1900	276	....	.....		....	...	.....
Whitby	...	......	......	......	2	40	2	200	36	......	.....	...	......	...	......
Bowmanville to Brighton (including Rice Lake)	...	.....	.....	.....	24	1100	48	10000	455	150	6100	1	100	52	520
Trent River	...	.....	.....	......	.....	....	....	....	....	......	......	...	......	...	.....
Totals	...	.....	.....	......	107	8067	207	91450	10896	955	6775	1	100	55	945
Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinté Division.															
Wellington Beach	3	30	8000	9	40	8000	70	17000	3600	700	700	...	......	25	250
Weller's Beach															
Smith's Bay															
Bay of Quinté	1	30	300	......	62	1707	173	2000	484	......	2805	...	......	69	1970
Ameliasburg															
Sophiasburg															
Thurlow															
Tyendenaga															
Totals	4	60	8300	9	102	9707	243	19000	4084	700	3505	...	......	94	2220

* Machines.

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.												Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	Value.
Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		$ cts.
......	133	....	36	84286	30	430	....	100	100	....	150	....	4,431 04
......	6585	....	......	93790	160	2500	....	290	5124	....	1450	900	5,771 24
......	500	....	......	22200	500	180	....	....	400	500	1000	100	1,272 80
......	500	....	......	55750	....	500	....	....	500	600	3600	....	3,007 50
......	1875	1875	....	8000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	737 50
......	2600	2600	......	86000	....	....	....	15000	....	....	....	....	5,668 00
......	1120	....	......	195000	600	....	....	2500	....	17880	250	....	10,927 10
......	....	....	150	375000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,425 00
......	....	2000	......	92000	3000	....	....	....	....	600	8000	....	5,250 00
......	....	9500	......	60000	....	....	....	....	....	50	400	....	3,964 50
......	....	....	......	69000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,450 00
......	....	....	......	15000	....	....	....	....	....	1200	296000	....	9,690 00
......	3000	1500	......	18000	....	....	....	....	....	7600	....	....	1,670 00
......	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	2400	100	....	123 00
......	....	11000	......	....	....	....	100000	80000	....	....	150000	....	16,400 00
......	....	....	......	....	10000	3000	32000	26000	42000	22000	48000	....	9,320 00
......	16313	28475	186	1174026	14290	6610	132000	123890	48124	52830	508350	1000	101,107 68
......	70000	75000	150	....	....	10000	....	15000	25000	95000	74000	....	23,745 00
195	67921	....	610	112600	1600	425	760	10000	38150	33050	287150	6500	29,276 78
195	137921	75000	760	112600	1600	10425	760	25000	63150	128050	361150	6500	53,021 78

Return of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

Names of Stations.	Vessels and Boats Employed.							Fishing Materials.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets		Seines.		Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac Divisions.													
Lake coast fronting Lennox and Addington, including Napanee River	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	590	47	1595	569	100	40	93	1620
Amherst Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	350	31	7218	395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Waters, Co. Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	940	78	8813	964	100	40	93	1620
Wolfe Island and Kingston Division.													
Pigeon Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	150	7	2400	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reid's Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	2	300	40	.....	.....	2	30
Big Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	150
Brother's Island to Howe Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160	6	660	120	.....	.....	15	90
Howe Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42	3	825	9	.....	.....	2	30
Gananoque	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1452	60	4185	489	.....	.....	29	300
Leeds and Lanark Divisions, (including Rideau and other Lakes.)													
Charleston Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	320
Rideau, Openicon, Otty and other lakes in Co. Leeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	336	33	500	100	.....	.....	18	450
Smith Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sly and Edmund Rapids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilmarnock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrickville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burritt's Rapids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Narrows	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	131	10	166	52	.....	.....	9	160
River Tay and Fall Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	60	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi River and Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	80
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	558	64	666	152	.....	.....	51	1010

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.											Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		
												$ cts.
24500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19500	45100	82000	....	7,845 00
185500	11850	....	4000	....	....	....	44500	58000	....	....	....	22,375 00
400	2000	....	600	600	....	200	3800	2200	10000	6200	....	1,356 00
210400	13850	....	4600	600	....	200	48300	79700	55100	88200	....	31,576 00
1000	1500	....	....	....	1700	....	100	800	50	1000	....	418 50
....	....	....	....	200	2000	....	150	300	300	3200	....	270 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12000	....	360 00
....	....	....	....	7000	....	....	700	500	7800	5200	....	1,038 00
....	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	4700	3300	....	346 00
....	....	....	....	1000	2000	1000	3000	....	35000	54000	....	3,790 00
1000	1500	....	....	8400	5700	1000	3950	1600	47850	78700	....	6,222 50
....	11000	....	....	....	....	....	9000	....	5500	40000	....	3,115 00
1000	2600	....	1600	550	....	....	650	250	2500	25000	....	1,382 00
....	....	....	....	200	....	....	700	200	700	4500	....	236 00
....	....	....	....	200	....	....	1700	700	2600	4500	....	421 00
....	....	....	....	120	....	....	1000	500	1800	2000	....	247 20
....	....	....	....	200	....	....	700	300	1000	1500	....	167 00
....	....	....	....	200	....	....	1000	800	1300	2000	....	245 00
....	....	....	....	200	....	1000	1500	1000	2500	2500	....	422 00
1400	2200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10600	....	650 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5000	400	10600	17000	....	1,364 00
....	....	....	1000	1250	....	....	2000	5000	4000	8800	....	1,009 00
2400	15800	....	2600	2920	....	1000	23250	9150	32500	118400	....	9,258 20

Return of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

Names of Stations.	Vessels and Boats Employed.							Fishing	
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.
Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall Divisions.			$			$			
St. Lawrence River, from Rockport to Glengarry County Line	...	...	.....	...	80	4100	80	....	....
Prescott Russell and Carleton Counties Division.									
Ottawa River, fronting these Counties, including the Inland Waters	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Renfrew County Division.									
Ottawa River, fronting County	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Bonnechere River and Lakes	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Mink, Doré, Calabogie and other lakes	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Totals	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Lake Nipissing Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Parry Sound and Muskoka Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Lake Simcoe Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Wellington County Division, including Credit River	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Lake Scugog	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Victoria County Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Peterboro' Division.									
Lakefield	...	...	.....	...	10	150	10	....	....
Bobcaygeon	...	...	.....	...	20	200	20	....	....
Lindsay	...	...	.....	...	10	200	10	....	....
Peterboro'	...	...	.....	...	15	150	15	....	....
Norwood	...	...	.....	...	4	40	4	....	....
Drag, Eagle and other Lakes	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
Totals	...	...	.....	...	59	740	59	....	....

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.												VALUE.
Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.														
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		
	$		$												$	cts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12000	24040	...	21000	20000	26000	5,200	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	2000	10100	7500	15000	17000	50000	5,026	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1500	1500	2000	2100	2500	4000	701	00
...	...	...	...	...	2500	1000	...	...	1200	1600	1600	1800	1200	15400	1,194	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	...	1000	200	...	500	500	5000	3000	972	00
...	...	...	...	...	2500	6000	...	1500	2900	3100	4100	4100	8700	22400	2,867	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	16000	...	...	...	...	...	25000	30000	...	4,600	60
...	...	...	...	...	1600	30300	1500	...	...	1500	8300	18500	500	17000	5,478	00
...	...	...	...	...	12000	18000	...	...	1200	4150	16200	6000	8000	10000	5,113	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	150000	...	...	...	27000	...	...	30000	...	18,120	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205000	60000	...	...	90000	18,600	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3100	500	...	15000	24500	3000	...	5000	2,885	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	30000	15000	...	...	3000	2,990	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	6000	...	...	...	26000	26000	...	...	3000	3,810	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	10000	...	...	2000	1,260	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45000	35000	...	...	20000	5,400	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	6000	...	...	2000	1,020	00
...	...	...	...	...	1200	10000	7000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6000	1,626	00
...	...	...	...	...	1200	18000	7000	...	...	121000	92000	...	...	36000	16,106	00

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, &c., with the Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1887.

NAMES OF DIVISONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.							FISHING MATERIALS.							
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$		$
Lake Superior Division	6	170	7000	21	102	10860	213	62300	18904			15	5550		
Manitoulin do	7	169	23400	47	78	13675	208	513500	83500			46	24600		
Georgian Bay do	11	489	41300	55	186	17525	335	400989	48775	166	200				
Lake Huron do					109	13330	345	175000	25890	4848	10145	21	5705		
Lake and River St Clair Division					60	1254	263			13392	12070				
Detroit River Division	1	10	1500	3	21	1265	109			19	2150	6	2100	1	50
Lake Erie do	9	14	12430	39	153	15673	324	9322	1330	2887	4030	143	48695	8	50
Lake Ontario do					107	8067	207	91450	10596	955	6775	1	100	55	945
Prince Edward and Bay of Quinté	4	60	8300	9	102	9707	243	19000	4084		3505			94	2220
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac					51	940	78	8813	964	100	40			93	1620
Wolfe Island and Kingston Division					82	1452	60	4185	489					29	300
Leeds, Lanark and Rideau do					37	558	64	666	152					51	1010
Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall					80	4100	80								
Prescott, Russell and Carleton															
Renfrew County Division															
Lake Nipissing do															
Parry Sound and Muskoka															
Lake Simcoe															
Wellington County															
Lake Scugog															
Victoria County															
Peterboro' do					59	740	59								
Totals	38	1039	93930	174	1126	99146	2588	1285225	144984	2236.	38915	232	86750	331	6195

Recapitulation of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, &c.—Province of Ontario—*Concluded.*

Names of Divisions.	Kinds of Fish.													Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	Value.
	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs		$ cts.
Lake Superior Division	759	505360	401801	506	......	......	......	120960	......	......	69100	......	......	67261	116,680 33
Manitoulin do	475	611826	855747	10	......	......	......	170150	......	......	81169	600	1200	7391	154,737 65
Georgian Bay do	811	1795380	1743148	948	218	1000	......	3015	500	17800	28200	900	44850	60400	342,739 60
Lake Huron do	500	225600	190100	1250	5057	364800	......	200713	......	17100	171074	......	7200	394175	130 928 97
Lake and River St. Clair Division	......	15800	67400	......	2066	231200	......	5800	1100	12000	98800	13200	140300	2400	40,864 00
Detroit River Division	......	43450	......	......	......	378856	......	70000	1000	400	15120	4640	48084	......	29,284 47
Lake Erie do	8	331406	350	......	7176	4867616	......	609609	3995	93839	930984	34370	454875	505430	431,433 55
Lake Ontario do	......	16313	28475	......	186	1174026	14290	6610	132000	123830	48121	52830	508350	1000	101,107 68
Prince Edward and Bay of Quinté	195	137921	75000	......	760	112600	1600	10425	760	25000	63150	128050	361150	6500	53,021 78
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac	......	210400	13850	......	......	4600	600	......	200	48300	79700	55100	88200	......	31,576 00
Wolfe Island and Kingston Division	......	1000	1500	......	......	......	8400	5700	1000	3950	1600	47850	78700	......	6,222 50
Leeds, Lanark and Rideau do	......	2400	15800	......	......	2600	2920	......	1000	23250	9150	32500	118400	......	9,258 20
Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12600	24000	......	21000	20000	26000	......	5,200 00
Prescott, Russell and Carleton	......	......	......	......	......	......	10000	2000	10100	7500	15000	17000	50000	......	5,026 00
Renfrew County Division	......	2500	6000	......	......	......	1500	2900	3100	4100	4100	8700	23400	......	2,867 00
Lake Nipissing do	......	......	16000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25000	30000	......	......	4,600 00
Parry Sound and Muskoka	......	1600	30300	......	......	1500	......	......	1500	8500	18500	500	17000	......	5,478 00
Lake Simcoe	......	12000	18000	......	......	......	......	1200	4150	16200	6000	8000	10000	......	5,113 00
Wellington County	......	......	150000	......	......	......	......	......	27000	......	......	30000	......	......	18,120 00
Lake Scugog	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	205000	60000	......	......	90000	......	18,600 00
Victoria County	......	......	......	......	......	3100	500	......	15000	24500	3000	......	5000	......	2,885 00
Peterboro' do	......	1200	18000	......	......	7000	......	......	121000	92000	......	......	36000	......	16,106 00
Totals	2748	3914156	3631471	3714	15463	7148897	39810	1221082	552405	583829	1689071	484240	2107709	1044557	1,531,849 78

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Whitefish	Brls.	2,748	10 00	27,480 00
do	Lbs	3,914,156	0 08	313,132 48
Trout	Brls.	3,714	10 00	37,140 00
do	Lbs.	3,631,471	0 10	363.147 10
Herring	Brls.	15,463	4 50	69,583 50
do	Lbs.	7,148,897	0 05	357,444 85
Eels	"	39,810	0 06	2,388 60
Sturgeon	"	1,221,082	0 06	73,264 92
Maskinongé	"	552,405	0 06	33,144 30
Bass	"	583,329	0 06	34,999 74
Pickerel	"	1,689,071	0 06	101,344 26
Pike	"	484,240	0 05	24,012 00
Coarse fish	"	2,107,709	0 03	63,231 27
Home consumption	"	1,044,557	0 03	31,336 71
Total for 1887				1,531,849 73
do 1886				1,435,998 41
Increase				95,851 32

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Vessels and Boats and Fishing Material used in Ontario during the Year 1887.

—	Value.
	$
38 vessels or tugs (tonnage 1,039)	93,930
1,126 boats	99.146
1,765,225 fathoms of nets	144,984
22,362 do seines	38.915
232 pound nets	86,750
331 hoop nets	6,195
	469,920

APPENDIX No. 9.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR 1887, BY MR. ALEXANDER McQUEEN, INSPECTOR.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1887.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the fisheries of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the year ending 31st December, 1887, together with reports of overseers and statistics from traders, Customs and other authorities, showing the progress and development of the fisheries during the past season. The total catch of fish for home and export trade amounts to 2,994,737 pounds, realizing to those engaged in the trade the sum of $129,084. The Indian consumption is estimated at 1,500,000 pounds of all kinds of fish, which would make an aggregate catch of 4,494,737 pounds. The fisheries of Manitoba are attracting more attention with the opening up and settlement of the country. The business is only as yet in its infancy, and each year adds to the number seeking to engage in the trade of our great lakes. The resources of our inland waters are very great, and there are many lakes and rivers as yet unexplored, which Indians and fur traders report teeming with abundance of fish of various kinds. The fish trade in Manitoba has given employment during the year to upwards of 850 persons. There are seven tugs and barges of a total burden of 550 tons, valued at $26,500, and 65 boats aggregating 118 tons, valued at $6,785, engaged in the fisheries. The work of vessels is exclusively confined to Lake Winnipeg. The introduction of the license system here for the first time this year has proved a success, as it locates all those engaged in the trade, prevents, to a great extent, illegal fishing, and is a source of revenue to the Government. Three seine licenses and 130 gill net licenses were issued during the year, from which the sum of $472 has been realized in fees. Pound nets having been prohibited during the past year accounts for there being little or no catch of sturgeon, usually plentiful in Lake Winnipeg, and I think the use of these nets might be allowed, provided the size of the mesh be no less than 8 inches, which would permit of whitefish escaping. The fishery regulations were generally observed, and I have very few infractions of the law to report. Overseer Wood, on Lake Winnipeg, seized a quantity of whitefish in the possession of two traders, one at Fort Alexander and the other at Black River, these having been caught during the close season, and afterwards sold to traders. The seizure will have a salutary effect, as it will prevent traders buying from Indians fish allowed by special permission to be caught during the close season for their own use only.

EXPORT OF FISH.

The export of fish is more than double that of last year. I herewith submit statements from the collectors of Customs at Winnipeg and Emerson, showing the export during the year, to the United States; and from shippers the quantity sent to Ontario.

Port of Winnipeg.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	841,480	$ 39,048
do (salted)	314,500	10,900
Jackfish or pike	238,604	6,345
Yellow perch	86,587	4,559
Pickerel	56,792	2,502
Pike	19,475	803
Tullibee	18,736	657
Gold eyes	3,621	118
Doré	5,003	220
Perch	1,487	53
Salmon (fresh)	4,725	227
do (canned)	73	7
Suckers	164	2
	1,591,247	$65,441

Port of Emerson.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	2,000	$ 120
Jackfish	3,000	50
Pickerel	1,200	36
	6,200	$206

A statement received from United States Consul, corroborates the above statements and shows that shipments of fish were made during the past year to the following places in the United States :—Buffalo, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Chicago, Duluth and Kansas City.

Export of Ontario.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	853,900	$ 42,695
do (salted)	182,400	5,472
Pickerel	20,000	600
Jackfish	30,000	600
	1,086,300	$49,367

Showing a total export of 2,683,747 lbs. of all kinds of fish.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

The following figures are intended for the purpose of giving an approximate idea of the home consumption of fish :—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	113,090	$ 5,654
Sturgeon	4,000	240
Pickerel	61,500	2,460
Catfish	6,100	183
Pike	20,000	400
Gold eyes	44,000	898
Buffalo fish	5,900	119
Suckers	42,000	840
Bass (moon eyed)	13,500	270
	310,990	$11,064

Messrs. C. W. Gauthier & Co. are the principal exporters of fish to Ontario, most of their catch being shipped to their headquarters at Windsor, from which place they are reshipped to different points in the United States.

REPORTS OF OVERSEERS.

Subjoined will be found synopses of reports from local fishery guardians throughout Manitoba with interesting details regarding the fisheries.

H. Martineau, Narrows, Lake Manitoba, visited the fishing grounds on the west, east, and north-east shores of Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, and Dog Lakes, and found the close season well observed. In several instances was obliged to give permission to destitute persons to fish with one net of about 100 feet in length, but of the requisite size of mesh. The nets in use were the ordinary gill nets. The quantity used was about 2,900 fathoms, valued at about $1,400. The number of whitefish caught in this district was about 247,000, and that sold to traders 55,000, valued at from 8 to 10 cents apiece. The fish were sold by the piece. The number of men engaged in fishing is 33. The number of small boats or skiffs used 40, valued at from $10 to $25 each. The Indians generally use canoes in fishing. The catch by Half-breeds this year was more limited than usual, on account of their receiving scrip, thus enabling them to subsist without fishing. The portable sawmill at Ebb and Flow Lake has not worked since last year; and the sawdust from that at Lilly Bay is deposited in a marsh some distance from the lake. The most prominent buyers are the Hudson's Bay Co., Smalley & Chantler, Moar & McDonald, John McKenny & Co. and John Munroe.

Daniel Devlin, St. Laurent, Lake Manitoba,—visited the fishing grounds on the east shore of Lake Manitoba, from Long Point to Totogan River North Oak Point, Long Marshy Point, Swan Creek, Swan Creek Point, Rabbit Point, Sandy Bay, Rocky Point and Long Point; to the south, Rock Island Clandeboye Bay, Portage Creek, and two little creeks at Totogan. During inspection of the above places, he found the close season well observed. The nets used are the common gill nets. Fishermen use skiffs and canoes in fishing. Found three or four parties fishing for doré and jackfish, and putting them in marshes to keep them alive until cold weather set in, when they are sent to market. Was informed that large numbers of fish kept in this manner, died and were spoiled; thus driving other fish from their feeding grounds. Found one person using a barrel net and obstructing the channel of the Clandeboye Creek; warned him not to use any net obstructing the channel. About 100 men find employment in connection with fisheries in this district. There are about 4,000 fathoms of gill net used, valued at $1,800. There were 25,000 pounds of whitefish marketed at an average of 5 cents per pound, realizing $1,250;

125,000 pounds of doré, at an average of 3½ cents per pound, value $4,375, and 300,000 pounds of jackfish at 2 cents per pound, value $6,000; making a total value of $11,625. The home consumption is estimated at 50,000 pounds of whitefish, value $2,500; 15,000 pounds of doré, value $525; and 20,000 pounds of jackfish, value $400; making the total value for home consumption $3,425. No large boats are used in fishing, simply small skiffs and canoes, of which there are 60 in use; but the largest amount of fishing if carried on in winter by setting nets under the ice. The principal buyers are the Hudson's Bay Company, A. G. Hepworth, John McKenny & Co., Pierre Chaboyer, Hugh Armstrong and N. D. Bradstock.

Wm. Archer, St. Martin's Narrows, Lake Manitoba. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Archer of St. Martin's Narrows for the following additional particulars regarding the fisheries of this section of Lake Manitoba. The catch for the past season was about 60,000 whitefish and 5,000 perch; all sold to the traders. The whitefish will average three pounds each or 180,000 pounds. The Indians received on an average seven cents per fish. This does not include the fish caught by Indians for food, which may be estimated at 200,000 pounds, making the total catch of fish for this district 380,000 pounds. The greater portion of these fish were caught in the first fifteen days of the open season, commencing 10th November, as both Lake Manitoba and Fairford River are very shallow this fall, in fact lower than for many years. The early winter and severe frosts entailed quite a loss on those engaged in fishing, as the nets were in many instances frozen in the ice. About 100 persons are engaged in fishing in this district, with about an equal number of small boats and canoes, valued at $700. They use about 7,000 fathoms of gill nets valued at $2,200. The number of fish caught this season may fall short of last year, but I think the weight of the catch will more than make up the difference, the fish being larger this year.

Jno. A. Fraser, Woonona, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, reports few fishermen at work when he made a tour of the lake at the end of November, and again in the middle of December. The principal kinds of fish found in Shoal Lake, which lies a little north of Stonewall, are pike and suckers; the former being a very palatable fish, more so than that of the same species caught in other waters of Manitoba. The lake is about thirty-two miles in length, and varies from five to twelve miles in width. There are two narrows, known as the lower and upper narrows, at both of which points good fishing is met with. Mr. Fraser estimates the quantity of fish taken out of Shoal Lake during the year at 114,300 pounds, which were sold to the traders at an average price of 2½ cents per pound, realizing $2,857. The home consumption is estimated at 10,000 pounds. There are twenty-eight persons engaged in fishing, and their outfit is valued at $232.

J. B. Johnson, Bull's Head, Lake Winnipeg, reports making a visit on the 8th June to the fishing establishments of Messrs. Reid, Clark & Co. and C. W. Gauthier & Co., at Swampy Island and at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River. At both places he found summer fishing in progress, with great success. The refuse of fish was manufactured into oil, which commands a ready sale for machinery purposes. He cautioned fishermen about carelessness in allowing refuse to escape into the lake. His request was complied with, and he found everything satisfactory at a subsequent visit in July. He noticed very few coarse fish in the possession of fishermen, and on enquiry ascertained that when coarse fish were found in the same nets with whitefish, only the latter were retained. Mr. Johnson reports having, in addition to the fishing stations in his district, four lumber mills and five Indian reserves to look after, and his district is also the principal seat of winter fishing. It extends from Grindstone Point to the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and from Loon Straits to Beren's River on the east side. He visited Drake & Rutherford's mill at Humbug Bay, in June, and found it in very bad shape, the sawdust escaping into the lake in close proximity to a good whitefish spawning ground. The nuisance complained of has now been redressed. In August he visited Capt. Robinson's mill at Moose Creek, Brown & Rutherford's mill at Fisher Bay, and the Selkirk Lumber Company's mill at Fisher River, and found everything in a satisfactory condition. He further reports having made a tour of the fishing stations commencing on the 15th December. He first visited Rabbit Point, at which place the Fisher River Indians pursue their winter fishing. At this place he found thirteen Indians, using on an average 5 gill nets measuring 25 fathoms. Whitefish were less numerous than formerly. The next station visited was Beren's River, a distance of 45 miles from Rabbit Point. There were 35 Indians there, using on an average 6 gill nets of 25 fathoms each. Whitefish were not so plentiful as in previous years. After giving men and dogs two days' rest he crossed the lake, a distance of 35 miles, to Cat Head, where he found the Jack Head Indians engaged fishing. Twelve men were at work using 4 gill nets each. Fishing was good. Dog's Head was next visited, at which place sturgeon is the only fish caught. One man employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and one Indian, each fishing two 40 fathom nets. At Bull's Head a large number of gill nets are used, principally by men engaged in summer fishing. There are 98 nets in use, and the number of fathoms is 5,640. He summarizes the number of gill nets in his district at 158, and the number of fathoms at 13,715; the total value $2,076. This, together with 32,000 fathoms used by Messrs. C. W. Gauthier & Co., and Reid, Clark & Co., make an aggregate of 45,715 fathoms of nets used in the district, and a total value of $6,850. The quantity of fish used for home consumption he estimates at 200,000 lbs., caught principally by Indians during the close season, and 200,000 lbs. more may be added, used in feeding dogs,—all whitefish. No correct estimate can be given of other kinds of fish, but an approximate one places the catch at about 250,000 lbs. The quantity of whitefish sold to traders amounts to 75,000 lbs. with about 11,000 lbs. of sturgeon, all caught during the winter fishing season. The summer catch is referred to later on. Mr. Johnson is strongly opposed to the reckless destruction of whitefish by Indians, at a season of the year when every possible care should be taken to preserve them. It is to be regretted that such unpardonable encroachments are allowed to be made on the resources of so valuable an article of food as the whitefish of Lake Winnipeg. It might perhaps be a serious thing to prevent Indians preserving what they require for their own actual needs; but that they should give the greater portion of their catch during the close season to dogs in the winter is an inexcusable and unpardonable offence. Mr. Johnson, however, finds it a source of gratification that since the opening of winter fishing the destruction of whitefish during the close season has not been so great, from the fact that Indians can now dispose of their fresh fish, and obtain such requisites as pork, beef, flour, &c., and therefore do not require so large a number of fall fish to carry them over during the winter months.

John Wood, Bad Throat River, Lake Winnipeg.—This district extends from Big Stone Point, near the mouth of Broken Head River to Loon Straits, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. It includes Winnipeg, Black, Sand, Bad Throat and Hole Rivers, and a number of smaller streams, also Elk Island, Grand Marais and other points along the coast. There are four Indian reserves in this district; on the Brokenhead River, at Fort Alexander, on Black River and on Hole River. There are five saw mills, two at Fort Alexander and three on Bad Throat River. All were in operation during the year, manufacturing lumber, except one at Fort Alexander. There has been no cause for complaints about saw dust, with the exception of one on Bad Throat River, where sawdust was allowed to get into the river, but the owners in this case, complied with the request made to observe the regulations.

Mr. Wood reports flagrant violations of the law as regards the catch of white fish by Indians. Evidence has been adduced of the fact of Indians having sold to traders large quantities of whitefish, caught during the close season for their own use. In one instance a trader named Henderson had 800 of such fish in his possession at Fort Alexander, which he purchased from Indians. Upon examination he found the fish full of spawn. On another occasion Mr. Wood seized 500 fish illegally purchased by a man named Breyer from Indians. Several other cases were reported but it was expected that the enforcement of the law in the above two cases, would be sufficient to deter both traders and fishermen from again violating the regulation. Mr. Wood also reports the catching of whitefish by Indians during the close season, and keeping them in ponds until trading time arrives, when they are taken out and sold. This practice is resorted to in order to avoid the law, but he has given Indians to understand that a repetition of this offence would be considered an infraction of the regulations. Violations are not confined to any Indian reserve in particular, but charges are made against those at St. Peter's, Fort Alexander, Black River and Hole River; and should Indians be allowed to escape, white fishermen are closely on the watch and would only be too glad to have a chance of charging the fishery officer with being lenient to Indians.

Mr. Wood reports that all along the east side of Lake Winnipeg, there are inland lakes and waters, literally filled with whitefish and trout, as well as other varieties. This is especially the case in the Blood Vein River country. Numbers of of these inland waters could be made easily accessible to the trade on Lake Winnipeg, by the opening of a few roads.

A summary of the catch for the season is estimated as follows:—

Whitefish 150,000 lbs., catfish 25,000 lbs., tullibees 40,000 lbs., sturgeon 14,000 lbs., (jackfish) pike 50,000 lbs., pickerel 35,000 lbs.; besides these a large quantity of suckers, gold eyes and other coarse fish have been caught. Of this aggregate of 314,000 lbs., 100,000 lbs. were sold to the trade. 120 nets of about 3,250 fathoms were used during the year in the district, five York boats, valued at $100 each, together with a large number of skiffs and canoes have been engaged in the fisheries. Employment was given to over one hundred persons. The trade has been an improvement in previous years, nearly double the quantity of fish being caught. The catch was closer inshore, and further up the rivers than in other years. The Indians augur from this a return to abundant seasons, following as they do periods of scarcity. Mr. Wood claims that unless something is done to restrict the unlimited privilege of Indian fishing during the close season, white people will complain; as they now look upon the thing as an absurdity to permit large bands of Indians to fish, and prohibit a few white fishermen, who, unlike the Indians, are not given to hunting, to do the same when they need the fish more than the Indians do for their maintenance and that of their families.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The fishery resources of the Territories are as yet but little known beyond what has been reported upon by Overseer Gilchrist, who has supervision of the work in Assiniboia, and discharged the duties in a satisfactory manner. I would suggest the advisability of having overseers to do similar duty in each of the other Territories, say one at Calgary for Alberta, one at Battleford for Saskatchewan and some person from Edmonton to report upon the valuable waters in Athabasca. By this means the Department would be able to obtain valuable information that might open a new avenue to commerce and extend the fishing industry of the North-West into new and unexplored waters, reported to be teeming with fish of various kinds. The Battleford overseer could examine the two Saskatchewan Rivers, Battle River, Beaver River, Carrot River and the many lakes that abound in the district. The overseer at Calgary could report on the trout fisheries of the Bow, Belly, Red Deer and other mountain streams that are tributary to the South Saskatchewan and regarding whose waters but little as yet is known.

I beg to submit the report of Overseer Gilchrist, of Assiniboia, for the year 1887.

Assiniboia Fisheries.

"Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., 31st December, 1887.

"Sir,—I beg to submit my report on the fisheries of Qu'Appelle River and adjacent lakes, for the year ending 31st December, 1887. Fishermen in this district retail their own fish; there is no export trade. They dispose of their catch as much as possible near home; the rest as soon as accumulated are taken to the towns along the Canadian Pacific Railway and sold. Fishermen being nearly all half-breeds and illiterate, are adverse to keeping or giving an account of their catch, making it very difficult to get at the correct figures. Last year I made a very low estimate, but although it is considerably higher this year, it is still below the real amount. Subjoined is a statement of the catch for the season ending 31st December, 1887, together with the number of men engaged and boats and nets used.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	48,800	$2,928
Tullibee	101,400	4,056
Pike	50,000	2,000
Pickerel	35,000	1,400
do (smoked)	500	40
Coarse fish	20,000	400
Total	255,700	$10,824

"There were 35 men employed fishing, exclusive of Indians, 23 boats, value $260, and 103 nets of 200 feet each, value $412. Licenses were issued to four persons for four nets each, average length, 200 feet; they were not issued until late in the season, owing to parties being doubtful as to the result. They claimed it was of no use for them to take out a license, because the Indians would undersell them. I kept the Indians out of the markets, and the fishermen are pleased with the license law. A larger number will take out licenses next season. It has simplified my labor to a great extent. Fish are increasing, especially tullibees, with which some of the lakes are literally swarming. Whilst ranking far below whitefish as food, this fish is nevertheless, during late winter, spring and summer held in high esteem and the catch never fails. Whilst the fishery resources of these lakes are very great, it must not be forgotten that they are small and have depending upon them for fresh fish an immense country, possessing practically no other waters, necessitating the strict carrying out of the fishery regulations. In the fishing lakes the law in regard to the close seasons were well observed. All the white and half-breed fishermen have discarded the small mesh and I am pleased to state that very few Indians use small meshed nets, where, two years ago, very few nets of five-inch mesh could be found among them; this, whilst lowering the gross catch, has raised the standard, considerably enhancing the value, to say nothing of thousands of young fish that are left to reach a more mature growth. As soon as the spring spawning fish begin to move, the Indians put fish traps across the river, catching every fish, large or small, that attempts to pass. I caused the Indians of Mus-cow-pe-tung's Reserve to take up three, which they were operating to the extent of a waggon load per day, principally suckers and pickerel being caught. They promised they would set no more traps.

The water in the lakes was as low this fall as last, and in many places the bed of the river was dry. This cannot but have a serious effect, for not only does it prevent the passage, in late summer and fall, of fish from one lake to another, keeping up the supply of fish in the smaller and less favored lakes and giving them access to favorite spawning beds, but it brings the spawning beds, which they use as of old, so near the surface that they freeze to the bottom and all the spawn is destroyed. It also gives wild ducks and sea birds a better chance to get at their work. Many of the ducks which I shot this fall were so gorged with whitefish ova that on being lifted from the water by the feet it ran from their throats in a yellow stream. So low has the water been that Buffalo Lake, a large but shallow sheet of water, at the extreme west end of my district, had in the fall of 1886 no more than five feet of water in the deepest part. On the following spring, after the ice melted, great numbers of pike, pickerel, suckers and buffalo fish were lying dead on the shore, evidently suffocated during the winter. I fear that most of the fish that were in it are dead.

"Two dams were put across the Qu'Appelle River some miles below the "Forks" by O. T. Stone, of Craven, and J. A. McCaul of Regina, for the purpose of raising the water to flood the hay marshes; they are not provided with fishways and must be a serious obstacle to the fish, though the owners say they are not closed until the run of fish is over. They should be provided with fishways or removed. The present close season for whitefish does not cover the spawning period, for on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of November the spawning beds had more whitefish on them than at any other time and up to these dates all the female fish caught had ova in them, but after 15th November nothing but spent fish were caught. The other variety of whitefish (*C. Tullibee*) spawns earlier, commencing to run about the 15th October and are in the height of spawning about 30th October. I shall, with the permission of the Department, take steps if possible to settle this question next season.

"Crooked Lakes, about 80 miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the Main River, were, at one time, the best fishing lakes in this chain; but for some years past they have been failing fast, until at present they are the poorest. This I can account for only as the result of the extraordinary low water and the excessive and illegal fishing that has been carried on by the Indians of the reserves adjacent to the lakes. Whitefish, tullibee, pike and pickerel were found here in great quantities, but at the present rate of fishing, in and out of season, with large and small mesh nets, these waters will soon be barren. I shall next season give them a dose of fishery regulations.

"The Qu'Appelle Lakes proper, formerly called the Fishing Lakes, are a chain of lakes extending a distance of 30 miles, through which the river runs, and separated from one another by narrow necks of land or the very near approach of opposite points. Fort Qu'Appelle is situated equidistant from either end. The depth ranges from 5 to 55 feet, being at its greatest at Qu'Appelle Lake, in which are caught the finest whitefish. The supply of water is largely kept up by the springs, which never cease flowing from the bottom of the lakes and the foot of the hills from either side. These also tend to keep the water a few feet below the surface at an equable and low temperature, ensuring the best condition for whitefish. Were it not for these springs, our hot summers would soon cause the water to become warm, and at a temperature of 72° whitefish die. The varieties of fish found are whitefish, tullibee, pike and pickerel. All are increasing in numbers, but in some of the lakes the tullibee are in countless thousands, owing to the better protection afforded and the doing away with nearly all small mesh nets.

"Long Lake, about 25 miles north of Regina, and connected with the main Qu'Appelle by a small stream, is a fine body of clear, bright water, 60 miles long and 1½ miles wide. The finest of whitefish are found here, together with pike and pickerel, but the tullibee are comparatively few in number, which is not easily accounted for,. considering how plentiful they are in the other lakes. There is another peculiarity about this lake. Whitefish do not commence to spawn until about the 13th December, that is the opinion held by the majority of those who have fished there for years past, and from observations I have made I am inclined to the same opinion; and if it is correct, irreparable waste is going on there every year. No licenses were issued there, though considerable fishing was carried on all summer.

"Buffalo fish (*Ictiobus Bubalus*) are common to all the lakes of the Qu'Appelle, and grow to a large size, 40 lbs. or more. They are coarse fish, much like beef in grain, but fat and considered good food by Indians and half-breeds, who catch them only in the summer months. Two kinds of suckers and ling are caught, the latter species being unfortunately very plentiful and must be the cause of great destruction to the other varieties, for at spawning periods they are gorged with ova. Yellow perch are plentiful and large, and last year it was reported that a sturgeon was caught here. I did not see it, and cannot speak with certainty. There is a great abundance of what among fish culturists is considered the very finest of fish food of the crustaceans, the little water shrimps or water fleas, one of the favorite foods of the whitefish; whilst there are great quantities of crawfish, which grow to a large size. A jointed worm of a bright red color, and about 1 inch long, is to be found on the muddy bottoms in such numbers that if a stick be driven into the mud, upon being withdrawn the earth clinging to it will be found to contain many of them. This worm forms a large part of the food of the two varieties of whitefish. The larvæ of the Phrygaindæ, or, as they are commonly called, case worms, are very plentiful.

We have no good angling fish, for although the pike and pickerel are large and bite eagerly, they afford poor sport. There has been a desire evinced by the people of this vicinity to have black bass (small mouthed) placed in the waters, and considering the clear water, gravel bottoms, stony points and great abundance of favorite food, as well as their high qualities as a game fish, their excellence in the pan, and their ability to take care of themselves in the face of all enemies, I would urge the advisability of placing a number of them in the lakes.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"F. C. GILCHRIST,
Fishery Overseer."

LAKE WINNIPEG TRADE.

This lake is the chief centre of the fishery trade in Manitoba, and although only as yet partially developed, the industry has already attained considerable dimensions. The lake is about 280 miles in length, by from 16 miles to 80 miles in width, but the fishing operations do not extend much over one-fifth of its area, so that there is still ample room for an extension of the trade. Two firms—Reid, Clarke & Co., and C. W. Gauthier & Co.—were the largest operators during the past season.

Reid Clarke & Co. employed about 40 white men, 10 half-breeds and 35 Indians in fishing; also 100 Indians, at stated times, dressing and handling fish. They exchange merchandise, such as flower, tea, sugar and dry goods, with the Indians for fish. They paid as much as $400 to an Indian family this season, for fish caught at and near the Little Saskatchewan River. The firm has two ice houses and two freezers at West Selkirk, one of each at East Selkirk, and one of each at Swamp Island and Little Saskatchewan River, all valued at $3,500. They own two tugs of 28 and 42 tons respectively; two barges of 48 and 57 tons, 6 fishing boats of 4 tons each; the total value of their vessels and boats being $13,300. They had 17,000 fathoms of gill net in use during the year, valued at $2,650. Their catch for the season is as follows:—

Export Trade.

			Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	Lbs.	790,000	$ 39,500
Pickerel	do	48,000	1,440
Jackfish	do	23,000	460
Whitefish (salted)	Brls.	1,607	9,642
		1,077,945	$51,042

Local Trade.

			Value.
Whitefish	Lbs.	65,000	$ 3,250
Sturgeon	do	2,300	138
Whitefish (salted)	Brls.	10	60
		68,650	$3,448

The above firm sold out its entire business to Capt. Wm. Robinson & Co.

C. W. Gauthier & Co. employed 40 white men, 30 half-breeds and 150 Indians in connection with their fishing trade, at Swampy Island and Little Saskatchewan River. The Indians and half-breeds were paid in trade, flour, groceries, &c., being given in exchange for fish. This firm has two ice houses and freezers at West Selkirk, also one of each at Swampy Island and the Little Saskatchewan, with a total capacity of 2,290 tons, valued at $5,900. They own the following vessels and boats employed in the trade: Tug "Glendevon," 88 tons, value $8,000. Barge "New Brunswick," 182 tons, value $3,000. 10 boats four tons each, value $3,500, making a total value of $14,500. They had 16,000 fathoms of gill net in use during the season, valued at $2,500. Subjoined is a statement of their catch for the season:

Export to Windsor, Ont.

			Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	lbs.	853,900	$ 42,696
Pickerel	do	20,000	600
Jackfish	do	30,000	600
Whitefish (salted)	do	912	5,472
	do	1.027,020	$49,367

Local Trade.

	lbs.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	10,000	$ 500
do (salted)	675	30
	10,675	$530

FISHWAYS.

The law regarding the construction of fishways in mill dams on the rivers and streams throughout this Province has been pretty well observed. During the past year four fishways were constructed, one at Morris, one at Rapid City on the Little Saskatchewan, one at Moose Jaw, on the Moose Jaw River, N.W.T., and another at Keewatin where the Winnipeg River takes its rise at the Lake of the Woods.

Mr. H. C. Clay, of Rapid City, who at my request examined the section of the Province drained by the Little Saskatchewan, reports having made a tour of that stream from Rapid City to its mouth, at its junction with the Assiniboia. Ascending the river from the latter point about three miles, he found a weir across the stream, placed there by the Indians. It proved an effective barrier to the passage of fish, and he had it at once removed. He next found an obstruction in the dam at Balkwill's mill near Rapid City. At his request Mr. Balkwill made an opening in the stone work of the dam which fully served the purposes of a fishway, permitting an average of 23 fish every five minutes to pass up stream. Complaint is made that the new fishway placed in McCulloch & Co.'s new dam at Rapid City was not so successful as expected on account of the great volume of water passing through it in the spring of the year, and an alteration in its location may be necessary another year. The dams at Morris and Moose Jaw were constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and in accordance with plans and specifications received by the Department of Fisheries, they were provided with suitable fishways.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

This district has since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, rapidly developed, and quite a large number of settlers are attracted to it through its lumbering, mineral and other resources. The whole region is well watered with lakes and rivers, Of the former the principal are, the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, but there are hundreds of smaller lakes all through it. The Winnipeg River and Rainy River together with innumerable smaller streams interlace the numerous lakes, giving this district an exceptionally great water area. Very little fishing has been done by traders, but the Indians and white settlers, who have devoted some attention to those waters, report then abounding with various kinds of fish, such as whitefish, sturgeon, pickerel, tullibee, pike, catfish, perch, bass, trout, &c., &c. A large farming settlement has been formed within the past two years, on the Canadian side of the Rainy River, a tract of land noted for the fertility of its soil, and settlers have become prosperous from the success attending their farming. These settlers report the sturgeon fishing on the Rainy River quite an industry among the Indians. Whitefish, pickerel and pike are also caught in great abundance. There is regular steam communication kept up for six months of the year, between Rat Portage at the north end of the Lake and Fort Frances at the source of the Rainy River; a distance of 160 miles. Quite a number of steam tugs are employed towing rafts of lumber, brought down from the Canadian side of the Rainy Lake above the falls at Fort Frances; and down the rivers on the American side. There is a regular mail boat and other boats doing considerable trade in freighting supplies to lumbermen and taking farm products to market. There are five large lumber mills in operation at Keewatin and a large quantity of sawdust is to be found in their vicinity. Hitherto there was great carelessness in preventing refuse getting into the Lake of the Woods at this point, but during the past year a vast improvement is noticed in this direction, as nearly all mill owners burn the sawdust. The Federal Government, in the early part of the season, constructed a large dam above the falls on the Winnipeg River for the purpose of raising the water sufficiently high to give these mills power enough to manufacture lumber when the water gets very low, which occurs every two or three years.

The fish do not suffer in consequence, as a good fishway has been constructed in the dam. Much injury was done to fish in the Rainy River for the last two or three years, by the escape of sawdust from a saw mill in operation there for some years. The mill was burned last year, nevertheless, the sawdust still remains along the bank and is being washed into the river by the ebb and flow of the water. There is a large quantity of stone which was thrown out from the cut of Fort Frances Canal during its construction, that could be made available at a very light cost and serve the purpose of a wharf, and at the same time be a means of preventing the escape of any more sawdust into the river. I would respecfully urge this work to be done in the interest of the fishing resources of this river. With the introduction of the fishing regulations and the development of the fish trade, which is sure to follow in the wake of settlement, a field second, only to Manitoba itself, will be found in the Rainy River District.

RECAPITULATION.

I append herewith an estimate of the yield and value of the fisheries of **Manitob** and of the **North-West Territories** for the year ending 31st December, 1887 :

Kind.		Quantity.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	lbs.	1,810,470	$90,523
do (salt)	do	496,900	16,372
Pickerel	do	144,495	5,818
Pike	do	311,079	8,198
Sturgeon	do	4,000	240
Perch	do	88,074	4,612
Tullibee	do	18,736	657
Mixed fish	do	120,983	2,664
Total		2,994,737	$129,084

The Indian consumption is estimated at about 1,500,000 pounds, value $52,500 making an aggregate catch of 4,494,737 pounds of all kinds of fish, and a total valu of $181,584.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER McQUEEN,
Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba and N. W. Territories.

REPORT OF MR. SAMUEL WILMOT,

SUPERINTENDENT OF FISH CULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1887.

CONTENTS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PAGE.

Condition of the Hatcheries 3
Fry—kinds distributed in 1887 3
Fry—Province and Hatchery bred in 4
Eggs eyed or semi-hatched, where sent 4
Eggs, schedule of collection 5
Schedule of total fry distributed since 1873 6
Summary of transactions at all the hatcheries 8
Parent fish for the hatcheries 12
Table showing number of eggs with cost, &c 14
Practical results from artificial breeding 15
Evidence of benefits from Sandwich Hatchery 16

APPENDICES.

1. Report of Thos. Mowat on Fraser River Hatchery, B.C 19
2. do C. A. Farquharson on Sydney Hatchery, C.B 23
3. do A. B. Wilmot on Bedford Basin Hatchery, N.S 24
4. do Henry Clark on Dunk River Hatchery, P.E.I 28
5. do Charles McCluskey on St. John River Hatchery, N.B 29
6. do Isaac Sheasgreen on Miramichi Hatchery, N.B 31
7. do Alexander Mowat on Ristigouche Hatchery, Quebec 32
8. do Philip Vibert on Gaspé Basin Hatchery, Quebec 35
9. do L. N. Catellier on Tadoussac Hatchery, Quebec 36
10. do A. H. Moore on Magog Hatchery, Quebec 38
11. do Charles Wilmot on Newcastle Hatchery, Ontario 39
12. do William Parker on Sandwich Hatchery, Ontario 44

REPORT OF MR. S. WILMOT, SUPERINTENDENT OF FISH CULTURE FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1887.

The Honorable GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report herewith on the condition of the several fish-breeding establishments in Canada, and to furnish detailed statements of the operations in each hatchery during the year 1887.

CONDITION OF THE HATCHERIES.

The general condition of the twelve hatcheries now in active operation throughout the Dominion is of a very satisfactory nature.

The whole of the available space for the reception of ova in many of the nurseries, is now fully utilzied, and with increased quantities of fish eggs which are being collected in certain localities, some of these hatcheries will necessarily require increased room and additional apparatus for breeding purposes.

These improvements will be absolutely necessary, should the Government desire to meet the increasing demands which are being made from year to year from various sections of the Dominion, for larger supplies of young fish to replenish lakes, rivers and other waters; which from over fishing, improper fishing, and other destructive agencies, now require artificial aid to counter-balance the exhaustive drain so perseveringly made upon them.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL OFFICERS.

Subjoined will be found the reports of the several officers in charge of the individual hatcheries in each of the Provinces. In these are given detailed statements of the operations in each nursery, showing the quantities of eggs collected, and the numbers of fry turned out from them respectively; also the number of parent fish captured, together with other matter relating to the condition, wants and improvements of these hatcheries as will best promote their usefulness.

NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FRY HATCHED IN 1887.

The gross number of young fish of various kinds hatched and distributed from the several breeding establishments in the Dominion during the year 1887, was in excess of former years, amounting in round numbers to 77,673,000; divided by species they were as follows:—

Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)	7,240,000
Pacific salmon (*Salmo quinnat*)	4.414,000
Lake salmon trout (*Salmo namaycush*)	3,129,000
Lake whitefish (*Coregonus albus*)	37,820,000
Lake pickerel (doré) (*Lucioperca*)	25,000,000
Speckled trout (*Salmo fontinalis*)	70,000
Grand Total	77,673,000

The planting of this number of young fish in so many of the lakes, rivers and other streams of the country is a work of no inconsiderable magnitude and danger, especially when surrounded, as it is, with manifold difficulties and trials in their transport by railways for long distances; in waggons over rough and intricate roads to waters far inland: through woods and thickets by hand, and up rapid turbulent rivers in canoes, and in scows, towed by horses, in some instances a hundred miles and more beyond habitable parts of the country. Yet, with all these unavoidable difficulties to overcome it is satisfactory to know from the evidence of numerous reliable eye witnesses of the work, and from the officers and men engaged in it themselves that the loss of young fish in these voyages of transportation is trifling. From lengthened experience, however, it has become demonstrated beyond a doubt that, young fish, if removed at the proper time, can be safely carried long distances by land or by water if properly attended to on the journey by careful and tried messengers.

The distribution of fry hatched in 1887 from the individual hatcheries in each Province and their species is shown in the following table. But the particular waters and the numbers of fry planted in each locality, will be found recorded in the separate reports of the officers in charge of the hatcheries, in the appendices hereto attached.

SCHEDULE of Fry turned out of Hatcheries in 1887.

Hatchery.	Province.	No. of Fry.	Species.
Fraser River	British Columbia	4,414,000	Salmon.
Sydney	Nova Scotia (C.B.)	1,415,000	do
Bedford	do	1,350,000	do
do	do	30,000	Salmon trout.
do	do	2,850,000	Whitefish.
Dunk River	P. E. Island	500,000	Salmon.
St. John River	New Brunswick	45,000	do
do	do	334,000	Salmon trout.
do	do	2,100,000	Whitefish.
Miramichi	do	900,000	Salmon.
Ristigouche	Quebec	1,500,000	do
Gaspé	do	630,000	do
Tadoussac	do	900,000	do
Magog	do	675,000	Salmon trout.
Newcastle	Ontario	2,090,000	do
do	do	1,370,000	Whitefish.
do	do	70,000	Speckled trout.
Sandwich	do	31,500,000	Whitefish.
do	do	25,000,000	Pickerel.
Total		77,673,000	

Over and above the numbers of young fish hatched in the Ontario establishments, it was found expedient with the large stock of eggs on hand that some of the well known commercial fishes of the Great Lake region of the west should be introduced into the waters of the Maritime Provinces. Accordingly a quantity of semi-hatched eggs of the salmon-trout and white-fish were transferred from Ontario to hatcheries in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; whereafter hatching into fry they would be more readily conveyed to such waters as might be considered most suitable for their acclimatization and after-growth. On this account the following transfers of eyed-ova were made:—

QUANTITY of eyed or semi-hatched fish eggs transferred from Ontario hatcheries to other nurseries in the Maritime Provinces, during 1887.

Hatchery.	Province.	No. of Eggs.	Species.
Magog	Quebec	800,000	Salmon trout.
Bedford	Nova Scotia	400,000	do
do	do	3,000,000	Whitefish.
St. John River	New Brunswick	400,000	Salmon trout.
do	do	3,000,000	Whitefish.
Total		7,600,000	

The total of young fish and semi-hatched ova put out from the Newcastle hatchery, during the year 1887, was as follows:—

Salmon trout fry	2,090,000
do eggs, semi-hatched	1,600,000
Whitefish fry	1,370,000
Speckled trout fry	70,000
Total	5,130,000

COLLECTION OF FISH EGGS—SEASON OF 1887.

The following is a statement of the numbers of fish eggs collected and placed in the several hatcheries of the Dominion, during the season of 1887. The aggregate quantity is considerably in advance of previous years.

The reports from the officers in charge give the most satisfactory accounts of the healthy state of the ova, together with the strongest assurances for anticipating high percentages of fry from them at the hatching time.

The gross number of ova collected, of all kinds, amounts to 110,580,200. Their disposition in the several hatcheries is as follows:—

TABLE showing the Hatcheries and the quantity of Eggs deposited in them in 1887.

No.	Name of Hatchery.	Province.	No. of Ova.	Species of Fish.
1	Fraser River	British Columbia	10,170,000	Salmon (*Salmo quinnat*).
2	Sydney	Nova Scotia, C. B	1,780,000	do (*Salmo salar*).
3	Bedford	do	900,000	do do
4	Dunk River	P. E. Island	1,000,000	do do
5	St. John River	New Brunswick.	625,800	do do
6	Miramichi	do	1,300,000	do do
7	Restigouche	Quebec.	1,900,000	do do
8	Gaspé	do	752,000	do do
9	Tadoussac	do	902,400	do do
10	Magog	do		
11	Newcastle	Ontario	9,050,000	Salmon trout (*Salmo namaycush*).
11	do	do	200,000	Speckled trout (*Salmo Fontinalis*).
12	Sandwich	do	50,000,000	Whitefish (*Coregonus albus*).
12	do	do	32,000,000	Pickerel, doré (*Lucioperca*).
	Total		110,580,200	

NOTE.—Eggs were not collected for the Magog Hatchery in the Eastern Townships Lakes, but a supply of semi-hatched ova will be transferred from the Newcastle Establishment to the Magog Nursery during the winter. Whitefish and salmon trout eyed ova will, in like manner, be forwarded to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Hatcheries.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FRY DISTRIBUTED SINCE THE HATCHERIES WERE ESTABLISHED.

The grand total of young fish put out from the several fish-breeding establishments in Canada since the commencement of the industry of artificial fish culture, now amounts to *five hundred and forty seven millions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand and nine hundred* (547,135,900). By far the greater proportion of these, namely, 400,000,000 were of the salmon species, consisting of the Atlantic salmon, Pacific salmon, salmon trout, and whitefish of the Great Lakes, and speckled trout of the streams; the balance were the "*Lucioperca*" or lake pickerel.

These species comprise the principal commercial fishes which are indigenous to the extensive fluvial and lacustrine waters of the country; and thus far the artificial methods of propagation have been applied only to them, but it is confidently expected that the system will soon be applied to the rearing of many other descriptions of fishes which are natives of, or might be acclimated to, the waters of Canada.

Statement showing the Places where, and the Years in which the several Fish Establishment, annually,

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.			
	Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Magog.	Tadoussac.	Gaspé.	Ristigouche.
	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1868 to 1873	1,070,000	....	....	....	....	....
1874	350,000	....	....	....	....	100,000
1875	650,000	....	....	60,000	110,000	600,000
1876	700,000	8,000,000	....	150,000	50,000	300,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000	....	1,180,000	1,051,000	600,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000	....	707,000	650,000	1,015,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000	....	1,250,000	1,597,000	1,470,000
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000	....	1,155,000	730,000	1,500,000
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000	200,000	334,000	500,000	740,000
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000	975,000	600,000	530,000	1,400,000
1883	6,058,000	72,000,000	250,000	995,000	520,000	300,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000	100,000	985,000	859,000	940,000
1885	5,700,000	68,000,000	300,000	720,000	290,000	660,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000	1,400,000	1,627,000	576,000	1,380,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000	675,000	900,000	630,000	1,500,000
Totals	51,475,700	412,000,000	3,900,000	10,663,000	8,093,000	12,505,000

Note.—The particular descriptions of Fry above enumerated were as follows:—

Salmonidae—Atlantic and Pacific salmon, salmon trout of the Great Lakes, and
do Whitefish (*Coregonus*) of the Great Lake region ....
Percidae—Pickerel, or Doré (*Lucioperca*) ....

Grand Total of all kinds ....

Hatcheries have been erected; also the number of Fry distributed from each since they were built.

New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		Prince Edward Island.	British Columbia.	Totals.
Miramichi.	St. John River.	Bedford.	Sydney.	Dunk River.	Fraser River.	
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,070,000
60,000	....	....	....	....	....	510,000
150,000	....	....	....	....	....	1,570,000
60,000	....	395,000	....	....	....	9,655,000
330,000	....	1,000,000	....	....	....	13,451,000
665,000	....	1,400,000	....	....	....	27,042,000
1,025,000	....	1,740,000	....	....	....	21,684,700
805,000	170,600	730,000	....	500,000	....	21,013,600
770,000	50,000	680,000	....	375,000	....	22,949,000
640,000	588,000	850,000	315,000	1,060,000	....	55,799,000
925,000	72,600	800,000	659,000	1,210,000	....	83,784,600
795,000	811,000	1,000,000	858,000	1,000,000	....	53,143,000
900,000	155,000	670,000	772,000	1,100,000	1,800,000	81,067,000
945,000	2,181,000	960,000	1,179,000	400,000	2,625,000	76,724,000
900,000	2,479,000	4,230,000	1,415,000	500,000	4,414,000	77,673,000
8,980,000	6,507,200	14,455,000	5,193,000	6,145,000	8,839,000	547,135,900

speckled trout of the Streams........	136,000,000
....	264,000,000
....	147,135,900
....	547,135,900

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS AT THE SEVERAL HATCHERIES FROM OFFICERS' REPORTS FOR 1887.

(1.) *Fraser River Hatchery, British Columbia*, distributed 4,414,000 fry in the spring of 1887. Of these, 3,405,000 were of the Suckeye or *Norka* species, and 1,009,000 of the Quinnat or *Chouicha* species. There were laid down in the hatchery in the fall of 1887, 10,170,000 ova; 845,000 of these were Quinnat, and 9,325,000 Saw-quai eggs. They are reported to be in a healthy condition. Some 5,000 Saw-quai and 1,270 Quinnat parent salmon were netted; many of these were partially spawned out before being used for artificial purposes.

'Great difficulty is felt in getting experienced and careful men to manipulate the fish, and for carrying the eggs from the rivers, where they are collected, to the hatchery. The officer in charge recommends the purchase of a small steam tug for this work, and for the distribution of the fry, and for general service to the coast and river fisheries. The nursery was supplied with a large number of new wire hatching baskets, these with the former supply will utilize all of the available space in the hatchery. Statements of a satisfatory character are given from various sources of the benefits arising from the hatchery, in the great numbers of small salmon seen in the rivers which have been already stocked with fry. From these results, and from the popularity of the institution, the Board of Trade of New Westminster has petitioned the Government to erect another hatchery on the Fraser.

Young shad are asked for to stock the waters of the British Columbia coast, in like manner as the United States Government has already stocked California rivers with marked success.

The principal improvements asked for during the coming year are the cleaning up of the land about the hatchery and fencing in the premises. The establishment, generally speaking, is in good condition.

(2.) *Sydney Hatchery, Cape Breton*, reports 1,415,000 Atlantic salmon fry being distributed from that nursery in the spring of 1887, in the most healthy condition. In the autumn 431 parent salmon were captured, 290 of these were females and gave 1,780,000 eggs, which are now showing life. The parent fish are principally taken in the Margaree and Middle Rivers. The floor of the hatching room is decayed and requires removing. The grounds and building are in a neat and tidy condition. A new scow for transporting the parent fish is required. The outside of the building should get a coat of paint.

(3.) *Bedford Hatchery, Nova Scotia*, from this nursery 1,350,000 salmon fry (*Salmo Salar*) were put into numerous rivers throughout the Province, in the most satisfactory condition. Misfortune befell the salmon trout eggs received from Ontario, only 30,000 were turned out in a healthy state. The loss is difficult to account for. The whitefish eggs transported from Ontario did very well; 2,850,000 fry (or 95 per cent. of the eggs); were planted in the lakes of Halifax County, in first class condition. The plan of building small temporary hatcheries in the more remote parts of the Province, in which semi-hatched ova are placed during the winter months, and early spring, is found to work very well. In this way the fry are nearer to their place of destination, and the danger and expense in carrying fry from Bedford hatchery in the spring months is largely overcome. Grand, Hubley's, Governor's, Neal's, Sandy and William Lakes received the young whitefish; and Lochaber and Wilson's Lakes got the salmon trout fry. The lakes of Antigonish County are reported as being well adapted for whitefish and salmon trout. Mr. Wilmot, the officer in charge, reports the Bedford hatchery as insufficient in hatching capacity, to supply the wants of Nova Scotia, and recommends the location of an additional hatchery in the western counties and another in the eastern part of the Province. It is said that salmon are increasing in satisfactory numbers in some of the rivers, quite equal to those of former years.

In Bedford Basin the catch was double that of the previous year.

From low water, and other causes, during the autumn the catch of parent salmon for the use of the hatchery was small, only 169 fish were taken; 78 of these were females, and gave 900,000 eggs. These are in an exceptionally good condition in the hatching troughs. As there is considerable space in the nursery unoccupied, a request is made to obtain a large supply of whitefish, and salmon trout eggs from Ontario, in order that the project of stocking many of the Nova Scotia lakes with these fish may be continued. The hatchery and its appliances are in good condition, and no unusual expenditure will be required for another year.

(4). *Dunk River Hatchery, in Prince Edward Island*, reports 500,000 salmon fry hatched and distributed from that hatching in the several streams of the Province during the spring of 1887, and that they were all put out in good condition. The number of parent fish was not as large as usual, only 230 were taken; 150 of these were females, and gave 1,000,000 eggs. A large number of these fish were small in size, supposed to be young fish. Great numbers of salmon spawned in the stream below the hatchery.

Reports from all the rivers give a large increase of salmon in them. They are more numerous all around the Island. Guardians are required for Wilmot's river, as poaching was extensively carried on last season. The spearing of eels should be prohibited in the rivers, for, under that pretext, salmon are also speared. The hatchery and dam are in good condition, and the eggs laid down are doing well.

(5). *St. John River Hatchery, New Brunswick.* Difficulties were experienced here in 1886, in procuring parent fish, only 47,000 fry were put out in the spring of 1887. Somewhat better success was had in the fall of 1887, as 167 salmon were taken in the Tobique River; 87 of these were females and gave 625,800 eggs which are doing very well. Many grilse, and also young salmon of four years' growth, were seen in the river. There were 2,100,000 whitefish and 334,000 salmon trout fry hatched from the eggs obtained from Ontario. These young fish were planted in the lakes of the Counties of Victoria, York, Charlotte and Carleton in New Brunswick. Officer McCluskey draws attention to the fact of a large number of salmon being taken by anglers in the Tobique River with the fly, a circumstance formerly unknown but now attributed to the putting out of this hatchery young salmon hatched from eggs obtained from the Restigouche River which is famous for salmon angling. The angling lessees of the Tobique forbid parent salmon to be taken from this river for the hatchery. This action will necessitate the getting of parent salmon another year at the St. John Harbor fisheries. The establishment throughout is in good working condition.

(6). *Miramichi Hatchery, New Brunswick*, reports 900,000 salmon fry distributed safely in the several branches of the Miramichi River. 20,000 fry were also put in the Nipissiguit River. 25,000 fry were obtained from the Ristigouche hatchery, and planted in the headwaters of the North-West Miramichi. Certain improvements in painting, repairing building and dams were duly performed. By the introduction of a lot of new troughs increased hatching room has been obtained. The capture of parent fish for the hatchery was commenced in September, by netting them up river, when 320 were taken; of these 190 were females, and gave 1,300,000 eggs, which are progressing most favorably. The parent fish were obtained more readily the past season on account of the closer guardianship of the river, which prevented poachers from setting nets during the close season.

(7). *Ristigouche Hatchery, Province of Quebec.* From this institution 1,500,000 fry were put into the waters of the Ristigouche. A large number were towed to the upper parts of the Kedgwick, the principal breeding tributary of the Ristigouche. They were towed up in open scows or cribs, by horses, and gradually scattered in the best adapted places througout the whole length of the river. In this way no loss of young fish is experienced. About twenty-five miles of the river can be planted with fry in this way in a day. A shipment of some 30,000 fry was made by railway to the Miramichi River, and reached there safely. It is recommended that the eyed eggs be shipped in future to other hatcheries during the winter, as being more safe, and economical than transporting the fry in large cans of water in the spring.

Parent salmon are procured for this hatchery by the use of a Departmental net, and by purchase from net fishermen, whose stands are adjacent to the retaining pond. About 380 salmon were bought from fishermen, but many died from the effects of rough handling, and wounds caused by the nets. It is found to be almost impossible to get the ordinary fishermen to use the required care in netting the fish, that will prevent them from getting wounded and bruised, in which case it is impossible to prevent many of the salmon from dying. With the Departmental net, which is fished by its employees, very few salmon are injured or die. At the spawning time 410 salmon were found in the reservoir in a sound and healthy state, 193 of these were females, and they gave 1,900,000 eggs. After spawning, the fish were turned out in the tideway in a healthy condition. In the carriage of the eggs some fifteen miles, a few were lost from the severity of the frost and roughness of the road, the remainder are in a fine condition in the hatchery. To ensure full success for getting adequate supplies of parent salmon and preventing injury to them, or loss by death, it is suggested that the Department should locate and fish certain stations, employing their own nets and men. In this way the whole work would be facilitated at probably half the cost of the present system.

A number of young salmon were put in a small pond at the hatchery, with the view of experimenting as to whether they could be grown to the age of smolts, and whether it could be made a profitable undertaking to carry out the experiment on an extended scale. Artificial food was given the fry; some few seemed to feed, but did not thrive well; the result was that little faith can be placed in the attempt to grow salmon fry with artificial food in ponds, with the view of realizing any benefit from the proceeding. The catch of salmon in tidal waters was about equal to the previous year Angling up river was not quite so good; some very good scores, however, were made; the water was very low and of high temperature. Parent salmon were fairly plentiful on the spawning grounds far up the river. It is feared that the general violation of the "Saturday night till Monday morning close time," in the Bay des Chaleurs, will so exhaust the numbers of salmon, that would otherwise pass up to the spawning grounds, as to most seriously affect the salmon fisheries of the bay and rivers emptying into it.

(8.) *Gaspé Hatchery, in the Province of Quebec*, turned out about 630,000 salmon fry in the Dartmouth, St. John and York Rivers, in a good healthy condition. The Government net was set on the 9th of June, and took 109 parent fish during the season. From 69 females 752,000 eggs were laid down in the nursery, these are looking healthy and well. Repairs were made to the reservoirs, which are now in good condition. It was found that the building, from imperfect construction, was spreading apart, it was at once strengthened with spruce knees, well bolted to the timbers, and is now perfectly secure. The dam of the upper retaining pond was almost re-made for safety against floods. The hatchery will require to be newly painted another season.

(9). *Tadoussac Hatchery, Province of Quebec*. In the spring of 1887, 900,000 salmon fry were planted in several of the branches of the Saguenay River. These are reported to have been liberated with little loss. Much pains were taken to plant young fish in the St. Margaret River, many difficulties had to be overcome, but the work was satisfactorily accomplished. A considerable number of young salmon (smolts) the growth from fry put into the lake above the hatchery were seen passing down to the salt water last autumn. Salmon parrs were seen in large numbers in the "Mowat" Lakes, where fry were planted for the first time in the spring of 1886. Some were taken measuring five inches in length. The experiment of planting fry in these lakes is thus far very satisfactory. Additional supplies of young fish will be given to these lakes hereafter, as there is an easy passage from them for the young salmon to reach salt water. Salmon angling, from the lowness of the river, was not quite as good as usual last season. It is said that immense numbers of porpoises at the mouth of the Saguenay prevent the salmon from passing up to the branches. The Departmental net captured 151 parent fish for the hatchery.

94 females gave 902,400 eggs, these are in good condition and show vitality in them. Some necessary repairs were made to the banks of the dam. The buildings require a thorough inspection for general improvements that are wanted another year. The dams above the hatchery are in good order.

(10.) *Magog Hatchery, Province of Quebec.*—For the past two seasons fish eggs have not been collected in the Eastern Townships lakes for the Magog nursery. It has been found to be more satisfactory and economical to obtain supplies of semi-hatched eggs from the Newcastle hatchery, Ont. During the past season of 1887 a shipment of salmon-trout eggs was received from Newcastle, from which 675,000, or 84 per cent., of fry were hatched and distributed in good condition in lakes in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome. The salmon-trout and whitefish fry, which were planted in the above named and other lakes in the townships, have shown remarkably good results. Whitefish of good size are now seen in many of these waters. These fish were not known in these lakes previous to the time of their being planted there from this hatchery. Salmon-trout, are also reported to be more numerous than formerly, notwithstanding they are illegally destroyed during the "close time."

It is said that whilst salmon trout are increasing, many of the inferior kinds of fish are decreasing, being largely preyed upon by the trout. Black bass, planted here a short time since, are also getting quite plentiful in Lake Memphremagog, and good fishing will soon be had with this game fish. The officer in charge reports that, notwithstanding the efforts of the guardians, the fish in the Eastern Townships waters are being mercilessly slaughtered during the close season, and that over fishing is too extensively carried on. It is proposed to obtain from the Newcastle hatchery a million of eyed ova during the coming season.

(11.) *Newcastle Hatchery, Ontario.*—The various kinds of fry hatched at this establishment were turned out in good condition—2,090,000 salmon-trout were distributed pretty generally throughout the waters of Ontario; 1,370,000 whitefish fry were also put out in like manner as the salmon trout. There were also 70,000 speckled trout distributed from this hatchery. Exclusive of the above, 1,600,000 eyed eggs of the salmon-trout were transferred to the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Total number of all kinds put out 5,130,000.

The ponds at the hatchery were deepened and thoroughly cleaned out, with the view to the introduction of carp and bass, as many demands are made for these fish to stock waters.

The establishment generally with all its hatching apparatus and the dams are in first class condition.

Largely increased numbers of salmon-trout eggs were obtained last autumn over any previous year; 7,550,000 were collected at Wiarton on the Georgian Bay, and 1,500,000 at Pigeon Island, Lake Ontario. These are progressing favorably. There are also a large quantity of speckled trout eggs undergoing incubation in the hatchery. Some millions of the salmon-trout eggs will be transferred to other hatcheries in the Lower Provinces as soon as the embryos are sufficiently advanced for safe carriage.

A statement of the daily operations in collecting salmon-trout eggs is appended, giving the dates of capture of the fish, the quantity of eggs obtained, together with remarks relating to the work at Wiarton, all showing conclusively that the present "close season" of the month of November is the correct spawning time, and judiciously established by the Department. With a strict observance of this "close time" the salmon-trout fisheries may be indefinitely maintained.

An inspection was made around Pigeon Island with the view to establish a Government station for procuring parent fish. The result was not satisfactory, as the rocky bottom was not suitable for a stationary trap net. The stock of eggs in the hatchery are in fine condition, with the exception of some of the speckled trout ova purchased in the United States, which show some injury, evidently from over heating on their way here. The officer in charge is desirous that all applications for fry should be made early, in order that all fish may be put out of the hatchery before the warm season in June sets in.

(12.) *Sandwich Hatchery, Province of Ontario.*—Whitefish and pickerel (doré) are the only fish bred at this hatchery, 31,500,000 fry, and 7,500,000 semi-hatched eggs of the whitefish were turned out in the spring of 1887. There were also 25,000,000 fry of the pickerel hatched out at this institution. Both species were widely spread throughout the lakes of Ontario; and several millions of the whitefish were transferred to hatcheries in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Reports from all quarters state that the distribution was performed most successfully. In view of establishing a permanent station for collecting pickerel eggs, one was selected on Lake Huron, where a reservoir was located, and a wind-mill and pump erected to supply fresh water continually during the spawning season. The parent fish when taken from the nets were kept in this reservoir until ripe for spawning. The officer reports the whole undertaking a perfect success. Three of the fishing stations on the Detroit River were worked, namely, Bois Blanc, Fighting, and Stony Islands; from these 50,000,000 of whitefish eggs were collected in November last. They were safely laid down in the hatchery and are doing well. Many of these will be transferred to eastern hatcheries at the proper time. The catch of whitefish in the Detroit River fisheries has been greatly in excess of the past year. This increase is attributed to the quantities of fry put in the river from the hatchery. Written testimony of this fact from fishermen will be found appended to the report. Only one-half of the space in the hatchery room is now fitted up with breeding apparatus. It is desirable that the other portion should be supplied with incubators, and other requisites in order to fully utilize the whole of the available space in the building. The engine and pumps are capable of doing double the amount of work now carried on, and with no additional expense, as the engine and pumps must be kept working for a small, as well as a greater supply of eggs.

PARENT FISH FOR THE HATCHERIES.

THE MEANS ADOPTED FOR CAPTURING THEM.

There are several methods in use for securing the supplies of parent fish for stocking the hatcheries with eggs, and it is a matter of much consideration which to adopt. The great object, however, is to obtain the fish by such means as will be the least likely to injure them, for if they become bruised or wounded in their capture, many will die before they become ripe for spawning, others from the same causes will get sickly and diseased in their confinement in the retaining ponds and bring about that deadly fish scourge "*Saprolegnia Ferax*" of fungoid growth upon their bodies, which not only affects the fish outwardly, but also prevents the proper ripening of the ovaries, causing unsoundness of the eggs for healthy impregnation.

It is not only the individual fish thus affected that is ruinous to the work of obtaining ova, but it is the rapid spreading of the fungi, or disease to other fish confined in the same pond. Therefore it is of the first and greatest importance that the parent fish should be captured by such means, and with such careful handling, as to avoid, if possible, any chances of injury to their bodies when taken in the nets, that will cause wounds, bruises or any abrasions of the skin, for it is on such injured parts the fungoid disease first takes its hold, and then spreads rapidly over the whole body till death results,—when so to speak, a three-fold loss is experienced—the parent fish becomes destroyed for present or future benefits for reproduction; the thousands of ova within its body are also lost for the purposes of the hatchery, and the money value given to the fishermen for the fish is thrown away. And I must further add disappointment to the officers, and dissatisfaction to the public, as well as the Department is experienced, from inability to fill the Government hatcheries with eggs.

As previously mentioned numerous methods have been adopted for securing supplies of parent fish, but after a close study, coupled with practical experience of this subject for some years past it has been shown that there is only one safe and reliable plan to be adopted, namely, that the Government secure the best fishing stations available in the several localities, where the parent fish of the species required are known to frequent on their migrations up river, or in the bays where they resort to spawn; and there, under the control and working of proper officers, set such nets or other appliances as are best adapted to capture the fish in the most careful and economical manner, and convey them to properly construsted reservoirs, or retaining ponds, having sufficient area and depth of pure living water, where they may freely roam about at their pleasure until the time of spawning. In this way experience has demonstated that parent fish may be taken without injury, and kept in a perfectly healthy state until ripe for manipulation, after which they can be liberated again without experiencing any loss.

The plan adopted of purchasing parent fish from the ordinary net fishermen, whilst from necessity it has been resorted to, is, nevertheless, one that should be discontinued, for it is found that the owners of fishing stands, though they may get the usual market price for each salmon, cannot be made to understand, nor do they wish to comprehend, the absolute necessity there is for having the proper description of nets, and using every possible precaution and care in the handling of the fish, in order that they may not get wounded or bruised. The long accustomed method of taking salmon from the nets in a rough and hurried manner by the fishermen cannot be overcome, especially when no object has been gained, for the fish dealers, from the great competition existing between them, care for nothing beyond the numbers and weight of salmon they may get, let them be wounded, bruised or otherwise injured as the case may be.

The experience already gained in purchasing parent salmon as just described has been that a large percentage of them die, or become so diseased with fungoid growth from injuries received that it will be unwise to continue it. But the correct remedy should be adopted, which is for the Government to appropriate a sufficient number of well-selected fishing stations, and carefully fish them with its own nets, apparatus and men, thus avoiding (as practical trials have shown) the unnecessary loss of parent fish, and preventing an expenditure which does not give commensurate benefits, nor such success in the work of artificial propagation as it is most desirable to attain.

A statement is herewith given of the expenditure connected with collecting parent fish and fish-eggs for the several hatcheries during the season of 1887. In some instances correct accounts have not been kept as to the number of parent fish captured for spawning purposes; this applies more particularly to Fraser River operations, where large hauls of salmon may be taken in the open river, many of which may have been partly spawned out, and others may have shed their whole supply of eggs. In such a case no accurate statement can be given of the actual cost of each fish manipulated, or of the value of ova per thousand. With the Atlantic salmon, however, the process is different, and a correct account will be found in the table as to the cost of each fish, and the eggs per thousand.

TABLE showing the Number and Cost of Parent Fish and Fish Eggs obtained for the Hatcheries in 1887.

No.	Hatchery.	Province.	Number of Parent Fish.	Males.	Females.	Number of Eggs from each Female.	Number of Eggs in each Hatchery.	Average Expenses in Collecting Parent Fish for each Hatchery.	Cost of Eggs per M.	Average cost of each Fish.	Description of Fish.
								$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	
1	Fraser River	British Columbia	No true account kept				10,170,000	1,114 20	....	....	Pacific Salmon.
2	Sydney	Nova Scotia (C.B.)	431	141	290	6,138	1,780,000	1,099 22	0 61¾	2 55	Atlantic Salmon
3	Bedford	do	169	91	78	11,538	900,000	1,117 63	1 24	6 61	do
4	Dunk River	PrinceEdward Island	230	80	150	7,000	1,000,000	43 00	0 04⅓	0 19	do
5	St. John River	New Brunswick	167	80	87	7,200	625,800	506 63	0 81	3 04	do
6	Miramichi	do	320	130	190	6.842	1,300,000	460 21	0 36	1 43	do
7	Restigouche	Quebec	403	210	193	9,840	1,900,000	1,643 00	0 86½	4 07	do
8	Gaspé	do	104	35	69	10,900	752,000	836 00	0 45	3 23	do
9	Tadoussac	do	151	56	95	9,500	902,400	257 90	0 29	1 71	do
	Totals with Atlantic Salmon		1,975	823	1,152	....	9,160,000				
10	Magog	Quebec	Eggs furnished from the Newcastle Hatchery during the winter—								
11	Newcastle	Ontario	Salmon Trout				9,050,000	1,501 14	0 16½	....	Salmon Trout.
			Speckled Trout				200,000	415 00	2 10	....	Speckled Trout.
			Whitefish				2,000,000	514 00	0 01	....	Whitefish.
12	Sandwich	do	Whitefish				48,000,000				
			Pickerel (Doré)				32,000,000	....	....	....	Pickerel (Doré).
	Grand Total all kinds of Eggs		....	....	....	....	110,580,200				

PRACTICAL RESULTS FROM ARTIFICIAL BREEDING.

The following extract from the report of the Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia, for 1886, is given as touching upon the artificial culture of salmon:

"A small decrease will be noticed in these fish, but chiefly in those salted in barrels and caught on the Labrador coast. A heavy storm destroyed the nets and largely reduced the home catch, otherwise a large increase would have been had over last year. This is fully stated in the reports of overseers for Pictou and Antigonish counties, where our most productive salmon fisheries exist.

"Salmon are rapidly increasing in the rivers. Wallace River, in the County of Cumberland, which no fish frequented for the past twenty-five years, owing to an impassable mill-dam, shows very gratifying results, as an evidence of artificial culture alone. Fry to the number of 40,000 per annum, have been planted in its head waters since the year 1878. In 1882 a few fish were seen at the dam, and increasing numbers have been seen every year since. During the present fall (1886) no less than from 250 to 350 salmon passed through the new fishways put on the dams, two years ago. * * * * * * *

"As the plantings will continue, and the river will also now begin to reproduce in the natural way, we may look for a rapid increase during the next few years, provided poachers are kept in check. * * * * *

"I am quite confident that the salmon fisheries of Nova Scotia will never again drop so low as they did in the years of 1880 and 1881. By opening the dams with efficient fish-ways, and by a continual artificial planting, there must surely be about the same result everywhere as in the case of the Wallace River, above referred to, the facts concerning which are indisputable.

"There is not another river in Nova Scotia, nor in Canada, where all the conditions are so favorable for ascertaining the above facts as this one, for the following reasons:

"(1.) It is a small river with clear, bright water, fed from mountain springs, so that all the fish can be seen from the dam.

"(2.) There were no fish in it in 1878 at the first planting, nature has done nothing so far; for the ladders have been built but two years, nor will she do anything for two or three years more. Thus the developing facts here are of intense interest and importance in salmon culture, and I will endeavor to obtain them as accurately in the future.

"(3.) The river previous to the construction of the dam, was one of the most prolific in the production of salmon. Its gravel beds, its clear bright water, its cleanliness from all foreign matter are all most favorable for the production of these fish. Thus I think it will be seen we have something upon which to base our calculations as to the profits of pisciculture, and that, to make it profitable, the same industry, economy, and judgment, are necessary in conducting this as any other industry, if fair returns are expected and disappointments avoided."

The following also speaks very favorably of the operations of fish hatcheries in Cape Breton. Mr. Bertram, Inspector of Fisheries for Cape Breton in his report for 1886, says:

"Anglers had good cause for congratulation on the fine runs of salmon, and sea trout. The better observance of the law against spearing and illegal netting, together with the *successful operations of fish hatcheries* is being attended by marked improvements each succeeding year, in the numbers of salmon and sea trout ascending Cape Breton streams. At the present rate of improvement these streams will attain to the glory of by-gone years in the abundance of these royal fish, for which they were noted in the early history of the island."

EVIDENCES OF THE BENEFITS FROM THE SANDWICH HATCHERY.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT., 23rd November, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Sandwich Fish Hatchery.

SIR,—I take great pleasure in noticing the large increase in the catch of whitefish this fall, which is largely in excess of what we have been taking. Thanks to the hatchery. I am thoroughly convinced that if the Government would enlarge the place and give it double its present capacity the trifling expense would be money spent in the most beneficial manner.

I remain yours, &c.,

ROBT. E. JONES.

SANDWICH WEST, 30th November, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Officer in charge Sandwich Hatchery.

DEAR SIR,—I notice that a good deal is being said on the American side regarding the increase of whitefish. As a Canadian fisherman I wish to say that I particularly notice a good increase in the catch of whitefish, and cannot help but say that this must be attributed to the numbers of young fish turned out from your hatchery.

I hope the Government will see fit to enlarge and increase the capacity of the hatchery, and I know the general public will benefit by the action.

Yours truly,

D. BONDY.

GROSSE ISLAND, MICH., 18th November, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Sandwich Hatchery, Ont.

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I take the liberty of writing you to let you know how your labor is proving to be of the utmost importance to a large number of people on this as well as on your own side of the river.

The catch of whitefish has been much larger this fall than for many years, and especially a large number of small whitefish are to be found in the river. I am confident that were it not for the large number of fry placed there by the Governments that in a few years the whitefish would be unknown here.

Hoping that when the fishery dispute is settled the two countries will both enlarge their hatcheries to double their present capacity,

I remain,
Yours very truly,

GEO. E. SEDGWICK,
Fisherman.

WINDSOR, ONT., 10th December, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Sandwich, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I take pleasure in informing you that the catch of whitefish in the Detroit River this fall has been twenty-five per cent. increase compared with the fall of 1886, and as the majority of the fish are below the usual average size taken in this river, to my mind this increase is due to your hatchery. In fact, I learn that this season's fishing was good at Toledo and Sandusky, on the south side of the lake, and that the fish were smaller in size at those points than usual, thus showing that they are the growth of the hatcheries.

I remain,
Yours truly,

C. W. GAUTHIER,
Fish Dealer.

SANDWICH, 3rd December, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. PARKER,—From information I have received I am exceedingly glad to be able to offer my congratulations upon what now seems to be the benefits heretofore effected from the hatchery. I am told that the run of whitefish this year was numerically greater than for some years past, and that although a large proportion were of a smaller size than heretofore obtained, yet it is the belief of those engaged in the pursuit of fishing for whitefish, that the beneficial results of the hatchery are being made manifest.

May the hatchery flourish, and may we again be able to have upon our tables (the rich and the poor), at a cheap rate and in abundance, that most delicious of all fresh water fish, "the Detroit River whitefish."

Yours truly,

F. E. MARCON.

SARNIA, 30th December, 1887.

Mr. PARKER,
Sandwich Hatchery.

DEAR SIR,—I write to inform you of the great catch of young pickerel in this section, which, I believe, is owing to the numbers of fry which you planted in these waters. I believe that the artificial hatching of fish is a complete success, and hope that the Department of Fisheries may see their way clear to enlarge your hatchery, so that you may be able to do unbounded good in all quarters where you may be directed to plant the young fish.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH LEAUZEAU,
Fisherman.

The following letters are given as evidence of the safe carriage and after-growth of salmon-trout fry shipped from the Newcastle hatchery to a number of lakes in the North Riding of Hastings in 1886 and 1887:

RATHBUN STATION, 11th June, 1887.

S. WILMOT, Esq.,
Newcastle, Ont.

SIR,—I am glad to be able to say that the salmon trout fry planted in Humphrey's and Sweet's Lakes last year have been seen by myself and several of our men this spring. They are now about five and six inches long, and appear to be thriving. We are much obliged for the additional supply received from you this year, which are in apparently good condition.

Yours,

W. HICKS,
Station Master.

BANCROFT, NORTH HASTINGS.

I certify that I am aware that a lot of salmon trout was deposited in a lake in this neighborhood known as "Sidderes Lake," also in a lake known as "Little Island Lake," also in a lake known as "Birk's Creek Lake," and that the fish have been met with in each of these lakes in thriving condition.

(Signed) **J. CLARK,**
Police Magistrate.

NORTH RIDING OF HASTINGS,
EGAN FARM, 10th June, 1887.

This is to certify that the fry delivered by Messrs. Wilmot and Wilkins, were in lively condition when received. And the fry of 1886 are doing well, and expect by fall to be able to send out a good sample of salmon trout.

ARCHIE RIDDELL.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM DAVID GILMOUR, ESQ., IN REFERENCE TO WHITEFISH AND SPECKLED-TROUT FRY PLANTED IN WADSWORTH LAKE.

TRENTON, 15th December, 1887.

S. WILMOT, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I will at once make my application for speckled-trout fry, and I intend to get as large a quantity as I can of the whitefish. I can assure you that, they are great sport catching with the fly and they take it very eagerly at certain times of the year. * * *

I caught quite a number of the whitefish last summer fly fishing, and they were four and five inches long, and in splendid condition. I was not succesful in catching the trout, but want to try them again, they were seen several times the year before in a little stream. * * *

I am positive there were no whitefish planted in the lake before the ones you sent me; these were put in, part in spring 1886, and the remainder in spring of 1887. * * *

Yours truly,

DAVID GILMOUR.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing to a close this report of the operations connected with artificial fish culture in Canada during the past year, I desire to draw the attention of the Department to the necessity that exists for generally enlarging the work, especially in localities where the more direct benefits obtainable from the present institutions cannot be satisfactorily applied. With some additional establishments, a wider scope would be given for the better development of an industry which would afford greater facilities for the Government to foster, and increase the fishing wealth of the country. As a result from such a procedure, the inhabitants generally would obtain increased supplies of fish-food for domestic purposes, and would materially add to the traffic in a great commercial wealth, obtainable from the large water areas of the Dominion.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. WILMOT,
Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion of Canada.

FISH CULTURE,

1887.

APPENDICES.

REPORTS FROM THE SEVERAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA FOR 1887.

1.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Report of the Officer in Charge of the Fraser River Hatchery for 1887.

I beg to submit my fourth annual report of this hatchery.

From the 7,316,000 salmon eggs laid on the trays during the fall of 1886, the following number of fry and semi-hatched ova of the Pacific salmon (*Chowicha*) and (*Nerka*) were distributed in the several rivers as follows:—

Suckeye Fry.

Nanaimo River, December 9th	500,000
Cowitchan do 20th	500,000
Coquitlam River, February 26th	375,000
Pitt Lake, March 9th	702,000
Harrison Lake, March 24th	858,000
Sumas River, April 12th	309,000
Mountain Creek, April 14th	161,000
Total	3,405,000

Quinnat Fry.

Pitt Lake, March 9th	209,000
Harrison Lake, March 24th	150,000
Sumas River, April 12th	160,000
Stare River, April 12th	450,000
Mountain Creek, April 14th	40,000
Total	1,009,000

Grand total of fry distributed, 1887.

Såw-quai species	3,405,000
Quinnat do	1,009,000
Grand Total	4,414,000

From the above figures it will be seen that a considerable number of the eggs laid down last fall were lost from various causes, such as, over-crowding in the hatchery, improper impregnation on the spawning grounds, want of sufficient hatching trays, and heavy fall rains, which created a sediment that formed a fungoid growth on the eggs.

Taking all things into consideration, especially the rapid advancement of the ova in this mild climate, the rate of mortality was not greater than expected.

Since this hatchery has been established there has been deposited up to the 14th of April, 1887, in various places on this coast, the following numbers of fry:—

February and March,		1885	1,800,000
do	do	1886	2,625,000
do	do	1887	4,414,000
Grand Total			9,839,000

This table will show that we have increased the number hatched each year over one-third.

From this large output of salmon fry must naturally be expected some beneficial results, and I am led to believe that the prospects for an increase are very favorable.

In order to give some idea of the periodical runs of salmon in the Fraser River for the last eleven years, I present the following table. Their peculiar fluctuations, however, during the past two seasons have somewhat upset the generally adopted theory of the biennial runs, and no data beyond conjecture has been given to base this theory upon:—

Year.	No. of Canneries.	No. of Cases.	Average of each Cannery.	General Remarks.
1877	5	64,300	12,860	Good run.
1878	8	103,018	12,877	do
1879	7	52,573	7,510	Poor run.
1880	7	42,155	6,022	do
1881	8	142,516	17,814	Good run.
1882	11	200,204	18,200	do
1883	12	105,700	8,808	Poor run.
1884	6	38,407	6,401	do
1885	6	89,617	14,936	Good run.
1886	11	99,137	9,012	Record was here broken. Should have been very good.
1887	12	128,806	10,734	Again broken. Should have been poor run.

The average pack in each cannery shows that for nine years the record was not broken. According to the order of former years, 1886 should have been a very good year. But it turned out a poor one; the average only coming up to 9,012 cases for each cannery, notwithstanding the extraordinary endeavors made to fill the stock of cans on hand. The season of 1887, according to the order of things should have been a poor year, and all in the business expected it to turn out as such; but contrary to their expectations they had a comparatively good run and the canneries averaged 10,734 cases each.

The decrease in 1886, is attributed to the annually increased quantities of salmon packed on the Fraser River for the last ten years, but it is confidently looked for by many that the runs of fish will be more steady in the future from the assistance of re-stocking by artifical means.

Favorable accounts are given in the reports which I have received from time to time in relation to the success of this hatchery. Mr. Charles York, Guardian on the Nanaimo River, states that the Indians there have seen the fry which we turned out in that river. The Indians who live on the Harrison River informed me that they had seen large numbers of fry each season after they were turned out there. They also give it as their opinion that the large quantities of young salmon in the Harrison river this season was to be accounted for by the plantings of fry from this hatchery.

Mr. Lomas, Guardian on the Cowitchan River, makes the following statement in his report: During the spring large shoals of salmon fry were seen in the Cowitchan River, these the Indians believe to be the result of the plantings there from this hatchery."

I herewith quote the following abstract from the New Westminster Board of Trade in a resolution passed and forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the 28th of December, 1887:—

"Whereas owing to the increased quantity of salmon caught in the Fraser River this season, contrary to the expectations of all, the canning proprietors showing an increased value of the salmon industry to be $405,604 over that of last year; and whereas the recent establishment of the Government hatchery on this river has in our opinion been the cause of producing a large increase of fish, and taking into consideration this great industry and wealth to our Province, all of which is within this district, and having given the matter of fostering this wealth our best consideration, seeing the immense quantities of salmon annually taken from this river, and knowing the inadequate facilities in the hatchery already established; we would respectfully recommend that another hatchery be established upon the Fraser River to assist in keeping up the supply of fish."

From the above statements of the results from the previous seasons' plantings of fry, I feel confident that future years will be even more successful. With a view of further increasing the supply of ova this season, and in order that there might be a surplus to send to eastern hatcheries, should occasion require, I despatched the caretaker to the spawning grounds on the Harrison River on the 14th September, with instructions to build traps, and capture if possible the parent fish without netting them, and to lay in all the "Sâw-quai" eggs possible, as they prove to be the most profitable fish for commercial purposes.

It will be seen by the caretaker's statement, which is herewith appended, that 845,000 "*Quinnat*," and 9,325,000 "Sâw-quai," making a total of 10,170,000 eggs were laid down on the hatching trays this season. This large number of ova was double the quantity that this hatchery was originally intended to accommodate, with the limited number of egg trays on hand; and it becomes necessary in some cases to put the trays four tiers deep. This it will be readily understood causes an enormous amount of work, more so owing to the season being so mild, and the water keeping at a high temperature.

The matter of providing a small steamer for the fisheries service which could be utilized for conveying ova to, and distributing fry from this hatchery, has already been brought to the notice of the Department, but as yet no action has been taken n the matter. A suitable steamer could be built here, or purchased at a small cost, o serve both purposes. It would decrease the expenses of transportation, facilitate he handling of ova and distribution of fry, as shown by the caretaker's statement, and would lessen the rate of mortality by having the transportation under our personal supervision. Since this establishment has been in operation no less than $1,055 has been paid for steamer hire; and the planting of fry next season will again ncrease it several hundred dollars. The above amount would half pay for such a boat as would be required. And its services in connection with the fisheries on the Fraser River and on the coast would be incalculable.

I ordered suitable wire from San Francisco for the manufacture of additional baskets for the hatching of the ova. When made up they will be ample for all the ova that can be handled in this establishment.

I have requested the Dominion Land Agent here to reserve blocks 13 and 18 in Township 38, through which the stream that supplies the hatchery runs, in orde that no deleterious substances may be drained into it from the cultivation of these lands. As the lands in the vicinity of the hatchery are now becoming settled, I would respectfully suggest that a good fence be put up around the hatchery grounds, and the land cleared up and put in order.

The flume which runs water from the dam to the building requires replacing wit a larger one. A couple of new boats for next spring's operations and some new net are required.

These requisites with a few slight repairs to the tanks and troughs inside th building, will put things in efficient working order for another season.

Since the introduction of shad by the United States Fish Commission into the Pacific waters they have increased with rapidity, and have become a great source of wealt to the American people of the Pacific Coast. But as yet the inhabitants of this Province have not been much benefitted by them. Several shad have been caught fron time to time in nets off Race Rocks in the Strait of Fuca, and a few have been taker by Indians off Alberni Sound on the West Coast of Vancouver's Island. But non have yet made their appearance in the Fraser River.

I would therefore suggest that a few hundred thousand shad fry be brough from San Francisco and placed in the creeks and overflows of Pitt Lake. This plac would make a suitable spawning ground for them, and on their return from the ocea for breeding purposes they would naturally pass up the Fraser River as they hav done on the Sacremento.

THOMAS MOWAT,
Officer in charge Fraser River Hatchery.

REPORT OF THE CARETAKER OF THE FRASER RIVER FISH HATCHER

On the 14th of September I took three white men, and after procuring suppli we proceeded to Harrison River for the purpose of securing salmon ova for t Fraser River hatchery. On the morning of the 15th inst. we loaded our boat wit lumber, and after a day's hard work we got over the rapids of the Harrison a arrived at the spawning beds late at night.

As I deemed it advisable to change the mode of capturing the parent fish I commenced building traps without loss of time, and on the 23rd of the same month was able to take the first lot of eggs. From this date till the 23rd of October, wh the last were taken, I secured 10,170,000 eggs. Of this number 845,000 we "Quinnat" or spring salmon, and 9,325,000 Sâw-quai.

Owing to the manner of catching the Sâw-quai salmon it was almost impossi to keep an accurate account of the number taken, but I estimated it at fully 5,0 The number of Quinnat fish taken was 1,273. Of this number 664 were female 115 of these were lost, leaving 519 from which ova was taken.

The last lot of eggs were laid in the hatchery on the 25th of October. It w difficult to get the right kind of men for taking ova. Men were scarce, wages hig and the fishermen employed till very late at the canneries. This year, with o exception, I had to employ men without any experience, and having such a lar number of eggs to put in and only one man on whose judgment I could rely, it w be understood that the task of getting the ova to the hatchery was anything but easy one.

I must call your attention to the very unsatisfactory way there is of getting t eggs to the hatchery. They have to be sent by boat to the mouth of the Harris River, and it has been repeatedly found that the steamboat which had promised call for them failed to stop at all at Harrison; thus compelling a trip by boat of fifty miles, and taking up the time of the men when they should be at the spawning grounds. I would, therefore, suggest that some arrangement be made that will in future ensure the quick and safe transmission of the spawn to the hatchery.

MAX. M. MOWAT,
Caretaker Fraser River Hatchery.

2.—SYDNEY HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Sydney Fish Hatchery for 1887.

Herewith I submit my annual report of the work done at this hatchery during the year just passed.

Last year's report shows a deposit in the hatching troughs of 2,000,000 ova. Of this number, 1,415,000 fry were hatched and distributed in a most healthy condition in the following streams:

Sydney River, C. B. County	250,000
Balls Creek, do	100,000
Trout Brook, do	175,000
Black Brook, do	75,000
Grand Lake, do	50,000
Twelve Mile Brook, do	50,000
Eskasoni River, do	50,000
Salmon River, do	100,000
Georges River, do	50,000
McLean's Brook, do	50,000
Margaree River, Inverness County	150,000
Middle River, Victoria County	100,000
Baddeck River, do	100,000
Grand River, Richmond County	50,000
Fur River, do	50,000
Hatchery Brook, C. B. County	15,000
Total	1,415,000

The above were successfully distributed and the fry were in splendid condition when liberated.

This fall I succeeded in catching 431 parent salmon, although the waters were never in a less favorable condition: 290 of these were females and 141 males, yielding 1,780,000 eggs, as will be seen from the following table:—

Where caught.	Males.	Females.	No. of ova collected.
Margaree River	35	115	720,000
Middle River	67	78	460,000
Sydney River	19	57	360,000
Salmon River	20	40	240,000
Total	141	290	1,780,000

The ova are at present healthy and in the best possible condition. The floor in the hatching room is getting very much decayed, this I mentioned in my previous report. On examination it was found that a great deal of patching would be necessary. Next summer the old floor must be taken up and some of the joice, if not all, put in and a new floor laid. I should suggest the putting down of a single floor two inches in thickness. When a floor is double it is more liable to rot when subject to dampness. The salmon tank was thoroughly overhauled and new timbers and covering having been put in.

The grounds about the hatchery are kept as neat and tidy as possible, the storehouse and fence having been painted and considerable work has been done to the grounds generally.

A new scow will be required for conveying the parent fish from the head waters of the Sydney river to the hatchery. The old one was always inconvenient and expensive, being too large and heavy, and not well put together.

The outside of the building is badly in need of painting and should be attended to as early as possible in the spring. The inside of the hatchery room should also get a coat of paint. The walls are now beginning to look shabby and dirty.

C. A. FARQUHARSON,
Officer in charge.

3. BEDFORD HATCHERY.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Bedford Hatchery for 1887.

I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report upon the operations connected with the Fish Hatchery under my charge.

As stated in my last report I laid down in the hatching troughs of this establishment 2,000,000 salmon ova, from which 1,350,000 fry were obtained. In addition to the above I received from the Ontario hatcheries about 3,000,000 whitefish eggs and 400,000 salmon trout. I was very successful with the whitefish ova, having hatched over ninety-five per cent. of the number, but I regret to say that with the salmon trout ova I met with a loss similar to that of the preceding spring. When I received these eggs I examined them closely and found them to all appearances healthy, and they appeared to maintain this condition until just about to hatch when nearly all died. The young fish died as they burst from the shell and only a small percentage of them were saved. The result was quite different with one lot of 20,000 of these trout eggs which were taken to Lochaber Lake in Antigonish County, about the first of April. These were placed in the troughs of a temporary house erected there, and notwithstanding they were exposed to severe frost, and at times were thickly covered with filth and sediment, to remove which necessitated very severe and rough handling, nearly all hatched.

Not having had much experience in hatching the salmon trout ova, I am unable to assign any cause for this loss; but am of the opinion that the unclean condition of the water, or its high temperature, was injurious to the embryo when about to burst from the shell. I carried out the instructions of the officer from Newcastle, who delivered them to me, to the letter, and am satisfied that the young fish were alive and apparently strong until the moment of hatching. The whitefish hatched about three weeks earlier than the salmon trout ova, and were distributed among the most suitable lakes in this vicinity.

The distribution of the different kinds of fish hatched was as per the following schedule :—

Salmon Fry.

Musquodoboit	River,	Halifax	County	80,000
Sackville	do	do	do	40,000
Nine Mile	do	do	do	80,000
Pennant	do	do	do	40,000
Indian	do	do	do	40,000
Little Salmon	do	do	do	20,000
Big Salmon	do	do	do	20,000
Ecum Secum	do	do	do	50,000
Salmon	do	Colchester	do	50,000
North	do	do	do	40,000
Stewiacke	do	do	do	40,000
Wallace	do	Cumberland	do	40,000
Philip	do	do	do	40,000
West	do	Pictou	do	40,000
East	do	do	do	40,000
Middle	do	do	do	40,000
Barney's	do	do	do	40,000
Meander	do	Hants	do	40,000
Herbert	do	do	do	40,000
Shubenacadie	do	do	do	40,000
Cornwallis	do	King's	do	40,000
Gaspereau	do	do	do	40,000
Gold	do	Lunenburg	do	20,000
Middle	do	do	do	20,000
East	do	do	do	40,000
La Have	do	do	do	40,000
Annapolis	do	Annapolis	do	40.000
Liverpool	do	Queen's	do	50,000
Lochaber	do	Antigonish.	do	200 000
		Total		1,350.000

White Fish Fry.

Grand	Lake,	Halifax	County	750,000
Hubley's	Lake,	do	do	150,000
Governor's	do	do	do	150,000
Neal's	do	do	do	150,000
Sandy	do	do	do	750,000
Williams	do	do	do	900,000
		Total		2,850,000

Salmon Trout Fry.

Lochaber	Lake,	Antigonish	County	20,000
Witson's	do	Halifax	do	10,000
		Total		30,000

Total distribution	of	salmon	1,350,000
do	do	white fish	2,850,000
do	do	salmon trout	30,000
		Grand total,	4,230,000

The work of placing this large number of young fish in the several rivers and lakes was attended with perfect success, no loss being sustained worthy of mention.

The plan which was adopted some years ago of erecting small temporary hatcheries at the most remote points of the Province greatly facilitates the work of distribution, as the eggs can be taken to those places before hatching, and from which the fry can be planted in the adjoining rivers with safety.

In March last I received orders from your Department to place a large number of salmon fry in the rivers of Antigonish County. and knowing that the means of reaching those waters were such that, it would be quite impossible to convey the young fish such long distances with any degree of safety, I erected a small hatchery on the bank of Lake Lochaber, in which I put 200,000 salmon ova, and 20,000 trout ova, all of which were successfully hatched and distributed amongst the lakes and rivers of Antigonish County.

While travelling through this county to reach the several rivers in which these young fish were planted I was forcibly impressed with the advantages this locality possessed for artificial fish culture. The county is interspersed with most beautiful lakes, containing water of a purity quite equal to that of any of the great lakes of the west, and apparently well adapted for the production of white fish, and salmon trout. These rivers, as well as those of the adjoining counties of Guysborough and Pictou, are large and important, and now that the lumbering and milling interests are about exhausted, an opportunity presents itself to your Department to make an effort to restore these rivers to their former importance by re-stocking them with salmon, and other commercial and game fish. At present, and from this Bedford Hatchery, very little can be done, and I would respectfully urge that a hatchery equal at least to the capacity of this one be erected there.

The Lochaber district being on the watershed from which the rivers run south into the Atlantic, and east into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and as within a radius of twenty miles, the head waters of some twelve or fourteen rivers can be reached,—appears to offer exceptionally favourable advantages for the location of a large hatchery. The St. Mary's River, an important salmon bearing stream, is within four miles of Lochaber Lake, while in another direction the West River of Antigonish is about ten miles. From these streams an abundant supply of parent fish could be secured with which to fill the hatchery with ova.

I would respectfully urge your Department to take into consideration the insufficient hatching capacity of this establishment, having in view the extent of coast line, and the large number of rivers that should annually be stocked from it The results that may be derived from the planting of such small numbers of fry each year in the different rivers I have stocked, cannot be observed to a satisfactory extent, and it would require a longer time to effect any marked increase; whereas if each river received 200,000 fry annually, instead of 40,000 as at present, the results would become noticeable as soon as the increase took place. With a large and properly located hatchery in the western counties, and a similar one at Lochaber in the east, to supply the extremes of the Province, and confining the work of this hatchery to the central counties, a very large number of fry could be turned out annually at a less proportionate outlay, than by extending the work of this hatchery over the whole of the Province as at present.

Having no means of obtaining statistics of the catch of salmon during the past season on our coast, I cannot speak positively of the numbers, but, from the information I have obtained I am led to believe that salmon are increasing in satisfactory numbers, and in some rivers the numbers entering in the autumn, are said to be quite equal to those of forty years ago. The reports I have obtained from the Musquodoboit river indicate a marked increase of fall or spawning fish, and those engaged in lumbering on that stream inform me that this autumn the pools were full of salmon and sea trout. In Bedford Basin the catch this past season was nearly double that of 1886, and a large number entered the river in the months of September and October.

Capture of Parent Fish.

This branch of the work, upon which depends the whole success of the year, as far as the number of ova obtained are concerned, is necessarily attended with a great deal of uncertainty and anxiety, and it is impossible to at all times guard against failure. Men may be engaged and nets set, but unless the fish reach them they cannot be taken. Having located the spawning sheds and tanks at points considered most suitable for the purpose, the fishing must be done at or near those points; but if through high freshets fishing cannot be continuously carried on, the fish will rush up the rivers, and reach points beyond the scope of the appliances. Again, if a low stage of water prevails, they will not come up to the nets. Unfortunately, the latter condition was met with this autumn, and I have to report a very small catch, as will be seen by the statement below; an unusual preponderance of male fish were caught. The fishing stations were located, as in former years, on the following rivers: Musquodoboit and Chezzetcook in Halifax County, and the West, East and Middle Rivers in Pictou County, from which the following numbers of salmon and ova were obtained:—

Rivers.	Males.	Females.	No. of Ova obtained.
Musqudoboit......................	65	25	300,000.
Chezzetcook......................	8	12	100,000.
West..............................	10	25	300,000.
East..............................	5	12	150,000.
Middle............................	3	4	50,000.
Total......................	91	78	900,000.

I am pleased to state that the condition of the ova at the present time is exceptionally good. The loss to date has been very light, and as the embryo is now visible, I can with confidence predict a successful hatching.

As the troughs are now occupied to but one-half their capacity, I have room for a large number of salmon trout, which, together with a full supply of whitefish otva, I hope you will permit me to obtain from our western hatcheries. I would suggest that these eggs be moved at the earliest moment consistent with safety, so that no loss by hatching during their transportation may be met with, and that they may be for as long a period as possible in the water in which they are to be hatched.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the hatchery and its appliances are in good condition, and that no unusual expenditure will be required during the next year.

A. B. WILMOT,
Officer in charge Bedford Hatchery.

4.—DUNK RIVER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Prince Edward Island Hatchery for 1887.

I have the honor of submitting my annual report of the work of this hatchery for the past year. As previously reported there were 500,000 young fry hatched in this establishment last spring, which were deposited in the following rivers:—

Dunk River	100,000
Wilmot's River	80,000
North Lake	50,000
Johnson's River	50,000
West "	50,000
Trout " (Lot 10)	30,000
Trout " New London	30,000
Tyne Valley River	30,000
De Sable "	30,000
Crapaud "	30,000
Tyron "	10,000
Inspector "	10,000
Total	500,000

These were all put in the several rivers in good condition.

I am sorry to report that we have not got a full supply of eggs this season: we only succeeded in getting 230 fish, 150 females and 80 males. From these were obtained 1,000,000 good healthy eggs. A large percentage of the fall run were young fish, the balance weighed from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Quite as many fish spawned in the river as came into the reception house. The principal reason for this was the breaking of the dam last year, which caused such a rush of water that it formed a large spawning bed below the hatchery. Besides this there were other beds at the bridge, and the water being so low at the time the salmon came up, that they would not come into the reception house, and the bed of the river being so full of sticks and brush, that we could not drive them in. We will either have to remove the spawning beds, or make a trap at the bridge before next season. This would enable us to get a full supply of parent fish to stock the hatchery with eggs.

From all the rivers I have had reports, there has been quite a large increase of fish, not only in the rivers where we have planted them, but also in several rivers where they have not entered for years. Quite a large run came into the Tyron and Crapaud Rivers, and in several rivers west; which will go to show that the salmon are increasing around the Island. There have been a great many more caught along the coast these last few years than for a long time before.

It was very difficult to guard the river from poachers last fall on account of two of our wardens being discharged and no others appointed. Warden Tucker is about moving away, and some person should be placed in his stead before next fall if the river is to be protected. I am informed that nearly all the salmon entering Wilmot's River last autumn, were speared and killed. A warden is necessary for that river.

I should strongly advise the Department to prohibit eel fishing in these rivers from the 1st of October to the 1st of December. I am of the opinion that a large number of salmon have been speared under pretext of fishing for eels. Besides the boats running up and down the river when spearing eels frighten the salmon, as the water is very clear during that period.

I have had all the troughs and trays varnished and everything put in good repair. I find that several of the hatching troughs are decaying. These as well as some new taps will be required for next year's operations.

The dam appears to be all right. I had quite a lot of clay and stone put on the main part this season where the earth had washed away during rain storms.

The eggs are at the present time looking well and everything is working satisfactorily.

HENRY CLARK,
Officer in charge of Dunk River Hatchery.

5.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

Province of New Brunswick.

Report of the Officer in charge of the St. John River Hatchery for 1887.

In accordance with the usual custom I beg leave to make my annual report of the operations of this nursery for the past year.

In the latter part of the month of September, 1886, I set about the work of capturing parent salmon and gathering ova for this hatchery. About the 5th of October I reached the first salmon pool on the Tobique River, and on the 10th I arrived with my crew at the pools and spawning grounds on the SerpentineR iver. Immediately after I got there, to my regret I discovered that there were very few salmon to be found. I was not altogether unprepared for that result, as I found very little encouragement from the settlers along the lower part of the river on my way up, and as a rule they are pretty good judges of the run of fish in the river. I only caught six salmon before I got to the mouth of the Serpentine River.

During the season of 1886, I captured 23 fish, from which I obtained 52,000 eggs, a majority of these fish had partially spawned, others had spawned out.

I was very sorry at my inability to secure a full supply for the house as the expenses are necessarily almost as great and the labor nearly as much as if we had gathered a million eggs. These eggs, however, were of a good quality and hatched a large percentage of fry.

On the 26th of last March I received at this hatchery per Mr. Charles Wilmot, from Newcastle, Ontario, 3,000,000 whitefish and 400,000 salmon trout eggs in very good condition. From these a good percentage of fry were hatched in the spring, and the entire lot together with the salmon fry was safely planted without any serious loss in the several lakes and streams mentioned below, being in accordance with instructions received. I find it a very difficult matter to safely carry young fish such long distances as I was required to take them, especially the salmon trout fry, for they will not bear the same hardships as the salmon or the whitefish, Those long journeys also incur heavy expenses.

Distribution of Whitefish.

Long Lake, Victoria County	300,000
Portage Lake "	300,000
Meadow " "	300,000
Skiff " York County	400,000
Magaguadavic Lake, York County	400,000
Chamcook Lake, Charlotte County	400,000
Total	2,100,000

Distribution of Salmon Trout.

Lakeville Lake, Carleton County	50,000
Debee " " "	16,000
Boundry " " "	8,000
Oromocto " York "	50,000
Magaguadavic Lake, York County	54,000
Foster " Charlotte County	48,000
Meadow " Victoria "	48,000
Portage " " "	30,000
Webster Brow " " "	20,000
Fraser's Pond " "	10,000
Total,	331,000

Distribution of Salmon Fry.

Popelogan River, Charlotte County	30,000
Tobique " Victoria "	10,000
St. John " " "	5,000
Total	45,000

Total Distribution, 1887.

Salmon Fry	47,000
Salmon Trout Fry	334,000
Whitefish Fry	2,100,000
Grand total,	2,481,000

After the fry were distributed I obtained some paraffine varnish and had the trays, troughs and other appliances painted. The usual high freshet last spring washed out some portions of the water course at the head of the underground supply pipe. The freshet also carried away a portion of the large dam on the brook, and consequently washed away several rods of the land along the upper bank of the stream. This dam is of no practical use or benefit to the hatchery as no parent fish can be taken in the river to put in the pond. Nevertheless something should be done, either to have the dam repaired or have that part of it taken down between the gate and the shore, so that the water would have a straight run and thus prevent further injury to the bank.

On the 14th of last September I left home for Tobique and Serpentine Rivers, under instructions from the Fisheries Department, to make another trial to capture salmon and collect ova for this establishment. I was more successful this season, having caught 167 salmon, 87 females and 80 males. From this I obtained, as already report, 625,800 eggs.

I have observed unmistakable signs of an increase in the number of young salmon returning to the rivers. Quite a lot of what I would call four-year-old salmon, weighing from six to eight pounds, were caught by my men last autumn, and very many grilse. The sand banks and shoal water all along the river were teeming with little salmon. It is scarcely possible to fish for trout without hooking some of them.

I would respectfully invite attention to an important fact coming under my observation. Some ten or twelve years previous to my appointment in charge of this hatchery, I was fishery overseer of this county, and every summer I made an annual inspection of the several rivers to which salmon resorted, and in all that time I never knew of more than one or two salmon having been taken with a fly. Many years ago I went with the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Sir Edmund Head, and party in canoes up the Tobique River, from Andover to the head of the Little Tobique Lake; the whole party fished incessantly from the beginning to the end of their journey, and not even so much as the "rise" of a salmon was got; in fact it would have been considered something wonderful in those days to hear of a salmon being caught with a fly on the Tobique waters. Now what is the result? During the past four or five years anglers have begun to have fair sport in fly-fishing for salmon, and last summer two parties landed forty-seven fine salmon in a few days, and only fished about seven miles above the forks. The parties I refer to were Major Howe and H. W. Cram, Esq, manager of the New Brunswick Railroad. From my experience and observations I am quite satisfied that the artificially-bred fry from this hatchery, hatched from the eggs received from the Ristigouche and other nurseries and planted in our rivers has brought about this great improvement in salmon angling on the Tobique River. The benefit arising from fly surface fishing for salmon in the Tobique River goes to the New Brunswick Government, as the river has been leased to certain parties who have notified me of the intention of their company to protect the salmon pools, and of preventing me from capturing parent fish in that river. This action will necessitate the getting our parent fish for breeding purposes in the St. John Harbor, or in some other convenient place, in order to avoid any possible conflict with those lessees, and to do away with that uncertainty hitherto experienced of trying to supply this hatchery with eggs from the Tobique, or the upper parts of the St. John River I trust, therefore, the Department of Fisheries will devise some means by which this contingency may be avoided in future.

CHARLES McCLUSKEY,
Officer in charge St. John River Hatchery.

6.—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

Province of New Brunswick.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Miramichi Hatchery, for the year 1887.

I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the operations connected with the hatchery under my charge.

In the autumn of 1886 I had laid down in the hatchery 1,020,000 salmon ova. These were successfully hatched and distributed with small loss in the following streams:—

North-West Miramichi River	350,000
South-West "	200,000
Little South-West "	300,000
Stuart's Brook	30,000
Nipissiquit River	20,000
Total	900,000

In addition to this I planted 25,000 in Stoney Brook, a head water of the North-West Miramichi. These fry were procured from the Ristigouche hatchery on the application of the Hon. Michael Adams, who wished to have some of the Ristigouche salmon introduced into Miramichi waters.

The fry have been placed much further up the rivers this year than usual. The loss met with in the whole of the distribution was trifling

During the summer season some necessary repairs were put upon both the reception and supply dams, also the roof and chimneys of the hatchery were repaired and the building painted, which adds greatly to its appearance. According to instructions from Mr. Wilmot I had a number of new hatching troughs placed in the house, which gives room for about 160,000 more eggs than could heretofore be placed in the hatchery.

I commenced taking parent fish on the 5th September, and by the end of the season I had procured 320 Of that number 190 were females, and the remainder males. From the females I collected 1,300,000 eggs, which shows an average of about 6,840 eggs to each fish. This amount of ova was placed in the hatching troughs and is progressing favourably up to the present date.

I am pleased to state that the labor of procuring parent fish was not as difficult this fall as in past seasons, owing to the number of guardians on the river being increased, and they, by their efforts of enforcing the law caused it useless for the poachers to attempt to set nets after the close season had set in; thereby allowing the salmon to get up to the spawning grounds.

ISAAC SHAESGREEN,
Officer in charge Miramichi Hatchery.

7.—RISTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Ristigouche Hatchery for 1887.

I herewith transmit my annual report on the management and working of this institution under my charge during the past year.

It will be seen by my last annual report that 1,700,000 eggs were deposited in the hatchery in the fall of 1886, from which 1,530,000 fry were successfully hatched; 1,500,000 of these were planted in the Ristigouche and its tributaries in the usual manner; many of the fry being towed up to the head waters of the Kedgwick.

The new cribs constructed for distributing proved very satisfactory. The traps or sides are so arranged as to permit of their being lifted while the cribs are being towed up river, and the little fish are allowed to gradually pass out into the river. Under this system it is possible to tow some twenty or twenty-five miles up river in a day and thus scatter the young fish gradually along the river. This branch of the work is highly approved of by the fishermen, anglers and all others visiting the river, all of whom express the strongest belief in the artificial breeding of fry as the best means of keeping up the supplies of salmon against the immense drain now made upon the salmon fisheries in the tidal waters. Some 30,000 fry were carried to the Miramichi River and deposited in the North-west Branch by the officer there. Should it be the intention of the Department to continue the practice of planting Ristigouche fry in the Miramichi or Bathurst rivers, I would suggest that the semi-hatched ova be transferred to the Miramichi hatchery in the spring months, as when hatched they can be more safely put into the rivers in which they are wanted. In this way there would be no risk of losing the fry in long journeys, and the end would be accomplished with much less expense.

Supply of Parent Salmon.

The departmental net was set on the 20th of May, and captured during the season 160 salmon. Had I received the official instructions sooner in the season to extend the wings of the net, and keep it set during "close season," a greater number of fish would have been captured. But the first and largest run of fish had already passed up river, it being the 20th of June before the instructions were received. Some 380 fish were purchased from the net fishermen, but, unfortunately, a large number of these died of fungoid growth in the gills, being injured when taken out of the traps and conveyed to the reservoir. The wounded fish which were suitable for food were again returned to the fishermen and credited to the Department. 410 fish were found in the reservoir when spawning season began. From these we collected 1,900,000 eggs. Spawning began on the 20th of October, and ended on the 3rd of November. The parent fish were divided as follows: 193 females and 210 males. 7 female fish would not yield any ova, being injured by the nets. They had not matured, and, owing to severe cold weather setting in, they could not be retained any longer. These were liberated with all the other fish that were spawned.

A great deal of hardship was experienced in manipulating the fish and transporting the eggs to the hatchery. The river became frozen over in many places before the operations were completed. A few eggs were lost in the carriage to the nursery, owing to the severity of the frost, and taking them over rough and frozen ground. With the exception of this slight loss, the remaining eggs in the hatchery are at the present time in very fine condition.

Means to increase supplies of parent fish.

With regard to the important question of enlarging the supply of parent fish for the use of the hatchery in future, I beg to direct the attention of the Department to the remarks of my last annual report on the subject, and unless the idea therein mentioned is carried out for obtaining a small steam barge for collecting and towing the parent fish from the nets to the reservoir, no great improvement can be looked for. I would also strongly urge upon the Department the importance of at once leasing or otherwise securing some stands of nets on the river, which are now being negotiated for, so that they may be entirely under our own control, and fished in such a manner by our own men, as will prove productive of the best possible results. Under the present system only a small percentage of the fish taken in the nets by the fishermen, who have contracted to supply us with salmon, are found to be alive, owing to their rough usage by the fishermen in taking them out of the nets, and yet they claim they do the best they can to prevent injury to the fish. In giving the high price we did for each fish last season, we were unable to purchase the necessary supply required. The market price runs so high for salmon, and there is so much competition among the dealers, that the fishermen will not go to the extra expense and trouble of catching and keeping the fish alive for us.

Superintendent Wilmot and myself travelled some twenty or thirty miles down the Bay des Chaleurs, below Campbellton, in the month of August last, and closely examined the shores and inlets on both sides of the bay, with a view of finding, if possible, a site to establish a salt water pond in a locality where salmon could be purchased in large quantities, and where pure salt water would always remain in the pond, as in this way the mortality among the fish hitherto experienced would be almost wholly avoided. Only two places were found that could be made suitable. River Leuseau, on the south side, five miles from Charlo Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and Phaces Brook, on the north side of the bay, fifteen miles below Campbellton. There are streams of fresh water at both the above named places, and salt water ponds could be made by erecting a small dike, or dam, at the outlet of the streams in which the salt water could be retained. But owing to there not being any salmon stations within three or four miles of where the ponds would be located, it would be almost impossible to convey the fish from the nets to these ponds without some sort of steam barge to tow the cribs. Therefore, these places would not make any decided improvement over the present mode of obtaining fish at tide head.

Retaining Young Fish in Ponds.

Some eight or ten thousand young fry were planted in the same pond which was built at the hatchery a year ago. These little fish were fed during the summer, yet they did not seem to thrive well as but few were to be seen in October when the pond froze over. This pond is supplied with water through a pipe leading from the hatchery, the young fish were fed daily. But I have very little faith in the attempt to grow salmon fry with artificial food in ponds with a view of realizing any benefit from the proceeding.

Experimenting with Sea Trout.

About two hundred speckled trout were obtained in the early spring from fishermen and others, and placed in a pen constructed for them adjoining the salmon pond at "Tide Head." For some time these trout seemed to thrive pretty well, but later on they got covered with fungus and two-thirds of them died. This disease resulted from the fact that the most of the trout were injured in the meshes of the nets, consequently no eggs were obtained.

General Remarks.

The catch of salmon in the tide way on the whole was quite equal to that of 1886. Some few stands did not do as well while others made a larger catch. Many good scores were made by the anglers up river, although the catch, all told, was not as good as last season. This may be accounted for in two ways: (1.) The first run of fish entered the river very early and before the snow freshet was over. These early runs of salmon always pass rapidly up to the heads of the various streams before the anglers get up the river. (2.) The summer season was unusually dry and hot, which made the water in the river very low, and gave it such a high temperature that the fish did not rise to the fly as well as in former years.

I had conversation with several of the guardians who were employed on the river during the spawning time, some of these were on duty fifty miles up the Kedgwick. They report the rivers pretty well stocked with parent fish. There was a slight falling off, however, which will be felt more seriously hereafter if the net fishermen in the tide-way, especially below Dalhousie, are not compelled to comply with the law for observance of the close time from Saturday night to Monday morning. These trap nets with bottoms to them are set at the opening of the fishing season and never lifted again till the season closes. I have to humbly suggest that the Department should cause the Sunday close time to be most strictly kept; otherwise the supplies of breeding fish for natural spawning up river, will be so reduced as to seriously affect the future catch of salmon for commercial purposes throughout the Baie des Chaleurs.

ALEX. MOWAT,
Officer in Charge Ristigouche Hatchery.

(8.)—GASPÉ HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Gaspé Hatchery for 1887.

Last year's report showed that 704,600 salmon ova were then in the troughs. These produced a large percentage of fry. The loss during the winter being only about ten per cent.

The fry hatched towards the end of May, and the 1st of June, and after all had emerged from the shell very few died.

I commenced distributing the young fish on the 17th of June, and finished the work on the 12th of July. They were planted in the following rivers:—

Dartmouth River, above the falls	200,000
do do below do	130,000
St. John River	150,000
York River	150,000
Total	630,000

The net for taking the usual supply of parent salmon was set on the 9th of June and fished until the 30th of July. There was a good run of fish up the river, but owing to the want of rain and to the clearness of the water, only 105 fish were captured and placed in the pond, of this number one salmon died.

Manipulation of Salmon.

The fish were placed in cribs on the 7th October, one female gave her eggs same day. The operations were continued from the 13th October and finished the 10th November.

40 females averaged 12,000 ova	480,000
20 do do 10,000 do	200,000
9 do do 8,000 do	72,000
1 female, no ova	....
Total	752,000

These eggs at the present time are looking healthy and well.

Repairs.

Necessary repairs were made to the reservoir; on taking it apart the timber was found to be sound except the posts. These were all made new and the reservoir replaced, putting white lead and cotton wick in the grooves to keep them tight, and it has proved to be so up to the present time. On examination I found the building spreading, owing to improper construction in the first instance. I immediately notified Mr. Wilmot, the Superintendent, and received instructions from him to strengthen the building, which was at once done. Timber and spruce knees, with iron screw bolts and nuts, were secured through the posts and wall plates. This has so strengthened the building as to make it durable for some time. The upper dam at the reception pond was nearly all re-made in September, and is now considered safe against any high run of water. The building needs painting all over next summer to preserve it from the action of the weather.

PHILIP VIBERT,
Officer in Charge Gaspé Hatchery.

it would be almost impossible to convey the fish from the nets to these ponds without some sort of steam barge to tow the cribs. Therefore, these places would not make any decided improvement over the present mode of obtaining fish at tide head.

Retaining Young Fish in Ponds.

Some eight or ten thousand young fry were planted in the same pond which was built at the hatchery a year ago. These little fish were fed during the summer, yet they did not seem to thrive well as but few were to be seen in October when the pond froze over. This pond is supplied with water through a pipe leading from the hatchery, the young fish were fed daily. But I have very little faith in the attempt to grow salmon fry with artificial food in ponds with a view of realizing any benefit from the proceeding.

Experimenting with Sea Trout.

About two hundred speckled trout were obtained in the early spring from fishermen and others, and placed in a pen constructed for them adjoining the salmon pond at "Tide Head." For some time these trout seemed to thrive pretty well, but later on they got covered with fungus and two-thirds of them died. This disease resulted from the fact that the most of the trout were injured in the meshes of the nets, consequently no eggs were obtained.

General Remarks.

The catch of salmon in the tide way on the whole was quite equal to that of 1886 Some few stands did not do as well while others made a larger catch. Many goo scores were made by the anglers up river, although the catch, all told, was not a good as last season. This may be accounted for in two ways: (1.) The first ru of fish entered the river very early and before the snow freshet was over. Thes early runs of salmon always pass rapidly up to the heads of the various stream before the anglers get up the river. (2.) The summer season was unusually dr and hot, which made the water in the river very low, and gave it such a hig temperature that the fish did not rise to the fly as well as in former years.

I had conversation with several of the guardians who were employed on th river during the spawning time, some of these were on duty fifty miles up the Kedgwick. They report the rivers pretty well stocked with parent fish. There was slight falling off, however, which will be felt more seriously hereafter if the ne fishermen in the tide-way, especially below Dalhousie, are not compelled to comply with the law for observance of the close time from Saturday night to Monday morning. These trap nets with bottoms to them are set at the opening of the fishing season and never lifted again till the season closes. I have to humbly sugge that the Department should cause the Sunday close time to be most strictly kept otherwise the supplies of breeding fish for natural spawning up river, will be s reduced as to seriously affect the future catch of salmon for commercial purpose throughout the Baie des Chaleurs.

ALEX. MOWAT,
Officer in Charge Ristigouche Hatchery.

(8.)—GASPÉ HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Gaspé Hatchery for 1887.

Last year's report showed that 704,000 salmon ova were then in the troughs. These produced a large percentage of fry. The loss during the winter being only about ten per cent.

The fry hatched towards the end of May, and the 1st of June, and after all had emerged from the shell very few died.

I commenced distributing the young fish on the 17th of June, and finished the work on the 12th of July. They were planted in the following rivers:—

Dartmouth River, above the falls	200,000
do do below do	130,000
St. John River	150,000
York River	150,000
Total	630,000

The net for taking the usual supply of parent salmon was set on the 9th of June and fished until the 30th of July. There was a good run of fish up the river, but owing to the want of rain and to the clearness of the water, only 105 fish were captured and placed in the pond, of this number one salmon died.

Manipulation of Salmon.

The fish were placed in cribs on the 7th October, one female gave her eggs same day. The operations were continued from the 13th October and finished the 10th November.

40 females averaged 12,000 ova	480,000
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1 female, no ova	——
Total	752,000

These eggs at the present time are looking healthy and well.

Repairs.

Necessary repairs were made to the reservoir; on taking it [illegible] [illegible] was found to be sound except the posts. These were all made new [illegible] and replaced, putting white lead and cotton wick in the grooves [illegible] [illegible] it has proved to be so up to the present time. On examination [illegible] spreading, owing to improper construction in the first [illegible] [illegible] to notified Mr. Wilmot, the Superintendent, and received [illegible] [illegible] strengthen the building, which was at once done. Timber [illegible] iron screw bolts and nuts, were secured through the posts [illegible] so strengthened the building as to make it durable for [illegible] at the reception pond was nearly all re-made in September [illegible] safe against any high run of water. The building [illegible] summer to preserve it from the action of the weather.

PHILIP [illegible]

Officer

(9) TADOUSSAC FISH HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in Charge of the Tadoussac Fish Hatchery for the year 1887.

I desire to submit my annual report relating to the operations carried on in the Tadoussac Hatchery for the past year.

In the fall of 1886, 997,920 eggs were deposited in the hatchery, from which 900,000 fry were successfully hatched and planted in the following rivers and lakes:

St. Margaret River, N. W. Branch	190,000
do do N. E. do	140,000
St. John do	140,000
Petit Saguenay River	50,000
À Mars do	90,000
Jacques Cartier do	20,000
Mowat's Lake	100,000
Hatchery do	170,000
Total	900,000

During the month of June the weather remained exceptionally cool and favorable for the transport of fry long distances. I am pleased to state that the young fish were liberated with but little loss, some of the points where they were distributed being a long distance from the hatchery. I am sorry to mention that notwithstanding all the trouble and precautions taken to deliver the fry for the North-West Branch of the St. Margaret River, making in all twenty-four miles from the hatchery, crossing the West Brook running to the river, and by carrying the cans by hand through the woods for a mile to plant a portion of the fry in a beautiful lake connected with the St. Margaret River. Yet the President of the American Club (lessees of the river) does not seem satisfied, but complains of the operations carried on at the Tadoussac Hatchery. It is impossible to take more trouble, I always went myself with the men to look after the cans and have the water changed as often as wanted.

A good many *smolts* grown from the fry put into the Hatchery Lake passed down to the salt water late in the month of October, when the first freshet had filled up the lake sufficiently to make the water flow over the dams. This is the second year that the same thing has taken place, of the smolts going down so late in the fall from the Little Lake.

I believe it will be unsafe to put a large quantity of fry in the Hatchery Lake next spring, as it is full of smolts and they would destroy the little fry if put in there. The Mowat Lakes are in better condition to receive a large quantity of fry. They are larger sheets of pure water, with a good passage for the young salmon to go to the salt water any time during the summer season. I visited the Mowat Lakes very often, where fry had been planted for the first time by myself, in the spring of 1886, and on the occasion of the distribution in June, 1887. But I made a closer inspection last fall and caught some of the first year's planting of 1886 to examine them well. They measured five inches in length, and there were great numbers of them in the two lakes. Hundreds of people in passing along the lakes going to the Bergeronne River have noticed the young salmon leaping up all over the lakes. As there are no trout in the Mowat Lakes, I consider them, fed as they are by a splendid stream with gravely bottom, to be good nurseries to put salmon fry in. They are only about seven miles from the hatchery and are emptied by a large brook running down to the salt water by which the smolts have free passage to the sea.

It would be desirable that a large quantity of fry should be planted in these lakes next season.

There were a good many grilse coming around the hatchery cove last year. I caught two to examine them, one measured 13½ inches long and 9 inches around his body, and the other 19½ by 13 inches. They were in perfect condition and fat.

Salmon rod-fishing in the rivers running into the Saguenay has not been good. This I attribute to a great extent to the water in the rivers being so low and clear during the time when the anglers are upon them. And I am also inclined to think that salmon are largely destroyed and driven away by the immense quantities of porpoise seen from the entrance of the Saguenay to Point la Brule. What makes me firmer in this connection that the salmon have been driven away from the Saguenay is that they have been seen in larger numbers than usual from Point aux Bouleaux to Murray Bay. Some of the brush-fisheries from St. Catherine Bay to River aux Bouleaux, which are not adapted for the catching of salmon, have nevertheless caught a good many of these fish during the past season.

I only secured for this hatchery 151 parent salmon, 2 died during the summer, leaving 94 females and 55 males for manipulation. The females gave 902,400 ova, an average of 9,600 eggs from each female. This is a smaller average than last year, owing to 10 of the females bring smaller fish.

The eggs were all laid down on the hatching trays in good condition. The embryos are now quite visible. The work of spawning commenced on the 22nd of October and was completed on the 11th of November and the parent fish were liberated without any loss.

During the summer I had the building cleaned and renovated a little, by painting the tops of the troughs and tanks in each flat, by putting a coat of coal-tar varnish in the inside of the troughs, and on the hatching trays, and by repairing the banks of the dam.

The building requires a thorough inspection and I hope it will be done next summer. At all events, part of the troughs, the tank in the upper flat; and the *dalle* from the first dam require to be removed, also new fencing around the property. The dams are still in first class order and retain the water well.

L. A. CATELLIER,
Officer in charge Tadoussac Hatchery.

(10.)—MAGOG HATCHERY.

Province of Quebec.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Magog Fish Hatchery for 1887.

No attempt was made this year to secure parent fish from Lake Memphremagog, from which to procure eggs to stock this hatchery as it was thought advisable to get them from the upper lakes instead. Accordingly on the 26th of March last a quantity of semi-hatched ova of the salmon trout were received from the Newcastle, Ontario, Hatchery and deposited here in good order. From these about 84 per cent. were hatched, amounting to some 675,000 fry. These were planted successfully in the following named sheets of water:—

Memphremagog Lake, Counties Stanstead and Brome.
Massawippi do do do
Orford do Brome County.

Owing to the coldness of the water the eggs were unusually late in hatching and were not distributed until late in June.

I am happy to inform you that I have received letters and other information from persons who are in a position to know, stating that whitefish are now seen in large numbers in Memphremagog, Massawippi, Megantic, Brompton, and Orford Lakes. Fish guardians, boatmen and fishermen concur in this statement that there never have been known such great numbers of salmon trout in the above named waters as now, notwithstanding that many are illegally slaughtered during the close season in spite of the fish guardians' efforts to protect them. One other good evidence of the increase of salmon trout in these lakes and especially in Memphremagog since the artificial propagation was commenced in the Magog Hatchery is the fact that nearly all the minnows, shad waiters, chubs, and shiners have gradually disappeared, so that the fishermen are compelled to use perch for bait.

In regard to the latter fish (perch) they were put into Memphremagog Lake by persons in Vermont a few years before the Magog Hatchery was built, and at the time the first salmon trout fry were deposited the lake was literally swarming with this undesirable fish. The salmon trout readily take them as bait, and as food, so that the perch too are on the decrease, none being caught now that weigh over a quarter of a pound, as many as seven or eight have been found in the stomach of the salmon trout at one time.

The black bass, too, are constantly and rapidly increasing in size and numbers in Lake Memphremagog, which will soon be one of the best bass fishing grounds in Canada.

In one or two more years the wisdom of the Government will be amply vindicated in their expenditure to increase fish food in these Eastern Townships by means of this hatchery.

I beg to again call the attention of the Department to the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the fishery guardians, the fish in the lakes and waters of the Eastern Townships are not adequately protected from evil-disposed persons, who succeed in mercilessly slaughtering them during the close season, and in using seines, nets and night lines at other times in the year so extensively.

A. H. MOORE,
Officer in Charge.

(11.)—NEWCASTLE FISH HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Report of the Officer in Charge of the Newcastle Fish Hatchery for 1887.

I beg herewith to submit my report of the operations connected with fish breeding at this establishment during the past year.

It is satisfactory to state that the several kinds of fry hatched last spring were turned out in very good condition. No loss of any moment was sustained, notwithstanding the long distances that some of the fry were transported.

The following schedule will show the kinds of fish hatched, the places where they were distributed, and the numbers deposited therein:

Distribution of Salmon Trout.

Cobourg,	Lake Ontario	100,000
Whitby	do	100,000
Toronto	do	100,000
Brighton	do	100,000
Kingston	do	200,000
Kingston	do	100,000
Bowmanville	do	100,000
Newcastle	do	100,000
Ottawa,	Fisheries Museum	20,000
Cobden Station,	Canadian Pacific Railway	50,000
Sand Point,	Riley's Lake	50,000
Barrie,	Lake Simcoe	100,000
Orillia	do	50,000
Orillia,	Lake Coucheeching	50,000
Belleville,	Bay of Quinté	100,000
Halliburton,	Kuskog Lake	25,000
do	Crooked Lake	25,000
do	Drag Lake	25,000
do	Redstone Lake	50,000
Wiarton,	Georgian Bay	200,000
Levant,	Trout Lake	100,000
Welland,	Welland Canal	50,000
Mono Road,	Alexander Lake	50,000
Toronto,	Lake Ontario	100,000
North Hastings,	Eagle Lake	25,000
do	Humphrey's Lake	15,000
do	Sweet's Lake	10,000
do	Livingston's Lake	15,000
do	Lemable Lake	25,000
do	Riddle's Lake	15,000
do	Batoche Lake	15,000
do	Bartlett's Lake	25,000
	Grand total	2,090,000

Distribution of Speckled Trout.

J. Gilmore, Trenton	3,000
Judge Dartnell, Whitby	2,000
Robert Croft, Baltimore	2,000
George Neely, Dorchester	2,000
H. J. Shaw, Brantford	2,000
Geo. Montcrief, Petrolea	4,000
J. Davey, London	2,000
P. McCann do	2,000
P. J. Burk do	2,000
I. S. Leary, Freelton	2,000
W. J. Laton, Mapleton	2,000
J. Southerland, Woodstock	3,000
Fisheries Museum, Ottawa	4,000
P. White, M.P.P., Cobden Station	4,000
Judge Wood, Stratford	4,000
J. Puddicombe, Baden	2,000
I. Puddicombe (Parties did not meet fry at station; intended for Guelph Fishing Club)	3,000
I. Croft Hulme, Belleville	3,000
Wm. Robbins, Brewster's Lake	4,000
Archie Riddle, North Hastings	5,000
E. G. Burk, Campbellford	4,000
Wm. McIntosh, Newcastle	4,000
Kept on hand at Newcastle Hatchery	5,000
Grand Total	70,000

Distribution of Whitefish.

Port Hope, Lake Ontario	200,000
Toronto do	300,000
Newcastle do	50,000
Newcastle do	50,000
Bowmanville do	50,000
Cobourg do	150,000
Belleville, Bay of Quinte	500,000
Gilmore Station, Gilmore Lake	20,000
Sand Point, Riley's Lake	50,000
Grand Total	1,370.000

Total distribution from Newcastle, 1887.

Salmon trout fry	2,090,000
Speckled trout do	70,000
Whitefish do	1,370,000
Semi-hatched eggs sent to Magog, Quebec	800,000
do do do Grand Falls, N.B.	400,000
do do do Bedford, N.S.	400,000
Grand Total	5,130,000

During the past summer some very important alterations were made in connection with the ponds at the nursery, with the view to their use for carp and bass culture. It was found that they were too shallow. During the winter months ice formed so thickly as to consume most of the water, which caused the fish to die from suffocation. This difficulty, I have to report, has been obviated by digging them several feet deeper, and it is now expected that the ponds are suited for the growth of carp and bass. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the Department to get a supply of these fish as soon as possible. There should be no difficulty in propagating large numbers of these fish for distribution into the waters suitable for them throughout the several Provinces.

This establishment and all its appliances are in a good state of repair. It is very satisfactory indeed to report on the evident strength and durability of the new dam as it stood firm after all the heavy freshets of last spring, and I have every confidence in its withstanding the floods of future years.

The following table will show the number and kinds of eggs placed in the hatchery last fall and where they were obtained:—

Salmon trout eggs collected Pigeon Island	1,500,000
do do do Wiarton	7,550,000
Whitefish eggs sent from Sandwich	2,000,000
Speckled trout sent from Tadoussac	100,000
do obtained from United States	200,000
Grand Total	11,350,000

The above large number of salmon trout eggs laid down last fall being more than double the quantity of last season, gives evidence that this work was much more successfully carried on than in the previous year. Much of this success may be attributed to the satisfactory carrying out of Captain J. S. Allan's contract with your Department for capturing the parent fish at Wiarton on the Georgian Bay.

Fully one half of these salmon trout eggs should be transferred at an early date to some of the eastern hatcheries as there will not be sufficient room to warrant safety in hatching such a large quantity at this nursery in the spring.

In accordance with instructions received, I herewith append a statement of the daily operations at Wiarton, which shows the number of parent fish handled, the quantity of eggs collected, and gives full particulars as to the correct spawning time of the salmon trout.

Records of this kind will no doubt be found to be of great importance to your Department as guides for framing the proper close season for these fish, and might be made applicable also for all other species desirable to protect.

A STATEMENT showing the daily operations of Collecting Salmon Trout Eggs at Wiarton, during the Season of 1887.

Date of Lifting Nets	No. of Nets Lifted	Number of Fish from which Spawn was collected and liberated		Number of Fish spawned out before entering nets, and liberated	Number of Fish found injured or dead in nets.		Number of Eggs Collected.	General Remarks.
		Males.	Females		White-fish	Salmon Trout.		
Nov. 1...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Arrived at Wiarton, 6 p m.
do 2...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Large number of fish in nets, but too rough to lift.
do 3...	1	32	270	20	9	41	600,000	These injured fish had been speared in nets.
do 4...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Weather rough Impossible to lift nets.
do 5...	2	10	30	......	1	5	100,000	Fish scarcely ripe for spawning. Employed Officer Shackleton to guard nets from poachers
do 6...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sunday. Weather fine all day; blowing hard at night.
do 7...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Shipped 3 boxes eggs to Newcastle. Blowing hard; could not go out to nets.
do 8...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Blowing a gale; too rough to lift nets.
do 9...	1	40	300	90	2	11	800,000	Blowing pretty fresh and cold. Capt. Allan has not been able to set No. 3 net yet, owing to rough weather.
do 10...	1	72	388	30	3	15	1,100,000	Fine weather; snowing. Eggs running freely.
do 11...		......	......	......	......	......	......	No fish ripe in nets. Left for home with eggs.
do 12...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Blowing. Could not lift.
do 13...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	Sunday. Fine weather.
do 14...	1	89	296	42	......	17	750,000	Weather moderate, but cold.
do 15...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Did not lift. No fish ready for spawning.
do 16...	1	152	329	89	5	*37	800,000	* These fish had been speared and gaffed. Shackleton seized 300 fish at White Cloud Isl'd, said to be taken from our pound nets.
do 17...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Rough weather. Could not lift nets.
do 18...	1	49	387	67	2	21	1,000,000	Left for home, with eggs. About 2,000 fish still in nets, but not ripe for spawning.
do 19...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Fish not ripe. Great scarcity of male fish.
do 20...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sunday. About 3 inches of snow fell. Cold.
do 21...	1	37	333	83	......	24	650,000	Fine weather. Large number of fish not yet ripe.
do 22...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Blowing hard. Could not go out to nets.
do 23...	...	......	....	......	......	......	......	do do do
do 24...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	do do do
do 25...	1	21	309	117	1	9	950,000	Lifted one net and liberated all fish. Upwards of 700 fish turned out not ripe for spawning.
do 26...	1	13	183	47	......	15	500,000	Very cold, and freezing. Rough weather.
do 27...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	do do do
do 28...	...	......	......	......	......	......		Could not lift. do do
do 29...	1	19	112	37	1	14	300,000	Liberated all fish from nets. Upwards of 600 fine fish set free, not yet ripe for spawning. Very cold.
do 30...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	Left Wiarton for good. Completed operations.
	...	534	2,940	622	24	209	7,550,000	

There are many salmon trout spawning here after the 1st of December, but the majority of them spawn between the 10th and 25th of November.

A good deal of comment has been made by fishermen and fish dealers directly interested in the traffic of this commercial fish, as regards the present close time, (the whole of November). But all persons interested in maintaining the fisheries will say that much wisdom has been shown by your Department in fixing this period as the proper close season.

With this close time thoroughly enforced, and with the large numbers of fry now being annually planted in many of the important waters of the country, a very marked improvement in the standard of this favorite marketable fish will undoubtedly be the result.

In September last I was instructed by your Superintendent of Fish Culture to make an inspection of the fishing grounds in the vicinity of Pigeon Island Bar, Lake Ontario, with the view of ascertaining whether one or more pound nets could be safely set in that locality for the purpose of capturing and retaining parent fish till ripe for spawning, in the same manner as has been carried on at Wiarton for several years past.

In order to properly carry out this work, Captain Allan who is an experienced fisherman in pound net fishing, was engaged to accompany me. We spent several days prospecting in the neighborhood of Pigeon Island, and the bays on the shore of Wolfe Island, between Horse Shoe Island and Bear Point; but could hardly find a square foot of clay or gravelly bottom in the whole district. We made a pole 45 feet in length for sounding, and attached an iron bar to it six feet long and probed the bottom in numerous places, but strange as it may appear, not a rod of clay or gravel could be found. The whole of the lay of that part of the lake for miles around appears to have a formation of solid flat rock. Consequently stakes for pound nets could not be driven, and as the storms in the fall of the year are of a very rough and damaging character, it would be very expensive and I fear unsafe to set pound nets in that locality.

At the present time the eggs are all doing well, with the exception of a few speckled trout eggs of the lot obtained from the United States, a considerable number of these are hatching prematurely, caused, no doubt, by overheating in the car while being transhipped to this establishment.

I would urge upon your Department the necessity of having all orders for fry sent in at an early date, thus saving a great deal of trouble to the officers, and much dissatisfaction and annoyance to applicants, who appear to think they should get supplies of young fish at all seasons of the year, notwithstanding they must all be liberated by the middle of June at the very latest.

CHARLES WILMOT,
Officer in charge Newcastle Establishment.

(12.)—SANDWICH HATCHERY.

Province of Ontario.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Sandwich Fish Hatchery for the year 1887.

A report is herewith submitted of the operations in breeding whitefish and pickerel in the Sandwich Hatchery under my charge during the past year.

My report of last December stated that I had gathered and placed in the hatchery 46,000,000 whitefish eggs. Out of this number of eggs I put out 31,500,000 young fish, and transferred 7,500,000 eyed eggs to other hatcheries, and under the instructions received the fry were distributed last spring in the following waters:—

Bois Blanc Island	2,000,000
Stony Island	2,000,000
Gauthier's Ponds, Detroit River	1,000,000
Fighting Island do	1,000,000
Jolley's Pond do	1,000,000
Pelée Island, Lake Erie	2,000,000
Leamington do	1,500,000
Kingsville do	1,000,000
Colchester do	1,000,000
Pigeon Bay do	2,000,000
Bar Point do	3,000,000
Lake Huron	2,000,000
Lake St. Clair	1,000,000
Port Stanley, Lake Erie	1.000,000
Hamilton, Lake Ontario	2,000,000
Niagara do	2,000,000
Semi-hatched ova sent to other hatcheries	7,500,000
Total of Fry	39,000,000

The young fish were in a good healthy condition when placed in the above waters, and I expect to hear of a good return from them of marketable fish in a few years.

After having liberated all the whitefish from the hatchery, I prepared the house for receiving the eggs of the pickerel of dories, and succeeded in gathering some 32,000,000 ova from the following fishing stations:—

Weiss Brothers, Lake Huron	9,000,000
Loiseau's Station do	10,000,000
Hitchcock's and Stread's, Lake Huron	13,000,000
Total	32,000.000

From this number of eggs I was successful in hatching some 25,000,000 young pickerel, which were planted under directions at the following points:—

Lake Huron	3,000,000
Lake St. Clair	5,000,000
River do	3,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie	5,000,000
Detroit River, near hatchery	9,000,000
Total	25,000,000

In my report of last year I suggested the propriety of the Department erecting a wind-mill pump and a reservoir near Louiseau's grounds on Lake Huron, which suggestion was carried out, and by its means we were enabled to gather 7,000,000 more eggs.

The wind-mill and pump have been a success in supplying fresh water for the large water reservoir in which we placed the pickerel which are caught before they are ripe for spawning.

From the reports I have received from fishermen I am happy to state that the increase in the catch of small pickerel has been very marked this last year, and the Sandwich hatchery receives almost unanimous credit for the same.

The hatchery this fall has been filled to its full capacity with the eggs gathered. The following will show the grounds where the fish were caught and the numbers of eggs gathered at each station:—

D. Reaume's Station, Stony Island	25,000,000
J. McKee's do Bois Blanc Island	15,000,000
C. W. Gauthier's Station, Fighting Island	10,000,000
Total	50,000,000

I would state here that the catch of whitefish this fall has been greatly in excess of last year, and a noted fact is that a large portion of the catch were young fish, showing that the efforts of the hatchery has not been in vain, which fact is also testified to by several letters which I am in receipt of, several of which I herewith attach to my report. (*See page* 15.)

WILLIAM PARKER,
Officer in Charge Sandwich Hatchery.

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Date Due